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Etymology of Latin and Greek. /

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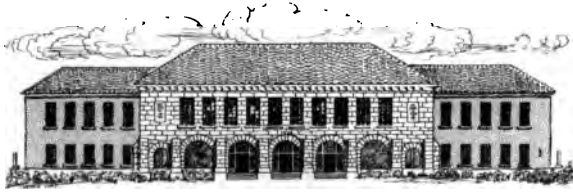


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AN ETYMOLOGY
OF
LATIN AND GREEK

CHARLES S. HALSEY

GINN, HEATH & CO



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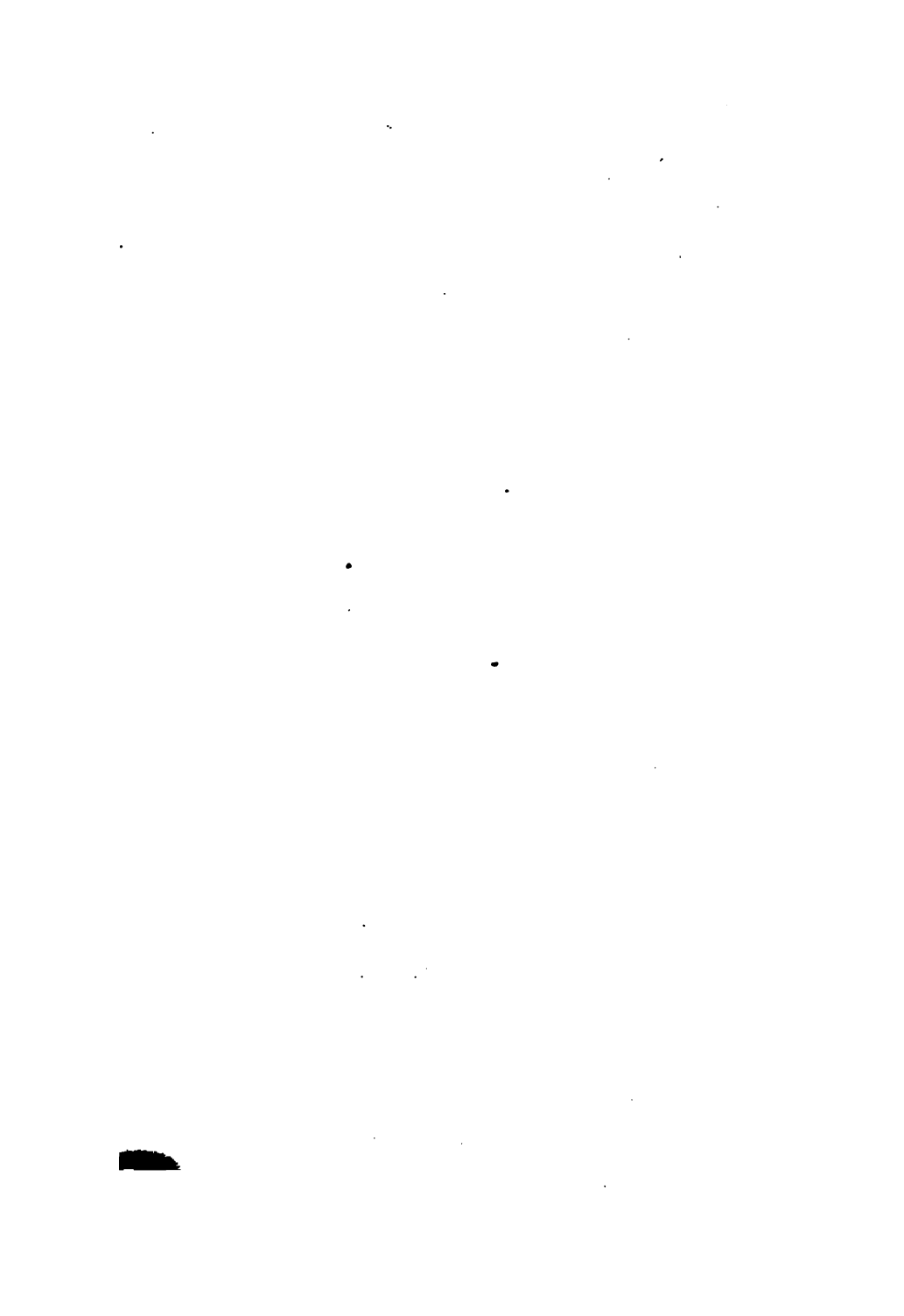


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ETYMOLOGY
OF
LATIN AND GREEK.

BY
CHARLES S. HALSEY, A.M.

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PREFACE.

THE following work had its origin in a felt want. Many students of the classical languages, all along the early part of their course, use text-books provided with vocabularies. These vocabularies, from the necessity of their limits, are brief and imperfect, and they enter but little into the subject of etymology. Even when afterwards the lexicon is used, the etymology is often studied only for separate words as they occur in reading; and the scattered and fragmentary information given in the lexicons produces a corresponding state of knowledge in the mind even of a diligent student. No connected, systematic, or thorough knowledge of etymology is thus acquired. In the grammar something may be done for historical etymology; but the requirements of other topics in a school grammar must always prevent this subject from receiving there the full treatment which its importance demands.

There remain the larger works expressly devoted to the subject, nearly all of them in German, excellent when one gets to them and is prepared for them, but by their style and fulness, as well as size and cost, not adapted to the wants of an American school-room or of the ordinary student. They will be studied only by the few, and the benefit to be derived from them will generally come only when the student is far advanced in his course, and after years of study of other works.

But historical etymology, that gives the original and central meaning of related words, and, gathering the words themselves together, unites them by the natural bond of their common origin, should not be so long deferred, nor should it be pursued only as a higher range of study. Itself the historical foundation of all the structure of language, certainly it should form a prominent part in the foundation of the course of study. Presented in a simple form, it can be made to furnish a large vocabulary of the most practical words, and these not arranged for comparison in the separate language merely, Greek with Greek, Latin with Latin, but placed side by side, each language throwing light upon the other. A wider comparison enriches with knowledge and enlarges the mind; a deeper comprehension of the laws of progress in language reveals new and interesting truth, arousing curiosity and stimulating to further investigations.

It has been urged against the study of etymology that we have not within our reach sufficient material to furnish the basis of the science, and that etymologists, proceeding often not upon any well-ascertained general principles, but upon superficial resemblance of words, and even roaming off in wild excursions of fanciful associations, have produced such results as to bring the study into deserved condemnation. We must always bear in mind that historical etymology is not specially concerned with the absolute origin of language. It is concerned to ascertain the early forms, wherever they are traceable. True, there are many words which we cannot trace to their early forms; but there are also very many words, and these the most important, that we can trace, and of their etymology our knowledge is as reliable as any in the whole range of language. It must be acknowledged, too, that the work

of many professed etymologists did in former times bring discredit upon the study. But the case is now widely different. The general principles and methods according to which all scientific etymological research must proceed, are now thoroughly established and recognized. The application of these principles requires a wide and careful comparison of kindred words. As this comparison is always going on and becoming still wider and more discriminating, the special results attained, relating either to single words or to the rules deduced, must always be held as open to any modification which may be reasonably required by continued investigation.

For a long period of time, extending to the year 1876, the views of etymologists in regard to the rules of Indo-European phonetics were in substantial agreement. Beginning with that year, certain important modifications were proposed in some of the rules of the Indo-European phonetic system; and these modifications are now generally accepted among the German philologists. These views will be found stated and explained in Part I., Chap. VI., and Part IV., Chaps. I.-III. In presenting them I am much indebted to Prof. Maurice Bloomfield, with whose cordial approval I have given the statement of those chapters condensed mainly from his paper on the Greek Ablaut, published in the "American Journal of Philology" for September, 1880. The Preliminary Statement of the same views is condensed from his article in the Journal of December, 1881. The roots, arranged in accordance with this system, are given by themselves near the close of the volume, so that the use of them will not lead to any confusion.

In the preparation of the present work, the author has endeavored to conform to the latest investigations of the highest authorities. In general, doubtful or disputed ety-

mologies have been omitted, or, in the few cases given, they are marked doubtful. The table of vowel-scales is from Schleicher's "Comparative Grammar." It is assumed that any student who may use this Etymology is already provided with a suitable grammar of Latin or Greek; and, therefore, this work does not state in full the prefixes and suffixes which are given in the grammars. Neither does it aim to present in full the processes of inflection, which would require a larger treatise upon comparative grammar.

The object of this work is to present, within the limits of a school-book, the most needful etymological information that is not adequately furnished by the grammar or the lexicon. Even within these limits, some things are stated that are not intended to be learned in the early part of a student's course, *e.g.*, the Sanskrit forms. They are given because they illustrate the subject, and may be used for later reference. Great prominence has been given to the derivation of English words. Many of the cognate words here treated have descended to us through the French, or through the Teutonic family. A complete index is furnished for the Latin, the Greek, and the cognate English words.

The study of etymology, as here presented, may advantageously begin at an early stage in the study of Latin; and it should continue, in some form, throughout the course of classical education. The present work may be used for regular daily lessons in connection with the study of the classical text, and may also, with equal advantage and facility, be employed for reference on individual words.

C. S. HALSEY.

SCHENECTADY: April, 1882.

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF THE NEW SYSTEM OF INDO-EUROPEAN PHONETICS.



THE changes proposed by the new system have reference chiefly to the vowels. It is held that the European vowels, \tilde{a} , \tilde{e} , \tilde{o} , are not, as had been previously supposed, later modifications of an original Indo-European \tilde{a} , but are themselves original Indo-European vowels. The theory of vowel-increase has been abandoned; the consequence is roots of the form a^*s , a^*i , sra^*u , bha^*r , ma^*n , da^*ik , da^*rk , bha^*ndh , ($\tilde{e}s$, $\tilde{e}i$, $\sigma\rho\epsilon\nu$, $\phi\epsilon\rho$, $\mu\epsilon\nu$, $\delta\epsilon\upsilon\kappa$, $\delta\epsilon\rho\kappa$, $\pi\epsilon\nu\theta$). Formerly the roots were inconsistently set down as ϵs , $\phi\epsilon\rho$, $\mu\epsilon\nu$, $\delta\epsilon\rho\kappa$, $\pi\epsilon\nu\theta$, but ι , $\sigma\rho\upsilon$, and $\delta\iota\kappa$, thus allowing the e a function in the one case and denying it the same in another which is perfectly parallel. These roots have in addition to the form with ablaut a^o (Greek o : oi , $\delta op\kappa$, $\pi on\theta$, etc.) a weak form, which differs from the strong by the lack of this e (o): σ , ι , $\sigma\rho\upsilon$, $\phi\rho$, $\mu\nu$, $\delta\iota\kappa$, $\delta\rho\kappa$, $\pi\nu\theta$. This reduced form may safely be assumed to have stood originally only in formations which had the word-tone on some non-radical syllable, — thus naturally bringing about a less distinct pronunciation of the root-syllable. The graphical representation of this weakened utterance is *root minus the e-o vowel*.

The recognition of these weak root-forms leads irresistibly to the assumption of *Indo-European lingual and nasal vowels*; Indo-European r , (l), n , m , represented in Greek by ap or pa ($a\lambda$ or λa) for the lingual, and a and av , a and am , for the nasal vowels.

Strange in external appearance are the Indo-European and Greek groundforms or explanatory symbols which are the result: $*\tau\eta\text{-}\nu\mu\alpha\iota$ for $\tau\acute{\alpha}\nu\upsilon\mu\alpha\iota$; $*\beta\eta\text{-}\iota\omega$ for $\beta\acute{\alpha}\iota\iota\omega = \text{venio}$. The

Greek groundform for *ἐφθάρω* would be **ε-φθρ-γρω*. It certainly does not seem as if one of the acquisitions of the grammatical science of to-day were simplicity of method in representing its processes. We will, however, gladly put up with a cumbrous system of symbols, if we are compensated for it by exactness — if such symbols help to convey to the reader the exact meaning of the writer. This quality the signs, which may be gleaned from the examples above, in general possess to a high degree. *ɣ* is the designation for semivocalic or semi-consonantal *y* in distinction from the full consonant (spirant) *y*; the same is true for *ɥ*. When we examine the symbol-group **ɳsma*°, there can be no doubt as to the exact value represented by it: *ɳs-* is a syllable in which the element that carries the syllable tone is in the main nasal (a nasal vowel). The vocalic color of this nasal vowel the symbol does not undertake to express, and it is indeed unknown. The representations of it in the various languages of the family diverge widely: Greek and Sanskrit *a* and *an*; but German *un*, Latin *en*, Lithuanian *in*. In the same way *r* is an element mainly of a lingual character, bearing the tone of the syllable; in the rendering of it the Sanskrit at least coincides with the symbol (Sanskrit *r*); the other languages again vary greatly: Zend *ər̥*; Greek *ap* and *al*; Latin and German *or* (*ur*); Lithuanian *ir*. The remainder *ma*° is practically identical with Greek *μe*. The symbol does not, however, profess to define the value of the Indo-European vowel, which it renders, quite so closely; *a*° expresses a vowel sound lying somewhere between *e* and *a*, but without quite reaching *a*; in the same way *o*° is a sound between *o* and *a* which does not quite reach *a*. Nevertheless it is becoming more and more common to write simply *e* and *o* for *a*° and *o*° even at the expense of perfect exactness; and in the present work the more simple forms are preferred, so that in Indo-European roots and words *e* may be found where *a*° could also be written, and *o* where *o*° could also be written.

The writers of the new school treat the vowel-phenomena in 'reihen,' 'vocalreihen,' an expression which, like many German grammatical terms, can be rendered but inadequately into English by 'vowel series.' Parallel with the three vocalic forms presented in the α -reihe (form with α^* , form with α^o , and form without this $\alpha^*-\alpha^o$) there appear three other series — the $\bar{\epsilon}$ -series: $\bar{\epsilon}$, \bar{o} , $\bar{\epsilon}$, the \bar{a} -series: \bar{a} , \bar{o} , \bar{a} , and the \bar{o} -series: \bar{o} , \bar{o} , \bar{o} , justifying the following proportion for the Greek:

TABLE I. .

ϵ -series:	$\epsilon : o : - =$
η -series:	$\eta : \omega : \epsilon =$
\bar{a} -series:	$\bar{a} : \omega : \bar{a} =$
ω -series:	$\omega : \omega : o$

An example of the η -series is presented by: $\tau\acute{\iota}-\theta\eta-\mu\acute{\iota}$, $\theta\omega-\mu\acute{o}-\varsigma$, $\tau\acute{\iota}-\theta\epsilon-\mu\alpha\iota$; of the \bar{a} -series by $\phi\eta-\mu\acute{\iota}$, $\phi\omega-\nu\acute{\eta}$, $\phi\alpha-\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu$; of the ω -series by $\delta\acute{\iota}-\delta\omega-\mu\acute{\iota}$, $\delta\acute{\epsilon}-\delta\omega-\kappa\alpha$, $\delta\omicron-\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$.

In order to understand the origin of these series, i.e., the method which led to their recognition, it will be necessary to refer to the 'Theory of Sonant Coefficients.' This theory assumes that all Indo-European roots can have but one vowel, $\alpha^*(e)$ varying with $\alpha^o(o)$; all other seemingly vocalic elements are in reality semiconsonants, which assume the function of vowels only when this $e-o$ has for some reason been lost; this semiconsonant is called 'sonant coefficient.' In cases where the root does not possess such a sonant coefficient, it remains vowelless ($\pi\acute{\epsilon}\tau-\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\tau-\acute{o}\mu\eta\nu$). This agrees incontrovertibly with all the facts in the case of roots of the α^* -series; $\pi\epsilon\tau$, $\delta\epsilon\iota$, $\chi\epsilon\upsilon$, $\delta\epsilon\rho$, $\sigma\tau\epsilon\lambda$, $\mu\epsilon\nu$, $\lambda\epsilon\iota\pi$, $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\theta$, $\delta\epsilon\rho\kappa$, $\pi\epsilon\nu\theta$, etc., can interchange with $\pi\omicron\tau$, $\delta\omicron\alpha$, etc., but only upon the loss of this ϵ or o do the semiconsonantal elements contained in these roots assume the function of vowels: $\delta\epsilon$, $\chi\upsilon$, $\delta\rho$, $\sigma\acute{\tau}\lambda$, $\mu\upsilon$, $\lambda\iota\pi$, $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\upsilon\theta$, $\delta\rho\kappa$, $\pi\eta\theta$, etc. The possible sonant coefficients of roots of the α^* -series are accordingly: i , u , r , (l), n , m ; and if we add these to the

real vowels of the α -series, we obtain the following five (or six) series within the α -series:

TABLE II.

$\epsilon : \alpha : \iota =$	$(\epsilon\lambda : \alpha\lambda : \lambda) =$
$\epsilon\nu : \alpha\nu : \nu =$	$\epsilon\nu : \alpha\nu : \nu =$
$\epsilon\rho : \alpha\rho : \rho =$	$\epsilon\mu : \alpha\mu : \mu =$

In Greek the roots made according to these models are about 250, and it is probable that more than one-half of the roots which occur in verbal formations are of this class. In the other languages also these roots are preponderatingly represented (e.g., Sanskrit and Gothic). The thought, then, that the remaining roots also may be found constructed on the same plan does not lie far removed, and the attempt has been boldly made. As in Table II., ϵ , ν , ρ , (λ), ν , μ are the sonant coefficients to ϵ -o; as these are forced in the reduced root-form to play the part of vowels (ϵ , ν , ρ , (λ), ν , μ), so in Table I. ϵ of the η -series is a sonant coefficient (ξ), which is performing the function of a vowel, because the real root-vowel ϵ -o has been lost; i.e., η stands for $\epsilon\epsilon$; ω for $\alpha\epsilon$; in the same way the vocalism of the \bar{a} -series goes back to $\epsilon\bar{a}$ for \bar{a} ; $\bar{\alpha}$ for ω , and $\bar{\alpha}$ is the sonant coefficient; so also the ω -series is to be resolved into $\epsilon\omega$, $\alpha\omega$, and o . We could then add to Table II. three perfectly parallel series:

TABLE III.

$\epsilon\epsilon : \alpha\epsilon : \epsilon =$
$\epsilon\alpha : \alpha\alpha : \alpha =$
$\epsilon\omega : \alpha\omega : o =$

From the standpoint of the phonetist it is believed that no objection can be urged; ϵ , α , and o can be 'consonants' as well as ι and ν (Sievers, *Phonetik*, p. 123): the contractions with the root-vowels into the vowel-forms actually occurring would

also pass criticism, though it is to be noted that in the first perpendicular column of Table III. the *semiconsonantal* elements impress their vocalic color on the result ($\epsilon\epsilon$, $\epsilon\alpha$, $\epsilon\omega$: η , \bar{a} , ω), while in the second perpendicular column the semiconsonantal element succumbs, and the result of the contraction (ω) has the *vocalic color of the real root-vowel* (o).

From the standpoint, however, of the history of the Indo-European languages, we are not at present warranted in accepting these results (shown in immediate connection with Table III.). No one language shows even a single instance in which the elements supposed to underlie the contraction occur uncontracted. This, to be sure, is no final condemnation; we are becoming accustomed more and more to view the immediate historic background of the separate Indo-European languages, — the Indo-European parent language, as a real language devoid of unnatural regularity, presenting in many respects phenomena of a very secondary nature, — phenomena which had a long history before them; and the possibility of these contractions must not be absolutely denied. Practically, however, they cannot *as yet be recognized in that form*. This theory has, nevertheless, yielded one result that we may safely adopt, namely, the recognition of the fact that the η and \bar{a} of the η - and \bar{a} -series vary with ω under the same circumstances under which ϵ varies with o .

It will be interesting now to see what vocalic and semi-vocalic material is furnished for the Indo-European parent speech.

The a^o -series yields two real vowels: a^o and o^o (e and o) and the following sounds wavering between consonantal and vocalic function: y and i ; v and u ; r and r (l and \bar{l}); n and η , m and \bar{m} ; perhaps also the nasals corresponding to the two Indo-European guttural series, which could be designated by \bar{n} and $\bar{\eta}$, and \bar{n} and $\bar{\eta}$. Its diphthongs would be ei , oi , eu , ou , (in a wider sense of the term also er , or (el , ol); en , on ; em , om , and even $e\bar{n}$, $o\bar{n}$; $e\bar{m}$, $o\bar{m}$).

The *ē*-series yields: *ē* and *ō*¹ (so designated to differentiate it from the *o*'s of the two following series) and *e*.

The *ā*-series yields: *ā* and *ō*²; and *a*.

The *ō*-series yields: *ō*³ and *ō*⁴ and *o*. Of diphthongal material in which the first part is a long vowel there appears certainly at least: *āu* in the stem *nāu-*; Ionic (not pan-hellenic) *νη-ς*; Sanskrit *nāu-s*; Latin *nāv-is*.

We subjoin a provisional scheme of Indo-European vowels and semivowels, claiming neither absolute correctness nor scientific symmetry in the symbols employed. It will, however, suffice to give a fair idea of what is supposed to be the material contained by the immediate predecessor of the separate languages of the Indo-European family.

Pure short vowels: *ē* — *ō*; *ā*

Their diphthongs: *ei* — *oi*; *ai*

eu — *ou*; *au*

Long vowels: *ē* — *ō*¹

ā — *ō*²

*ō*³ — (*ō*⁴)

Short vowels or semivowels corresponding to these: *e*, *a*, *o*.

One diphthong: *āu*

Semiconsonants: *y-i*; *v-u*; *r-ɾ*; (*l-l̥*); *m-m̥*;

n-ɳ (*ñ-ñ̥*; *ṇ-ṇ̥*).

SUGGESTIONS IN REGARD TO THE STUDY OF ETYMOLOGY.



As this subject, in its systematic form, has not been commonly taught in the schools, it seems appropriate to offer some suggestions, in general for the study of Etymology, and in particular for the use of the present work.

1. We must bear in mind that the most important and practical facts may be clearly ascertained without determining all their theoretical and antecedent conditions. Thus, to establish the important fact that certain words are etymologically related to each other, it is not necessary to establish the roots of the words themselves. E.g., there is an undoubted etymological connection between the verb *φέρω*, to bear, and the adjective *φορός*, bearing; and this connection remains conclusively established whether we assign for the word-group three root-forms, *φέρ*, *φορ*, *φρ*, or two root-forms, *φέρ*, *φορ*, or one root-form, *φέρ*, or even if we say that no root-form can be assigned at all. So, also, the verb *τενδο*, to stretch, is to be connected with the noun *τόνυς*, a stretching, sound, tone; and this connection remains conclusively established whether we assign two root-forms, *ten*, *ton*, or only one root-form, *ten*, or even if we say that no root-form can be assigned at all.

At the present time, there is a great deal of movement of opinion in the etymological field. Various innovations are proposed, prominent among them that of bi-syllabic roots. In view of all the proposed changes, it is well to be cautious about accepting any roots without reserve. From the nature of the case, roots cannot be known by direct or positive evidence. They can be laid down only with various degrees

of probability in their favor; yet, at all events, they may serve a practical purpose as convenient labels to aid us in associating related words.

2. In accordance with this principle, it is held that the word-groups, or sets, numbered in this work 1-528 belong etymologically as thus arranged. These words furnish an orderly and practical vocabulary; and they may become fixed in the memory by the very association that binds the words themselves together, namely, their etymological relation to each other.

3. Careful discrimination is needed in adapting the different parts of this study to the wants of the student in the different stages of his progress. A younger student, in the early part of a classical course, may advantageously learn some roots, and how to form from them stems and words, and may thus acquire a useful vocabulary; but to master fully the principles involved in the theoretical views will require a mind more mature, and a higher and wider range of study. Therefore, at first and with younger pupils, the application should receive the greater attention, and the theory should be presented only in its most prominent and practical features.

4. While it is desirable that the scholar should be acquainted with the leading principles of both the older and the later system, in practice one must be preferred to the other. In general, where the later views conflict with the earlier, the author would recommend the later views, as more likely to prove correct; and especially would advise that the *roots* should be taken as arranged in *Part IV., Chap. IV.*

5. It is, of course, in itself undesirable to present conflicting views, even if they are only theoretical, in a work designed for school use. One system, uniform, consistent, and commanding the assent of the etymological world, would be a great desideratum. But certainly such a system cannot be presented now. No one can prophesy how far distant the day may be when theoretical views shall be harmonized; and

it is not wise to defer to that uncertain day the acquisition of practical knowledge.

In the present work, an effort is made to avoid as far as possible the confusion liable to arise from a statement of opposing theoretical views. For this purpose, in the body of the work, the principles of the older school are first clearly set forth. As these principles commanded until very recently an assent almost universal, they should be stated fully; and any part of them that may be modified or even overthrown by later investigation deserves to be stated, at least as a part of the history of the progress of the science. The principles of the new school are then given in Part I., Ch. VI., and their application in Part IV., Ch. I.-IV.

It has been thought advisable to present at the very outset of the work a brief statement of the new-school system, with an explanation of the symbols which it employs. This preliminary statement has therefore been given in the preceding pages.

6. This work can be intelligently studied by one who has no knowledge of the Greek language; but it would be advantageous for a Latin scholar to learn the Greek alphabet and the sounds of the letters, as it would require but little time, and the additional benefit would be very great.

7. A simple illustration is here presented to show one method in which the subject may be taught. Let us examine first the Latin words under set No. 142. In all these words we find a common syllable *fūg*; and in *fūgi*, the perfect of *fūgio*, we find the same syllable with a long quantity, *fūg*. Here, then, we have a root in its two forms, *fūg*, *fūg*. We observe in these Latin words one meaning that is general in its character and common to all the words. This meaning is expressed in English by the word 'flee.' The syllable *fūg*, *fūg*, is a simple, primitive form, expressing only the general meaning of these words. As such, it is called their root.

By joining to this root significant elements, we may render

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6. This work can be intelligently studied by one who has no knowledge of the Greek language; but it would be advantageous for a Latin scholar to learn the Greek alphabet and the sounds of the letters, as it would require but little time, and the additional benefit would be very great.

7. A simple illustration is here presented to show one method in which the subject may be taught. Let us examine first the Latin words under set No. 142. In all these words we find a common syllable *fūg*; and in *fūgi*, the perfect of *fūgio*, we find the same syllable with a long quantity, *fūg*. Here, then, we have a root in its two forms, *fūg*, *fūg*. We observe in these Latin words one meaning that is general in its character and common to all the words. This meaning is expressed in English by the word 'flee.' The syllable *fūg*, *fūg*, is a simple, primitive form, expressing only the general meaning of these words. As such, it is called their root.

By joining to this root significant elements, we may render

its meaning more limited, and so form stems and then words. Thus, by adding *a* to the root *fūg*, we form *fūga*, the stem of the noun *fūga*, flight. By adding to this stem the various case-suffixes, we may inflect the noun through all its variations of case and number. By adding to the root *fūg* the suffix *ā*, we form *fūgā*, the stem of the verb *fūgāre*, to put to flight. By adding to this stem the various suffixes that make up the verbal endings, we may inflect the verb through all its variations of voice, mood, tense, person, and number. The root *fūg*, with the termination *ax*, forms the adjective *fūgax*, apt to flee. Strictly speaking, we should say that the suffix added to the root is only that which with the root forms the stem of the word; but it is often more simple and convenient, as well as customary in grammars, to state at once for nouns and adjectives the ending of the nominative singular, and for verbs the ending of the first person singular of the present indicative active. The other process, though accurate, may sometimes prove rather complicated. In this instance, in the termination *ax*, *x* is for *c-s*, of which the *s* is the case-suffix of the nominative singular; *c-s* is for *co-s*; and the *ā* was originally the stem-vowel of an *ā*-verb; so that the entire process might be represented by *fūg-ā-co-s*, *fūg-ā-c-s*, *fūg-āx*, *fūgāx*.

A process similar in general to that illustrated with the Latin words may be applied to the Greek words in set No. 142. We find the root in two forms, *φευγ*, *φύγ*. From this root stems may be formed, and then words. Thus, by adding the suffix *a* to the root *φύγ*, we form *φύγα*, the (original) stem of the noun *φύγη*, flight.

The various prefixes and suffixes used in word-formation, together with their significations and application, are given in the grammars; and it is not thought best to enlarge the present work by a re-statement of what is already well stated in the grammars.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Principles of Etymology.

	Page
PROVINCE OF THE SCIENCE	1
CLASSIFICATION OF INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES	1-3
GROWTH OF LANGUAGE	3, 4
ROOTS	4-7
ROOTS CLASSIFIED BY THEIR FORM	6
ROOTS CLASSIFIED BY THEIR SIGNIFICATION	6, 7
CLASSIFICATION OF ALPHABETIC SOUNDS	7
SOUNDS OF THE ENGLISH ALPHABET	8
SOUNDS OF THE INDO-EUROPEAN ALPHABET	10
SOUNDS OF THE SANSKRIT ALPHABET	11
SOUNDS OF THE GREEK ALPHABET	11, 12
SOUNDS OF THE LATIN ALPHABET	12-14
PHONETIC CHANGE	14-20
GRIMM'S LAW	14, 15
GENERAL PRINCIPLE OF PHONETIC CHANGE	16
GENERAL RESULTS OF PHONETIC CHANGE	16-19
I. WEAK ARTICULATION	16-18
<i>Vowel Change</i>	16, 17
1. Substitution	16
2. Loss	16
3. Assimilation	17
4. Dissimilation	17

	Page
<i>Consonant Change</i>	17, 18
1. Substitution	17
2. Loss	17, 18
3. Assimilation	18
4. Dissimilation	18
II. INDISTINCT ARTICULATION	18, 19
1. Labialism	18
2. Dentalism	18
3. Parasitic Sound	18
4. Aspiration	19
VOWEL-INCREASE	19, 20
THE VIEWS OF THE NEW SCHOOL	21-40

PART II.

Regular Substitution of Sounds.

TABLE OF REGULAR SUBSTITUTION OF SOUNDS	41, 42
K	43-64
Γ	64-74
X	75-80
T	80-91
Δ	92-102
Θ	102-109
Π	109-123
B	124
Φ	124-131
N	131-138
M	138-146
P	146-152
Λ	152-160
Σ	161-164
Ξ	164
F	165-167

	Page
SPIRITUS ASPER FOR INITIAL <i>s</i>	167, 168
SPIRITUS ASPER FOR <i>j</i>	168
VOWELS	168-170

PART III.

Irregular Substitution of Sounds.

LABIALISM	171-177
DENTALISM	177, 178
PHONETIC WEAKENING	178, 179
SPORADIC CHANGE OF LIQUIDS	179, 180

PART IV.

Application of the Principles of the New School.

ABLAUT I.	181-185
ABLAUT II.	186-188
ABLAUT III.	189-194
ARRANGEMENT OF THE ROOTS	194-201
GREEK INDEX	203-220
LATIN INDEX	221-238
ENGLISH INDEX OF COGNATE WORDS	239-252

EXPLANATIONS.

IN Part II. and Part III. the words are arranged in sets, numbered from 1 to 528. In general, at the beginning of each set, five things are stated in the following order: 1. The Indo-European root; 2. The Sanskrit root; 3. The Greek root; 4. The Latin root; 5. The meaning of the roots. Each of the first four particulars is separated from the following by a semicolon, and a dash is used to show that a root is wanting. If a root appears in one language under more than one form, the forms are separated from each other by a comma. In these sets the sign ✓ is not needed and not used; elsewhere it is used to denote a root, and Indo-European roots are printed in capitals. If any form, however placed or marked, contains more than one syllable, it may not be called strictly a root; also, if inclosed in parenthesis, it may not be a root.

At the beginning of each great division of the sets, the corresponding letters of Indo-European, Sanskrit, Greek, and Latin, for that division are shown by the same method of representation. A cognate English word is printed in italics; and, if not a definition, it is also enclosed in brackets. In the separate indexes of Greek, Latin, and English, the figures refer to the number of the set of words.

* denotes a theoretical form, i.e., a form which, though not actually occurring, may be supposed to have preceded the existing form to which it is attached. A theoretical form is also sometimes denoted by being enclosed in parenthesis and following the sign =.

† denotes that a word is borrowed from Greek.

‡ denotes that a word is found only in inscriptions, or in the old grammarians or lexicographers.

Other signs and abbreviations are employed with the significations usual in grammars and lexicons.

PART I.

Principles of Etymology.



CHAPTER I.

CLASSIFICATION OF INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.

ETYMOLOGY treats of individual words, with reference to their origin and development. Its methods of investigation are historical, aiming to ascertain the forms which were earliest, with their corresponding meanings, and the form and meaning of each subsequent modification.

Nearly all the languages of Europe, and two at least of those of Asia, the Sanskrit and the Zend, are found by comparison to have such resemblances to one another as to prove that they are descended from a common stock. They constitute a very large and important class, and as they have been spoken by nations living throughout a region that extended from India on the east to the western boundaries of Europe, they are called the Indo-European languages. They are also known by other names, — Aryan, Indo-Germanic, Japhetic.

The common stock from which they spring is called the Indo-European original-language. The words of this original language are not known to us by the direct evidence of any records, but from an extended comparison of the later existing forms in the derived languages we infer the forms of the original language. Neither do we know where or when the people lived who spoke this original language. It seems probable that their home was somewhere in south-western Asia, and the time of their dispersion not less than three thousand years

before Christ. From their successive and continued migrations, chiefly toward the west, arose the most important nations and languages of the civilized world.

Indo-European languages may be divided into three principal groups or divisions. These are:—

I. The *Aryan* division, comprising the Indian and the Eranian (or Iranian) family of language. Of the Indian family, that of which we have the oldest record is the Old-Indian, which is the language of the oldest portion of the Vedas. At a later time, when it had become fixed in a more simple form and subject to certain grammatical rules as a written literary language, and thus distinguished from the popular dialects, it was called Sanskrit. The Eranian family includes the Zend, the Old-Persian, and the Armenian.

II. The *South-Western European* division. This includes:—

1. The Greek. The ancient Greek is represented now by the Romaic or modern Greek.

2. The Latin, akin to which were the Oscan and the Umbrian of central Italy. The chief modern representatives of Latin are Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, and French.

3. The Keltic, the language of the tribes found by the Romans in Spain, Gaul, Britain, and Ireland.

III. The *Northern European* division. This includes:—

1. The Slavonic family, comprising numerous languages; among them Russian, Bulgarian, Polish, Bohemian, Lithuanian, and Old-Prussian.

2. The Teutonic family. Of this family the oldest member is the Gothic, which became extinct in the ninth century. The modern Teutonic languages are divided into two distinct groups, the Scandinavian and the Germanic. The Scandinavian includes the Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, and Icelandic. The Germanic is subdivided into two branches, the High Germanic and the Low Germanic. The Low Germanic includes: (1) The Friesic, (2) The Anglo-Saxon, (3) The Old

Saxon, (4) The Dutch, (5) The Low German. The English language is descended from the Anglo-Saxon; but it has also received large additions from other sources, especially from Latin through the French.

CHAPTER II.

GROWTH OF LANGUAGE.

THE various forms of inflected words have been constructed by joining together elements that were originally independent words. To illustrate the process, let us compare the expression *he did love* with the expression *he loved*. Of the form *loved*, let us examine the suffix *-d*. In Anglo-Saxon it is *-de*, which is derived from *dide*, the imperfect of *dōn*, 'do.' A similar form appears also in Gothic. From the Anglo-Saxon word *dide* comes the English *did*. Thus the suffix *-d* and the auxiliary verb *did* have the same origin; they have also the same effect on the meaning of the verb, so that, in regard to origin and meaning, *loved* = *did love*. The difference between the two expressions lies in the manner of applying the auxiliary. In the form *did love*, the auxiliary appears before the principal verb, not united in one word with the verb, and not abbreviated in its English form. In the word *loved*, the auxiliary appears after the principal verb, joined in one word with it, and abbreviated to *-d*, which we then call a suffix. In the word *godly*, the suffix *ly* is derived from an independent word, the same word from which we get the English *like*; *godly* = *god-like*. This suffix *ly* is the one used in forming most of our English adverbs. So also the French adverbial ending *ment* is derived from the Latin ablative *mente*; *grandement*, 'grandly,' was originally *grandi mente*, 'with great mind.' In the Latin verb *vocābam*, the suffix *bam* was originally an independent word, the imperfect from the root BHU (No. 348).

The process here illustrated is of very great importance and wide application. In the Indo-European languages, *all form-making which we can trace within the historical period is by this same method, namely, by external accretion.* We may logically conclude that this was the only method in the more ancient times, and therefore that it is sufficient to account for the whole structure of Indo-European language. Wherever we find in any word a subordinate part, indicating some modification or relation of the main radical idea, there we find what remains of a formerly independent word, which has ceased to be independent, and has become an affix. The Indo-European original-language in its earliest stage *consisted entirely of monosyllabic words.*

Entire words in a language may pass out of use, and so be lost. This may occur from various causes, as when the idea is no longer sufficiently important to the community to call for any word as its exponent, or when a given word is crowded out of use by another word coming in to take its place, or when, from no assignable cause other than mere chance, a word becomes obsolete. Still more important in the history of language is the loss of forms of grammatical inflection. Of this, the English language furnishes the most striking illustrations. Many of its suffixes have disappeared from their combination; but their place has been supplied by separate and auxiliary words.

CHAPTER III.

ROOTS.

A **ROOT** is a simple, primitive form, expressing only the general meaning of a word. Such a form, within the boundaries of any one of the Indo-European languages, we may

properly describe by the name of the language in which it occurs; the corresponding root in the Indo-European original-language we call the Indo-European root. Thus, the Greek *ἄκων*, a javelin, and the Latin *acus*, a needle, are kindred in etymology. The Indo-European root from which they come is *ak*, the Greek root is *ἄκ*, the Latin root *ac*. So the Greek *φεύγω* and the Latin *fugio* are kindred; their Indo-European root is *bhugh*, the Greek root is *φυγ*, the Latin root *fug*. Of an inflected word the fundamental part, to which the terminations are appended, is called the stem.

By taking from a word everything that is formative or accidental, we obtain the root. In the verb *vocābam*, the last four letters are strictly formative. The root is *voc*, which means simply 'call.' The suffix *a* forms with the root *voc* the stem *vocā*; the suffix *bam* was originally a separate word, the imperfect from the root *BHU* (No. 348), containing already the personal ending *m*, which marks the first person singular in the active voice. This *m* is from the pronominal root shown in the pronoun *me* (No. 385). In the word *vocabam*, the suffix *bam* performs the office of an auxiliary; *ba* is called the sign of the imperf. ind., and *m* is called the personal ending. In the verb *ἐτίθετο*, the parts *ε*, *τι*, and *το* are formative, *ε* denoting past time, *τι* denoting duration, and *το* denoting the person, number, and voice. The root is *θε*. In the verb *ἐγίγνετο*, the parts *ε*, *γι*, *ε*, and *το* are known to be formative, and when they are taken away, the remaining part *γν* might seem to be the root; but the root is really the syllable *γεν*, of which the *ε* has in some forms of the verb been dropped. The full root *γεν* is seen in other forms of the verb and in the cognate noun *γένος*.

Neither roots nor stems are to be regarded as mere abstractions obtained by any mechanical process of separating a word into its parts. In the earliest history of the Indo-European original-language, the roots were capable of independent use; they were themselves the monosyllabic words of the lan-

guage. They form, therefore, the groundwork upon which is built the structure of stems and words, — the process of building being one of composition, or joining one root to another. Of an inflected word, the root which conveys the general and principal meaning is called the root of the word, or the principal root. The roots joined to this, and serving to define, restrict, or vary its application, are called affixes. An affix placed before a principal root is called a prefix; placed after a principal root it is called a suffix.

Every root is a monosyllable, and of every unmodified root the vowel is short. A root containing a long vowel is a modified root. A root may sometimes vary in its form, and yet retain its meaning unchanged or but slightly changed. In such case we may place the forms side by side, generally giving that one first which has the widest use. Examples are *καλ, κελ; στελ, σταλ; βαλ, βελ; τρεπ, τραπ; δκ, δπ*. Whenever we have evidence that one form of the root existed before another or others, we may call that which was historically first the unmodified root, and every later form a modified root. We find a considerable number of roots existing in double forms, of which one is longer than the other by a final consonant. In such cases, the shorter form is believed to be the original one, and it is called a primary root; the longer form is called a secondary root; and the process of adding is called expansion. Example: primary root (Indo-Eur.), *bha*; secondary root, *bhan*.

Roots are divided according to their signification into two classes: I. *Verbal roots* (called also *predicative* and *notional*); II. *Pronominal roots* (called also *demonstrative* or *relational*, and sometimes called *radicals*).

I. **VERBAL ROOTS.** These express action, condition, or quality. From them are formed verbs, nouns, and adjectives. They constitute by far the more numerous class, being numbered by hundreds. They are also more complicated in their structure.

II. PRONOMINAL ROOTS. These indicate simply relation, especially the relation of place. From them are formed pronouns, adverbs, conjunctions, and all original prepositions. The pronominal roots are very few in number. They are of the simplest structure. Examples (Indo-Eur.) are *a*, *i*, *ma*, *na*, *tu*, *ka*.

CHAPTER IV.

ALPHABETIC SOUNDS.

THE sound of *a*, as heard in the word *far*, is the fundamental tone of the human voice, the tone naturally produced when the mouth is most fully open and the current of breath entirely unmodified. It is appropriately called a completely open sound, and the vowel representing it a completely open vowel. The opposite extreme is shown in the sounds of *k* as in *keel*, *t* as in *tan*, *p* as in *pan*. Here, some of the organs of speech having been entirely closed, the sounds are heard only upon the breaking of the contact; they are appropriately called completely close sounds, and are represented by the completely close mutes. Between these two extremes belong all the other alphabetic sounds, and they are properly arranged according to their relative degrees of closure. The principal mute-closures are three: one made by lip against lip, the labial closure, giving the sound represented by *p*; one made by the front of the tongue against the roof of the mouth, near the front teeth, the lingual closure, giving the sound represented by *t*; one, in the back of the mouth, made against the soft palate by the rear upper surface of the tongue, the palatal closure, giving the sound represented by *k*. The other classes of sounds may also be arranged in three corresponding lines of gradual closure, proceeding from the completely open *a* to the completely close mutes, *k*, *t*, *p*. This method of arrange-

ment has been applied (Whitney's "Life and Growth of Language," p. 62) in the following scheme to represent the alphabetic sounds of the English language:—

Sonant.	<div style="text-align: center;"> a æ A e o i e u </div>				VOWELS.
	y	r	l	w	
	ng		n	m	
Surd.	h				Aspiration.
Sonant.	zh		z		Sibilants.
Surd.	sh		s		
Sonant.			dh	v	Spirants.
Surd.			th	f	
Sonant.	g		d	b	Mutes.
Surd.	k		t	p	
	Palatal Series.		Lingual Series.	Labial Series.	

As it is very important to observe the exact sound represented by each character in this alphabetic scheme, illustrative words are here given. Beginning with *a*, and going downward at the left, we have *a* as in *far*; *æ*, *pan*; *e*, *fate*, *they*; *i*, *mete*, *pique*; *y*, *yet*; *ng*, *ring*; *zh*, *azure*; *sh*, *shall*; *g*, *get*; *k*, *keel*: going downward centrally, we have *a* as in *far*; *ə* (inverted *e*), *but*; *r*, *ran*; *l*, *land*; *n*, *no*; *z*, *zeal*; *s*, *so*; *dh*, *then*; *th*, *thin*; *d*, *do*; *t*, *tan*: going downward at the right, we have *a* as in *far*; *A*, *war*; *o*, *note*; *u*, *tool*, *rule*; *w*, *wall*; *m*, *may*; *v*, *vain*; *f*, *fame*; *b*, *ban*; *p*, *pan*. *H* is sounded as in *hale*.

Let us first compare *k*, *t*, *p* with *g*, *d*, *b*, their corresponding

sonants. In the former series there is no sound while the organs of speech are closed; in the latter there is, even during the continuance of the closure, a tone produced by the vibration of the vocal chords. Herein lies the fundamental distinction of 'surd' and 'sonant' sounds. The former are produced by unintonated breath; the latter by intonated breath. Surd sounds have sometimes been called by other names, as 'strong,' 'hard,' 'sharp'; and sonant sounds have been called by other corresponding names, as 'weak,' 'soft,' 'flat'; but these names should be rejected, and the terms 'surd' and 'sonant' should be employed, because they express the true distinction. In Greek and Latin the surd aspirated mutes are often, and with sufficient propriety, called simply aspirates. Next to the mutes come the fricatives, divided into two sub-classes, spirants and sibilants. Then come the nasals (sometimes called resonants).

Beginning now at the other extreme with the open vowel *a*, we form by successive degrees of approach of the tongue to the palate the series of palatal sounds represented in the scheme by *a*, *æ*, *e*, *i*. By contraction with the lips, we form the labial series represented by *a*, *ɒ*, *o*, *u*. The semivowels stand nearly on the dividing line between vowels and consonants. The closest of the vowels are *i* and *u*. By abbreviating their sounds sufficiently before another vowel-sound, we should change them into the consonantal sounds of *y* and *w*. With them belong *r* and *l*, which are in many languages used also as vowels. The distinctions of long and short vowel, and the three compound vowel-sounds, or diphthongs, *ai* (*aisle*, *isle*), *au* (*out*, *how*), and *ɔi* (*oil*, *boy*), are for the sake of simplicity omitted in the scheme. The method of arrangement thus employed for the English alphabet may with equal advantage be applied to the alphabet of any language, to exhibit its internal relations or to compare it with other alphabets. It is in this work employed to illustrate the alphabetic sounds of Indo-European, Greek, and Latin.

Sounds of the Indo-European Alphabet.

Sonant.	<div> <div>a</div> <div>VOWELS.</div> </div>				
	<div> <div>i</div> <div>u</div> </div>				
	<div> <div>y</div> <div>r</div> <div>l</div> <div>v</div> <div>Semivowels.</div> </div>				
	<div> <div>n</div> <div>m</div> <div>Nasals.</div> </div>				
Surd.	h				Aspiration.
Surd.		s	Sibilant.		
Surd.	kh	th	ph	Aspirated Mutes.	
Sonant.	gh	dh	bh		
Sonant.	g	d	b	Mutes.	
Surd.	k	t	p		
Palatal Series.		Lingual Series.	Labial Series.		
CONSONANTS.					

The Indo-European original-language had three vowels, — *a, i, u*; three diphthongs, — *aa, ai, au*; and thirteen consonants, — *k, t, p, g, d, b, y, r, l, v, m, n, s*. *A* was sounded as in *far*, *i* as in *machine*, *u* as in *rule, tool*. Every short vowel had the same kind of sound as its corresponding long vowel, but less prolonged in time of utterance. In the pronunciation of a diphthong, each vowel received its own proper sound, — the sound of the second following that of the first without any interruption. The diphthongs were sounded approximately as follows: *aa* as in *far*; *ai* as in *aisle*; *au* as *ou* in *house*. The consonants, *k, t, p, d, b, r, l, m, n, h* were sounded as in English; *g* as in *get*; *y* as in *yet*; *s* as in *so*; *v* as *w* in *wait*; *kh, th, ph* were pronounced almost as in *inkhorn, hothouse, topheavy*; *gh, dh, bh* as in *loghouse, madhouse, Hobhouse*.

The aspiration *h* is found only in close combination with the mutes. All the aspirated mutes, and the letters, *y*, *l*, and *v*, were wanting in the earliest stage of the language.

Sounds of the Sanskrit Alphabet.

Short *a* as in *vocal*, *cedar*, *organ*, or *u*-short in *but*; long *a* as in *father*; short *i* as in *pin*; long *i* as in *pique*; short *u* as in *pull*, *push*; long *u* as in *rule*, *rude*; the vowel *r* represents simply a smooth or untrilled *r*-sound, assuming a vocalic office in syllable-making; the vowel *l* represents an *l*-sound similarly uttered—like the English *l*-vowel in *able*, *angle*, *addle*; *e* is sounded as in *prey*; *ai* as in *aisle*; *o* as in *so*; *au* as *au* in German *Haus* or *ou* in Eng. *house*; *n* = *ng* in *king*; *k* = *ch* in *church*; *g* = *j* in *judge*; *ñ* = *gn* in *Campagna*; *j* = *y* in *yes*; *ç* = *sh* in *shall*; *t*, *d*, *n* are commonly pronounced as *t*, *d*, *n*, but they were produced originally by the influence of a neighboring *r*, the lower surface of the tongue being brought against the palate in pronouncing them; *v* = probably the Eng. *w*; *kh*, *th*, *ph* are pronounced almost as in *inkhorn*, *hothouse*, *topheavy*; *gh*, *dh*, *bh* as in *loghouse*, *madhouse*, *Hobhouse*.

Sounds of the Greek Alphabet.

For etymological purposes the following pronunciation is to be employed: *α* as *a* in *far*; *η* as *e* in *fête*; *ι* as *i* in *machine*; *ω* as *o* in *note*; *υ* was sounded originally as *u* in *rule* or *oo* in *tool*, later as French *u*. Every short vowel has the same kind of sound as its corresponding long vowel, but less prolonged in time of utterance. In the pronunciation of a diphthong, each vowel has its own proper sound, the sound of the second following that of the first without any interruption. The diphthongs are sounded approximately as follows: *αι* as *ai* in *aisle*; *ει* as *ei* in *eight*; *οι* as *oi* in *oil*; *υι* as *uee* in *queen* or as *ui* in *quit*; *αυ* as *ou* in *house*; *ευ* as *eu* in *feud*; *ου* as *ou* in

group; α , η , φ like α , η , ω . Of the consonants, β , δ , κ , π , τ , ρ , λ , μ , ν , ψ are sounded like their corresponding letters in English; γ before κ , γ , ξ , and χ has the sound of n in *anger* (= *ng* in *ring*), and in any other position it has the sound of g in *get*;

Sonant.	α ϵ η ι ρ λ ν			VOWELS.
	σ ω			
	γ (= Eng. ng) ν μ			Semivowels.
				Nasals.
Surd.				Aspiration.
Surd.	σ			Sibilant (fricative).
Surd.	χ	θ	ϕ	Aspirated Mutes.
Sonant.	γ	δ	β	Mutes.
Surd.	κ	τ	π	
Sonant.	ζ			Double Consonants.
Surd.	ξ	ψ		
	Palatal Series.	Lingual Series.	Labial Series.	CONSONANTS.

σ has the sound of s in *so*. The letters ϕ , θ , χ probably had at first the sounds of *ph*, *th*, *ch*, in Eng. *uphill*, *hothouse*, *block-head*; afterwards they were sounded as in Eng. *graphic*, *pathos*, and German *machen*. The letter ξ is sounded as x in *mix*; ζ may be sounded like *dz* in *adze* or like *z* in *zone*.

Sounds of the Latin Alphabet.

For etymological purposes, the Roman (or Phonetic) method of pronunciation is to be employed. According to this method, \bar{a} is pronounced as in *far*; \bar{e} as in *they*; \bar{i} as in *machine*; \bar{o} as

in *holy*; *û* as *u* in *rule* or *oo* in *tool*. Every short vowel has the same kind of sound as its corresponding long vowel, but less prolonged in time of utterance. In the pronunciation of a diphthong, each vowel receives its own proper sound, the sound of the second following that of the first without any

			a		} VOWELS.			
			e	o				
Sonant.			i	y		u		
			j	r		l	v	Semivowels.
			n (= Eng. ng) n			m	Nasals.	
Surd.	h					Aspiration.		
Surd.			s			Sibilant.	} Fricatives.	
Surd.					f	Spirant.		
Surd.	ch	th		ph	{	Aspirated Mutes.		
Sonant.	g	d		b		{	Mutes.	
Surd.	c, k, q	t		p				
Sonant.			z		}	Double Consonants.		
Surd.	x							
	Palatal Series.	Lingual Series.		Labial Series.				

interruption. The diphthongs are (*ai*), *ae*, *ei*, (*oi*), *oe*, *ui*, *au*, *eu*, (*ou*); the forms inclosed in parenthesis being found only in early Latin. The diphthongs are sounded approximately as follows: *ai* as *ai* in *aisle*; *ae* originally sounded as (Roman) *æ'*, later as (Roman) *ē*; *ei* as *ei* in *eight*; *oi* as *oi* in *oil*; *oe* nearly as German *oe* in *Oel*, or Eng. *o* in *world*; *ui* as *uee* in *queen*; *au* as *ou* in *house*; *eu* as *eu* in *feud*; *ou* as *ou* in *group*. Of the consonants, *b*, *d*, *p*, *t*, *r*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *h* are sounded as in

English; *j* as *y* in *yes*; *s* as in *so*; *v* like *w* in *wait*; *f* as in *fate*; *g* as in *get*; *c, k, q* as *c* in *can*; *ch, th, ph,* as *c, t, p,* with the slight addition of *h*-sound, as in the words, *blockhead, hothouse, uphill*; *x* as in *mix*. The letters *y* and *z* were introduced into the Latin language after the time of Cicero, and were used only in words taken from Greek, *y* being employed to represent the Greek *υ*, and *z* to represent the Greek *ζ*. Latin *y* has the sound of French *u*, and for this reason its position in the scheme is between *u* and *i*; *z* may be sounded like *dz* in *adze* or like *z* in *zone*.

CHAPTER V.

PHONETIC CHANGE.

Throughout the history of language, changes of sound are going on. In comparing one language with any of its kindred, we must first ascertain to what sounds of the latter the sounds of the former regularly correspond. We then have a guide for the regular etymological comparison of words. An illustration of this appears in what is called (from its discoverer) "Grimm's Law of Permutation of Consonants," which exhibits, with some exceptions not necessary here to be shown, the regular interchange between (1) Sanskrit, Greek, and Latin, taken as one group; (2) Gothic and Low German dialects (including English); (3) High German and its stock (including modern German). This law may be expressed by the following formula:—

(1) Sanskrit, Greek, Latin	Aspirate	Sonant	Surd
(2) Gothic and Low German (including English)	Sonant	Surd	Aspirate
(3) High German	Surd	Aspirate	Sonant

It may be illustrated by the following table:—

I.					
1. {	Greek θ . . .	θυγάτηρ	θήρ	θήρα	μέθυ
	Latin f . . .		fera	fores	
2. {	English d . . .	daughter	deer	door	mead
3. {	German t or th = t	tochter	thier	thor	meth
II.					
1. {	Greek δ . . .	δδός	δαμάω	δύο	ἐδεύ
	Latin d . . .	dens	domare	dua	edere
2. {	English t . . .	tooth	tame	two	eat
3. {	German z or s . . .	zahn	zähmen	zwei	essen
					wasser
III.					
1. {	Greek τ . . .	τὸ (σὺ)	τρεῖς	τὸ	
	Latin t . . .	tu	tres	tenuis	frater
2. {	English th . . .	thou	three	thin	that
3. {	German d . . .	du	drei	dünn	das
					bruder

General Table of Grimm's Law.

ORIGINAL SOUNDS.	A			B	C
	Sanskrit.	Greek.	Latin.	Gothic and Low Germ.	High Germ.
<i>Aspirates</i> . . . {	KH	gh (h)	χ	h, f (g, v)	k
	TH	dh (h)	θ	f (d, b)	t
	PH	bh (h)	φ	f (b)	p
<i>Sonants</i> . . . {	G	g (j)	γ	g	ch
	D	d	δ	d	zz
	B	b	β	b	f, ph
<i>Surds</i> . . . {	K	k	κ	c, q	h, g, k
	T	t	τ	t	d
	P	p	π	p	f, v

PRINCIPLE OF PHONETIC CHANGE.

The principle which underlies the greater part of phonetic change is the *tendency to ease of utterance*. In using the organs of speech, we naturally tend to economize or diminish effort, to reduce the distance between one sound and another, and so to make each necessary step in utterance as short and easy as possible. Accordingly, *the general direction of phonetic change is from the extremes toward the middle of the alphabetic scheme*, movement in the opposite direction being only exceptional or from special causes.

RESULTS OF PHONETIC CHANGE.

The results of phonetic change appear chiefly under two forms: I. *Weak Articulation*; II. *Indistinct Articulation*.

I. WEAK ARTICULATION.

Weak Articulation appears under four forms: I. *Substitution*; II. *Loss*; III. *Assimilation*; IV. *Dissimilation*. These four forms are applied to vowels and to consonants.

Vowel-Change.

I. SUBSTITUTION. By substitution the following changes may be made. Original *a* may be changed, —

1. In Greek and Latin to *ε*, *e*: √SAD, ἔδος, *sedes*. This change was very extensive even in the Graeco-Italic period.

2. In Greek and Latin, to *ο*, *o*: √DAM, δῶμος, *dōmus*.

3. In Greek, to *ι*: Indo-Eur., *dā-dhā-mi*; Greek, τί-θη-μι.

4. In Latin, to *i*, — a very frequent change, especially in the second member of a compound word: √KAP, *capiō*, *accipio*.

II. LOSS. In the following examples, the vowel lost is enclosed in parenthesis. Greek: γίγ(ε)νομαι, ἔσ(ε)χον, παρ(ε)ρός. Latin: (*e*)*sum*, *gig(e)no*, *discip(u)lina*.

III. ASSIMILATION. When a vowel closely connected with a consonant has its utterance thereby made difficult, it may be changed to a vowel, having for that position an easier utterance. This is one form of assimilation. The resulting vowel is *u* in *flagro*, *fulgor*; *pello*, *pulsus*: *e* in *genosis*, *genoris*, *generis* (from *genus*). Two vowels in contact may approximate each other: **(e)syam*, **siam*, **siem*. Two vowels separated from each other only by a consonant sometimes assimilate: *bone*, *bene*.

IV. DISSIMILATION. The object of dissimilation is to prevent repetition of the same vowel. Thus, *sequontur* was a form retained instead of *sequuntur*; *aliinus* became *alienus*.

Consonant-Change.

I. SUBSTITUTION.

1. In Greek and Latin we have a change from original surd to sonant; e.g., orig. *k* to *γ*, *g*: √PAK, πῆγνυμ, *pagus*.

2. Greek shows an aversion to the original letters, *y*, *s*, and *v*; orig. *y* disappears, or is seen only in its effects; *v* appears as *F*; *s* is retained at the end of roots and words, but initial *s* before a vowel is generally changed to the rough breathing.

3. In Latin, the original letters *y*, *s*, *v* are generally retained, but often *s* passes into *r*, and *y* and *v* are interchanged with *i* and *u*.

II. LOSS. This may be initial, medial, or final. In Greek and Latin an original initial *s* or *v* is sometimes lost: √SMI, μειδάω, *miror*; √VARK, VALK, VΛAK, ῥάκος, *lacer*. Medial loss is not so frequent, very rare in Greek: φέρε(τ)ι, μείζο(ν)α, μείζω. In Latin, it occurs most frequently before *y*, *s*, and *v*: *di(c)sco*, *ma(g)ior*, *sua(d)vis*. It occurs also before nasals: *lu(c)na*, *lu(c)men*; and before *t* and *d*: *tor(c)tus*, *i(s)dem*. Loss at the end of a word affects single consonants or combinations of consonants. In Greek, when several consonants end a word, they are sometimes all dropped, as in γάλα(κτ); but generally the last only is retained, and the preceding vowel is

then lengthened; as, $\tau\theta\acute{\epsilon}(\nu\tau)s$, $\tau\theta\epsilon\acute{\iota}s$. In Latin, a combination of several consonants may end a word, as in *ferunt*, *urbs*; but in the older Latin, final consonants, especially *s*, *m*, *t*, were frequently dropped.

III. ASSIMILATION. The most important rules for assimilation of consonants in Greek and Latin are given in the grammars.

IV. DISSIMILATION. The rules are given in the grammars. Examples are $\acute{\alpha}\delta\tau\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\omicron}\nu$, $\delta\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\omicron}\nu$; $\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\theta\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\theta\eta\nu$, $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\acute{\upsilon}\theta\eta\nu$; $\theta\acute{\iota}\text{-}\theta\eta\text{-}\mu$, $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\mu$; *claudtrum*, *claustrum*.

II. INDISTINCT ARTICULATION.

In general, the immediate cause of indistinct articulation is an excessive tendency to ease of utterance. A part of the needful sound of a word is slurred or omitted; then some indistinct or indefinite sound is added on; and this, afterwards becoming more definite, may lead to the utterance of a sound even more difficult than the original one which had thus suffered. Indistinct articulation appears under the following forms: I. *Labialism*; II. *Dentalism*; III. *Parasitic Sound*; IV. *Aspiration*.

I. LABIALISM. This is a change from *k* to π and *p*, or from *g* to β and δ . If the *k* is pronounced lazily, a slight *w*-sound is apt to be produced immediately after it; and then, if the lips be nearly closed, an indistinct labial sound is produced. For examples, see Nos. 496-515.

II. DENTALISM. This is a change from *k* to τ , or from *gh* to θ . For examples, see Nos. 516-520.

III. PARASITIC SOUND. In Greek, δy may regularly become ζ . Initial *y*, if uttered lazily, may have a slight sound of δ (here called parasitic) uttered before it, and then the δy may become ζ . Thus, for original *y* in $\sqrt{\text{YUG}}$, we find ζ in $\sqrt{\zeta}y\eta$, $\zeta\acute{y}\gamma\omicron\nu$.

IV. ASPIRATION. Examples are *φρουρός*, for *προρός*; *ἐπίβαθρον*, for *ἐπίβατρον*; *ῥῥωρ* from $\sqrt{\text{UD}}$.

VOWEL-INCREASE.

An important kind of phonetic change is what is called *vowel-increase* ('intensification,' 'strengthening,' 'raising'). The vowels, arranged in the order of their strength, and beginning with the weakest, are in Greek, *ι, υ, ε, ο, α*; in Latin, *ι, υ, ε, ο, α*. Change of any vowel into one farther to the right, or into a long vowel or diphthong, is *vowel-increase*. Change in the opposite direction is *vowel-decrease* ('weakening,' 'lowering'). Vowel-increase is extensively employed in forming stems from roots. The following arrangement of the different vowel-scales will illustrate the successive steps of vowel-increase. Reckoning from the fundamental-vowel toward the right, we have vowel-increase shown in two successive steps. The change from the fundamental-vowel as shown toward the left is vowel-decrease, which appears as either 'weakening' or 'loss.'

Vowels of the Indo-European Language.

	<i>Fund.-Vowel.</i>	<i>First Step.</i>	<i>Second Step.</i>
a-scale	<i>ā</i>	<i>a + a = aa = ā</i>	<i>a + aa = āa = ā</i>
i-scale	<i>ī</i>	<i>a + i = ai</i>	<i>a + ai = āi</i>
u-scale	<i>ū</i>	<i>a + u = au</i>	<i>a + au = āu</i>

Vowels of Sanskrit.

		<i>Weakening.</i>	<i>Fund.-Vowel.</i>	<i>First Step.</i>	<i>Second Step.</i>
a-scale .	loss	<i>ī, u; ī, ū</i>	<i>ā</i>	<i>ā</i>	<i>ā</i>
i-scale .			<i>ī</i>	<i>ē</i>	<i>āi</i>
u-scale .			<i>ū</i>	<i>ō</i>	<i>āu</i>

Vowels of Greek.

		<i>Weakening.</i>	<i>Fund.-Vowel.</i>	<i>First Step.</i>	<i>Second Step.</i>
a-scale .	loss				
i-scale .		i, u	ε, ο, ᾱ	ο, ᾱ, η	ω
u-scale .			ι	ει (αι)	οι
			υ	ευ (αυ)	ου (ᾱυ)

Vowels of Latin.

(Old-Latin in heavy type.)

		<i>Weakening.</i>	<i>Fund.-Vowel.</i>	<i>First Step.</i>	<i>Second Step.</i>
a-scale .	loss				
i-scale .		i, u	ē, ō, ā	ο, ē, ā	δ
u-scale .			ι	ei , ī, ē, ai , ae	oi , oe , ū
			ū	eu , au, ō	ou , ū

The following rules and examples illustrate some applications of vowel-increase :

In Greek,—

1. Radical ε is raised to ο: √φερ, φόρος; √γεν, γέγονα.
2. " α " ᾱ, η: √λάκ, λέ-ληκ-α, λε-λάκ-α.
3. " ι " ει: √ι, ει-μι; √πιθ, πείθω.
4. " ι " οι: √ι, οι-μος; √πιθ, πέποιθα.
5. " υ " ευ: √φύγ, φεύγ-ω.

In Latin,—

1. Radical a is raised to ā, ē: √āg, amb-āg-es, ēg-i.
2. " e " o: √mēn, mōn-eo.
3. " e " ē: √tēg, tēg-ula.
4. " i " ī, oe: √fid, fid-us, foed-us.
5. " u " ū: √dūc, dūc-o.

CHAPTER VI.

THE VIEWS OF THE NEW SCHOOL.

THE researches of comparative philologists have for the past few years been directed very largely to a closer study of the vocalism of the Indo-European languages. The final opinions on vocalism of Schleicher, as laid down in the third edition of his "Compendium," 1870 (p. 10, ff.), and of Curtius in the fifth edition of his "Grundzüge der Etymologie," 1879 (Bk. I. § 7), may be regarded as the ripest expressions of the views of the old school.

The treatises of Verner, Brugman, Fick, Collitz, De Saussure, Johannes Schmidt, etc., contain more or less directly and explicitly the opinions of the new school, and these opinions are now generally accepted in Germany.

1. The brilliant discovery of Verner, in which he successfully explained almost the last remaining exception to the first "rotation of mutes" of Grimm's law, was not of merely local importance. In explaining the exception, he proved indirectly that *the accent of the Rig Veda, in its broad outlines, was once the accent of every Indo-European language*; that, therefore, it is a correct method to search for the effects of this accent where tradition has failed to bring it down to historical times (as in the German languages), or where it has been driven out by a new system (as in Greek).

2. The accentuation of the Veda is wedded to a phenomenon which penetrates the entire language. The syllable upon which the tone rests has a fuller vocalization than the others, especially those immediately preceding the tone. This causes the so-called strong and weak forms *é-mi* and *i-más*, *ta-nó-mi* and *ta-nu-más*, *pád-am* and *pad-á*, etc. Tracing these weak forms,

Vowels of Greek.

		<i>Weakening.</i>	<i>Fund.-Vowel.</i>	<i>First Step.</i>	<i>Second Step.</i>
a-scale .	loss	ι, υ	ε, ο, ᾱ	ο, ᾱ, η	ω
i-scale .			ι	ει (αι)	οι
u-scale .			υ	ευ (αυ)	ου (ᾰυ)

Vowels of Latin.

(Old-Latin in heavy type.)

		<i>Weakening.</i>	<i>Fund.-Vowel.</i>	<i>First Step.</i>	<i>Second Step.</i>
a-scale .	loss	ι, υ	ε, ο, ᾱ	ο, ε, ᾱ	ο
i-scale .			ι	ει, ι, ε, αι, ae	οι, oe, ū
u-scale .			υ	ου, au, o	ου, ū

The following rules and examples illustrate some applications of vowel-increase:

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1. Radical ε is raised to ο: √φερ, φόρος; √γεν, γέγονα.
2. " α " ᾱ, η: √λᾶκ, λέ-ληκ-α, λε-λᾶκ-α.
3. " ι " ει: √ι, ει-μι; √πιθ, πέιθω.
4. " ι " οι: √ι, οί-μος; √πιθ, πέποιθα.
5. " υ " ευ: √φύγ, φεύγ-ω.

In Latin, —

1. Radical α is raised to ā, ē: √ᾱg, amb-ᾱg-es, ēg-i.
2. " e " o: √mēn, mōn-eo.
3. " e " ē: √teg, tēg-ula.
4. " i " ī, oe: √fid, fid-us, foed-us.
5. " u " ū: √dūc, dūc-o.

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2. The accentuation of the Veda is wedded to a phenomenon which penetrates the entire language. The syllable upon which the tone rests has a fuller vocalization than the others, especially those immediately preceding the tone. This causes the so-called strong and weak forms *é-mi* and *i-más*, *ta-nó-mi* and *ta-nu-más*, *pád-am* and *pad-á*, etc. Tracing these weak forms,

and distinguishing them from the strong ones, not only on Indian ground but also in the European languages (a process rendered safe by Verner), led Brugman to *the discovery of lingual and nasal vowels* on a level with Indian *r* and *l*, occurring in every language of the family in parallel and identical formations, and manifesting, therefore, a phenomenon of the original Indo-European language. Excepting *r* and *l*, in India the lingual and nasal vowels lack separate alphabetic signs, and are expressed by certain fixed groups of letters. So Greek *ap* and *pa* represent Indian *r*, Gr. *al* and *la* = Ind. *l*; so Sk. *a* and *an*, Gr. *a* and *av*, are the expedients by which nasal vowels (*n*, *v*) are rendered.

3. The time-honored opinion, which explained the European vowels *ä*, *ê*, *ö* (*a*, *e*, *o*) as later modifications of an original Indo-European *ā* which had been preserved intact in the Indo-Iranian languages, thus received its first shock; for it appeared that Sanskrit *ā*, when in connection with nasals it represented a nasal vowel, was a sound historically different from *ā* in other connections; while Greek *a*, in connection with linguals as well as nasals, was not the residue of the assumed original Indo-European *ā*. This led Brugman to characterize *European ä, ê, ö* as *Indo-European*, an assumption which was destined to be verified from a totally different direction.

4. *This proof came from the Indo-Iranian palatal series*: Sk. *c*, *j*, *jh*; Zd. *c* (*sh*), *j* (*zh*), which is a modification of the first Indo-European guttural series *k¹*, *g¹*, *gh¹*. The close study of these, inaugurated by Ascoli, Fick, and Hübschmann, led at last to a recognition (simultaneous, as it seems, in various quarters) of the fact that they owe their origin, not as had been previously assumed, to parasitic palatal vowels sounded after them, but simply to the fact that a palatal vowel actually following the guttural changed it to a palatal, and that this palatal vowel was often in Indo-Iranian written *ä*, corresponding to European *e*; that therefore *this Indo-Iranian ä had, at the period in which the palatals originated, still a physiological*

value, which is best expressed by a°. So Brugman's assumption, that the European triad *ā, ē, ō* was more original than the Indo-Iranian *ā*, became an assured fact of science.

I.

The vowel variation of the couplets *λειπ-λοιπ*, *ἐλευθ-ἐλουθ*, *γεν-γον*, etc., reaches back to the earliest period of our family of languages, as far as the deepest investigation of scholars has pierced. It is the key-note, the starting-point from which the vocalism of every Indo-European language must be investigated. Whenever the question of priority arises between a root-form *λιπ* on the one hand, and *λειπ-λοιπ* on the other, the weak form must be regarded as a reduction. *λειπ* as well as *λοιπ*, if occasion for reduction or weakening should present itself, would both naturally reduce to *λιπ*, while there is no reason to assume that *λιπ* can be heightened by the effect of accent into both *λειπ* and *λοιπ*. It is, therefore, the converse of *guna* which grammar must see in verbal formations when strong and weak root-forms alternate with one another.

If, then, the root is to be looked for in the strong forms, the result is a double root where there exist two strong forms, a single root where there is but one. We should arrive then at such roots for the Greek: *πετ-ποτ*, *δει-δοι* [in *δε(γ)ος* and *δε-δοι-κα*]; *χει, χου* [in *χέ(ρ)ω* and *χο(ρ)εύς*]; *λειπ-λοιπ*; *ἐλευθ-ἐλουθ*; *μεν-μον*; *στέλ-στολ*, *πενθ-πονθ*, etc.; single roots *lāθ*, *lāβ*, *φᾶ*, *στᾶ*, etc. The *weakest* form *πτ*, *δι*, *κλι*, *λιπ*, *ἐλυθ*, *μν*, *στυ*, *πνθ*, *λᾶθ*, *φᾶ*, *στᾶ*, etc., has provisionally been termed a *reduced* form. It will not require very keen perception or close scrutiny to perceive that the term '*reduced*' is false. We must here watch lest grammatical method and terminology obscure the facts of language. In *ἵ-μεν*: *εἶ-μι*, *ι* is no more a reduction from *εἶ* than *εἶ* the *guna* of *ι*; they are forms as perfectly independent of one another as *λείπω* and *λέλοιπα*, as *βέλος* and *βολή*. When the form *ἵ-μεν* (originally *ι-μέν*) came into existence, *it did not start from an accented base εἶ*, which

lost its accent, with it an ϵ , and became ι ; all that can be said is, that words of this group, when they have the accent on formative elements, appear with the radical or significant element ι ; when they have the accent on the root, with one of the two radical elements ϵi or oi .

If what we have stated is in accordance with the facts, the idea of a single root falls to the ground. We have in word-groups which show the variation between ϵ and o a root-system consisting of three forms, two strong ones and one weak one; in all other word-groups a root-system of two forms, a weak one and a strong one. Designating the first class by AA, the second by BB, we have:—

CLASS AA.		CLASS BB.	
<i>Strong Forms.</i>	<i>Weak Forms.</i>	<i>Strong Forms.</i>	<i>Weak Forms.</i>
I. $\mu\epsilon\nu$ II. $\mu\omicron\nu$	III. $\mu\nu$	I. and II. $\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}$	III. $\sigma\tau\grave{\alpha}$
I. $\pi\epsilon\iota\theta$ II. $\pi\omicron\iota\theta$	III. $\pi\iota\theta$	I. and II. $\theta\eta$	III. $\theta\epsilon$
I. $\pi\epsilon\tau$ II. $\pi\omicron\tau$ etc.	III. $\pi\tau$ etc.	I. and II. $\lambda\acute{\alpha}\theta$ etc.	III. $\lambda\grave{\alpha}\theta$ etc.

All other root-forms are modifications of these ground-forms; e.g., $\mu\alpha$ in $\mu\epsilon$ - $\mu\alpha$ - $\tau\omicron\nu$ and $\mu\alpha\nu$ in $\mu\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ (= $\mu\alpha\nu$ - $\gamma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$) are but modifications of $\mu\nu$, having their cause in the character of the inflectional elements which appear in connection with the root; in the same way $\tau\omicron\alpha\phi$ and $\tau\alpha\rho\phi$, in ξ - $\tau\omicron\alpha\phi$ - $\omicron\nu$ and $\tau\alpha\rho\phi$ - $\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$, are but graphical expedients for rendering the sound-group $\tau\rho\phi$ ($\tau\rho\phi$) in the root-system $\tau\rho\epsilon\phi$, $\tau\rho\omicron\phi$, $\tau\rho\phi$, etc. Hereafter we will designate a root-form like $\mu\epsilon\nu$, $\chi\epsilon\nu$ or $\chi\epsilon(F)$, $\pi\epsilon\iota$, $\pi\epsilon\tau$, etc., as ablaut I.; $\mu\omicron\nu$, $\chi\omicron(F)$, $\pi\omicron\iota\theta$, $\pi\omicron\tau$, etc., as ablaut II.; $\mu\nu$ ($\mu\alpha$, $\mu\alpha\nu$), $\chi\nu$, $\pi\iota\theta$, $\pi\tau$, etc., as ablaut III.

II.

From the first days of the comparative study of the Indo-European family of languages, up to the year 1876, it was held almost without a dissenting voice that the body of short vowels which the so-called original Indo-European language possessed consisted of *a*, *i*, *u*. Of these *a* was supposed to have remained unchanged in the Asiatic division of the family, the Indian and Iranian languages; while in the European languages it had in a large proportion of cases been weakened into *e* and *o*, the sounds holding physiologically a middle position respectively between *a* and *i*, and *a* and *u*. An exhaustive investigation of this supposed breaking up of Indo-European *a* on European ground was made by Curtius in 1864. It resulted in establishing the fact that the deviation of *a* into *e* occurred on the whole in the same words and formations in all of the European languages; that it could not have taken place in each one of them independently of the others; that, therefore, a common European language must be assumed; from this the several European languages had separated, as the Iranian and Indian languages had done from a common Indo-Iranian language. On the other hand, the coloring of *a* into *o* had taken place later and separately in the several European branches, because the *o* of one branch does not accord with the *o* of another.

Fick, in his book "Die Spracheinheit der Indo-Germanen Europas," makes use of Curtius' results in the same direction; he also holds to an Indo-European *a* which in Europe divided itself into *a* and *e*; of these two, *a* again was resolved, in the separate European branches, into *a* and *o*. The vowel system of Schleicher, which on the whole is artificial, does not deviate in any material respects from those above mentioned, as far as the short vowels are concerned.

Two points, which are the result of this system of short vowels, are to be carefully noted:—

1. In Sanskrit *a* is throughout the language one and the same vowel, being everywhere the direct descendant of the original Indo-European *a*.

2. Greek *ā* represents throughout the language what has been left undisturbed of the original Indo-European *a*, a large part of this latter having been changed to *ε* and *ο*.

The first serious attack upon this system of short vowels struck at the two rules which have been deduced. In vol. ix. of Curtius' "Studien" there appeared the famous article by Karl Brugman, entitled "Nasalis Sonans," etc., which for the first time definitely proved the negative of these two rules. It will not be necessary to go through Brugman's proofs. Though his article furnished the key to the understanding of the Indo-European linguals and nasals, and more or less directly has formed the basis for most of the successful investigations on vocalism since that day, principles which are laid down there can now be presented in a more comprehensive fashion, owing to further investigations by Brugman himself and by others.

Brugman starts with the discussion of an interesting fact which Sievers teaches in his "Lautphysiologie," p. 26 ff. He observes that in the usual pronunciation of words containing nasals (*n*, *m*) and liquids (*r*, *l*), these are pronounced both as vowels and as consonants. As vowels, they form in connection with one or more consonants a distinct syllable, just as any other vowel. So in 'sieben mal acht' (*sie-bn*), 'wir ritten nach hause' (*rit-tn*), 'tändeln' (*tän-dln*), 'wandern' (*wan-drn*). English examples would be: 'the father is' (*fa-thr*), 'ankle' (*an-kl*), 'heaven' (*hea-vn*), 'handsome' (*han-sm*), etc. On the other hand, the consonantal pronunciation of linguals and nasals is seen in 'beritt-ne': 'beritten' (*berit-tn*); 'ath-me': 'a-them' (*a-thm*); Eng. 'ank-let': 'ankle' (*an-kl*), etc. The alphabets of these languages fail to furnish separate characters for these two classes of sounds,—a fact which of course in nowise throws a doubt on their existence.

The Vedic and Sanskrit, as is well known, do possess distinct characters for lingual vowels, which are transcribed in the manner in which we have differentiated them in German and English from their corresponding consonants; viz.: *r* and *l*.

The change between the lingual consonants and lingual vowels is quite analogous to that between *y* and *i*, and *v* and *u*; before vowels there always appears the consonantal pronunciation *r* and *l*, *y* and *v*; before consonants the treatment of the linguals, though in principle the same as that of the dental and labial vowels, is characterized by a smaller degree of sensitiveness than these. While the latter always appear as *i* and *u* before consonants, *r* and *l* are changed to their corresponding vowels only when preceded as well as followed by consonants, or in the beginning of a word when followed by a consonant. A few examples will suffice. As the weak forms of the perfect of the verb *nī*, 'to lead,' appear as *nī-ny-* before endings beginning with a vowel, so do the weak forms of the verb *kar* appear as *ca-kr-* in the same connections: *nī-ny-ā*, *nī-ny-ús*, *nī-ny-ē*, — *ca-kr-ā*, *ca-kr-ús*, *ca-kr-ē*. But between consonants the semi-consonantal elements of these roots appear as vowels: *nī-tā-s*, *kr-tā-s*, *ṣru-tā-s*. So also the same change is seen in *i-mās*: *y-anti*; in *ca-kr-mā*: *ca-kr-ús*; in *tu-ṣṭu-mā*: *tu-ṣṭuv-ús* (for *tu-ṣṭv-ús*); cf. *cā-kṛp-rē*.

The Sanskrit does not possess distinct characters to express nasals between two consonants (nasal vowels); these, however, indicate their presence by very distinct and peculiar phenomena. As we have *y*: *i*, *v*: *u*, *r*: *ṛ*, and *l*: *ḷ*, we have also *n*: *ṇ* and *m*: *ṁ*. *n* and *ṇ* appear almost always as simple *ā*, sometimes as *ān* (*āṁ*); this *ān*, which is the phonetic equivalent of *ṇ*, can be differentiated from *an* = *a* + *n* by the aid of the Greek. While the latter *an* corresponds to Gr. *αν* or *ον*, the former appears in Greek also as *av*, occurring there, as well as in Sanskrit, only in formations which require the weak form of the root (ablaut III.). So *mān-as* (*an* = *a* + *n*) = *μῆν-ος*;

ma-mán-tha ($an = a + n$) = Gr. *μέ-μον-α*; but *mán-ye* for *mñ-ye* corresponds to Gr. *μαίνομαι* for *μαν-γομαι* for *μν-γομαι*.

There appear, then, in Sanskrit, instead of merely the sounds *y-i*, *v-u*, as mediators between vowels and consonants, the very considerable body which is made up by these and the linguals and nasals in addition. The Sanskrit system of semi-consonants is as follows:—

Consonants:	<i>y</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>l</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>m</i>
Vowels:	<i>i</i>	<i>u</i>	<i>ṛ</i>	<i>ḷ</i>	<i>a, an</i>	<i>a, am</i>

This proves that *Sanskrit a* is not everywhere the same sound, and not everywhere the direct representative of Indo-European *a*. The Indo-European *a* will suffer further infringements in the course of our discussion, until it will have shrunk into comparative insignificance.

This variable function of semi-consonants is by no means restricted to Sanskrit. In every language of the family these sounds occur, but with still less perfect systems of expression. In Sanskrit there are at least distinct characters for lingual vowels; in the other languages these, as well as the nasal vowels, lack single characters, and are everywhere expressed by combinations similar to those which are found for nasal vowels even in Sanskrit. The following is the system for the Greek:—

Consonants:	(<i>y</i>)	(<i>F</i>)	<i>ρ</i>	<i>λ</i>	<i>ν</i>	<i>μ</i>
Vowels:	<i>ι</i>	<i>υ</i>	<i>αρ, ρα</i>	<i>αλ, λα</i>	<i>α, αν</i>	<i>α, αμ</i>

Consonant *y* is shown in *δέ(y)ος*; cf. *δέ-δοι-κα*: *κέ(y)-ομαι*; cf. *κεῖ-μαι*. *F* is shown in *χέ(F)-ω*; cf. *χεῖ-ω*: *κλέ(F)-ος* = Sk. *grāv-as*. The consonants *ρ*, *λ*, *ν*, and *μ* are occasionally split into *αρ*, *αλ*, *αν*, and *αμ*; a phenomenon quite parallel with the breaking up of *y* and *v* in Sanskrit into *iy* and *uv*.

The following is the system for Gothic and High German:—

Consonants:	<i>j</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>l</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>m</i>
Vowels:	<i>i</i>	<i>u</i>	Goth. <i>air</i>	Goth. <i>ul</i>	<i>un</i>	<i>um</i>
			H. G. <i>or</i>	H. G. <i>ol</i>		

The following is the system for Latin :—

Consonants:	j	v	r	l	n	m
Vowels:	i	u	or (ur)	ul (ol)	en	em

The extent to which Greek a and Sanskrit a do not represent Indo-European a is very considerable. In Greek the great mass of a's that appear in the vicinity of liquids and nasals are but defective (or rather excessive) graphic representations of the weakest imaginable vocalic element (sh'va).

The discovery of the preceding facts was soon employed as the entering wedge for a series of attacks upon Indo-European *a*, which have by this time resulted in a very serious curtailment of it, and by consequence in an almost totally changed system of Indo-European vowels. The first step was here again taken by Brugman (Curtius' Studien, ix. 367, ff.; Kuhn's Zeitschrift, xxiv. 1, ff.), successful at least in that it pointed the right way for further examination. He there assumes for Greek *ε*, *α*, *α*, three different Indo-European sounds, which he indicates by *a*¹, *a*², and *a*³; *a*³ he regards as an original short *a*, which appears in Europe as *a*; in Sanskrit sometimes as *a*, sometimes as *i* (examples: Gr. *στα-τό-ς*, Lat. *sta-tu-s*, Sk. *sthi-tā-s*); *a*¹ corresponds to European and Armenian *e* and Sk. Zend *a*; *a*² corresponds to Greek, Italic, Celtic, and Slavic *o*, German and Lithuanian *a*, also to Sk. *a* in a closed syllable; but in an open syllable, in cases represented by *bhār-ā-mas* (*φέρ-ο-μεν*), *pād-am* (*πῶδ-α*), *dātār-am* (*δώρο-α*), *ushās-am* (*ῥό-α*), *jānu* (*γόνυ*), *dāpu* (*δόρυ*), *a*² is, according to Brugman, represented by Sk. *ā*. That, however, the lengthening of the *ā* in these cases is accidental or owing to special Sanskrit laws, was shown (in the main successfully) by Collitz and J. Schmidt. Aside from this, Brugman had intuitively seen the truth, though the more concrete proofs of his system came from a totally different direction, as will be shown in the next section. It will be seen that European and Armenian *e*'s were *e* from all time; that the Sanskrit and Iranian *a*, which correspond to it, are

either special deviations dating from a comparatively late period in the co-existence of these languages; or, what is even more probable, that this *a* in these languages is but an insufficient sign for a sound which would be best indicated by *æ* (*a°*); as yet there has been no proof that the Sanskrit *a* which corresponds to Greek *o* is a sound which is colored by *o* (*a°*); it is enough to know that the Greek ablaut *ε : o* exists in every language of the family.

III.

The fact that the Indo-European languages have two series of guttural consonants was discovered and settled by Ascoli, and has become one of the best-known laws of Indo-European phonetics. They are generally differentiated by the designations *k¹*, *g¹*, *gh¹*, and *k²*, *g²*, *gh²*, for the common Indo-European period. In Sanskrit the first series is left in part as *k*, *g*, *gh* (Zend *k*, *g*); it also appears palatalized as *c*, *j*, *h* (Zend *c* and *sh*, *j* and *zh*). In Greek this series appears partly as *κ*, *γ*, *χ*, partly as *π*, *β*, *φ*; these latter interchange in a few instances with *τ*, *δ*, *θ*, under circumstances which are in principle the same as those in which Sk. *k*, *g*, *gh*, interchange with *c*, *j*, and *h*. The second Indo-European series *k²*, *g²*, *gh²*, shows in Sanskrit a sign devoted solely to itself only for *k²*, namely *ç*; while the sounds *g²* and *gh²* share the signs *j* and *h* with the palatals of the series *k*, *g*, *gh*. In Zend *k²* is *ç*; *g²* and *gh²* are *z*. In Greek *k²*, *g²*, and *gh²* appear regularly as gutturals: *κ*, *γ*, *χ*.

The following scheme will illustrate the subject: —

INDO-EUROPEAN.	SANSKRIT.			ZEND.		
<i>k</i> ¹ <i>g</i> ¹ <i>gh</i> ¹	<i>k</i>	<i>g</i>	<i>gh</i>	<i>k</i> (<i>kh</i>)	<i>g</i> (<i>gh</i>)	
<i>k</i> ² <i>g</i> ² <i>gh</i> ²	<i>c</i> } <i>ç</i> }	<i>j</i>	<i>jh</i>	<i>c</i> (<i>sh</i>)	<i>j</i> (<i>zh</i>)	
INDO-EUROPEAN.	GREEK.					
<i>k</i> ¹ <i>g</i> ¹ <i>gh</i> ¹	<i>κ</i>	<i>γ</i>	<i>χ</i>	<i>π</i>	<i>β</i>	<i>φ</i>
<i>k</i> ² <i>g</i> ² <i>gh</i> ²				<i>τ</i>	<i>δ</i>	<i>θ</i>
		<i>κ</i>	<i>γ</i>	<i>χ</i>		

It is the palatal series which has branched off from the first guttural series — Sk. *c, j, h*; Zd. *c, j*; Gr. *τ, δ, θ* — which concerns the subject here treated. The true cause of this division remained unrecognized up to the time of Ascoli; he was the first to get some inkling of the way to a legitimate explanation. He states that in Zend the change from a guttural to a palatal in the three degrees of the adjective, *aka-*, *ashyō*, and *acista-* [*k : c (sh)*], is due to the change of the vowel following the guttural, and also notes that there is no root of the form *gi* either in Sanskrit or Zend, but that they show *ji*. This is really a recognition, fragmentary as it may be, of the principle that palatalization is due to the influence of palatal vowels actually occurring after gutturals. According to J. Schmidt, Dr. Vilhelm Thomsen was the first to hint that the *European* languages, with their supposed secondary vocalization, might be drawn in as auxiliaries in such a way that Sanskrit and Zend syllables *ca* and *ka* should be explained from *κε* and *κα* as European equivalents, and that thus the palatals before a written *a* owe their origin to the fact that this *a* was in such connections originally sounded as *ae* (*a**). The full principle was recognized, as it seems, nearly simultaneously by Collitz, Karl Verner, Saussure, and J. Schmidt.

If we formulate the principles which are laid down by these writers, there result the following rules: —

1. The Indo-Iranian palatals — Sk. *c, j, h*; Zend *c(sh), j(zh)* — are a modification of the first guttural series (*k¹, g¹, gh¹*) before palatal vowels, — *i* (*y*), *a** (*a*i, a*u*), — and can originally have stood only before these vowels.

2. The vowel signs *a, ai, and au*, in the Indo-Iranian languages, actually represent two series of vowels at least (more if more can be proved); namely: *a*, a*i, a*u*, and *a, ai, au*, — the former corresponding to *e, ei, eu* (Gr. *ε, ει, ευ*) in the European languages.

The last rule bears upon the correct understanding of Greek ablaut in three vital points.

(a) In the ablaut series the ϵ which appears in the row marked I. (ablaut I.) is not the result of the weakening of Indo-European a , but represents an original sound, which is clearly expressed in the European branches of the family, and

I.	πετ	στέλ	περθ	πενθ	ρευ (ρεF)	πειθ, etc.
II.	ποτ	στολ	πορθ	πονθ	ρου (ροF)	ποιθ, etc.
III.	πτ	σταλ	πραθ	παθ	ρυ	πιθ, etc.

which is not expressed by a distinct sign in the Indo-Aryan languages, but there manifests itself in the palatals of the Indo-European series k^1, g^1, gh^1 ; namely, c, j, h .

(b) Again looking at the series of roots laid down under (a), it will appear that all the forms under I. are on the same level as far as the root vowel is concerned; so also the forms under II. From necessity, the forms under III. are also on a level; one of these holds the same grammatical position as the other; one is used in the same kinds of formations, verbal and nominal, as the other.

(c) The sound a appears in III. only in connection with linguals and nasals; it is something special.

The following examples illustrate the origin of palatalization, and the Sanskrit sound a^* :—

Variation between k and c : Sk. *cuk-rá-s* : *çbc-iṣṭa-s*; *çak-rá-s* : *çac-iṣṭa-s*; Zend *aka-* : *acista-*; Sk. *ark-á-s* : *arc-í-s*.

Variation between g and j : *tig-má-s* : *tēj-iṣṭa-s*; *tyag-á-s* : *tyáj-as*, etc.

The facts and principles illustrated by these examples for the Indó-Iranian languages are represented in Greek also. The variation takes place here between *labials* (which represent original gutturals) and the *dentals* of Curtius' dentalism, which take the place of palatals. Not indeed in so widely diffused a manner has the original difference between the labials (= gutturals) and dentals (= palatals) been held fast; it has

been wiped out very largely at the expense of the palatals ; but there are still enough data left to show that the Greek started with the same differences, and that these differences were based upon the same cause, the character of the following sound. As in Sk. a palatal before *i* (*y*), *a'* (*a'i*, *a'u*) corresponds to a guttural before other sounds, so in Greek there is still a respectable body of forms which show dentals before *ι* and *ε* (*ει*, *ευ*) which vary with labials according to the proportion :—

$\tau, \delta, \theta : \pi, \beta, \phi = \text{Sk. } c, j, h : k, g, gh.$

Greek palatalization appears in the following cases :—

1. *τις*, gen. *τε(σ)ο*, *τε* : *πό-τερος* = Zend *cis*, *cahyā*, *ca* : Sk. *ka-tarās*.
2. *πέντ-ε* : *πέμπ-τος* = Sk. *pāñc-a* : *pañk-ti-s*.
3. *τρι-οττίς*, *ὄσσε*, *ὄσσομαι* : *ὄψομαι*.
4. *ὀδελός* : *ὀβολός*.

The vocalism of the Greek has the largest claim to being a correct, undisturbed reflex of that of the corresponding roots in all the languages of the family. Sanskrit and Zend in reality possess the root-triad (*πεν*, *ποτ*, *πτ* ; *λειπ*, *λοιπ*, *λπ*) to even a larger extent than the Greek ; but the first two ablauts have fallen together, at least graphically.

Surprising is the non-sensitiveness of the Latin to variations of root-vowels, especially if its otherwise close kinship with Greek is kept in view. It everywhere evinces the tendency to urge some one of the root-vowels through the entire group of formations belonging to the root. To a large extent this is the vowel of the root-form (ablaut I.). So the vowel of *lego*, *clepo*, *tremo*, *pe(r)do*, *serpo*, etc., fails to vary with ablaut II. (*o*) in the perfect. On the other hand, the Indo-European perfect vowel (ablaut II.) is contained in *to-tond-i*, *spo-pond-i*, and *mo-mord-i* ; but the radical vowels of these words have spread over their entire respective word-groups, either assimilating the vowel, or suppressing forms which show another root-vowel, and placing such as had *o* in their place. Such are

the presents of these words: *tondeo*, *spondeo*, *mordeo*, which legitimately show *o*, but are in reality causative formations, such as Gr. *φop-έω* to *φέρω*. The weakest root-form (ablaut III.) is retained to the exclusion of the other two in the groups of which *sci-n-d-o*, *fi-n-d-o*, *ju-n-g-o* are presents, e.g., *jungo*, *junxi*, *junctus*, *jugum*, *conjux*, etc. Still enough has been left of a Latin ablaut to show that it once coincided with the Greek, though there is no one case in which all three forms have been preserved. Examples of roots which show the first and second forms of the root are: *nex* : *noc-eo*; *teg-o* : *tog-a*; *sequi* : *socius*. Of groups which show ablauts I. and III., examples are *fer-o* : *for-(ti)s* = Sk. *bhr-t-is*; *dic-o* (= *deic-o*) : *causi-dic-us*; *dūc-o* (= *deuc-o*) : *duc-em*; *ūr-o* (= *eus-o*) : *ūs-tus*. Of groups which show ablauts II. and III., an example is *mon-eo* : *men-(ti)-s* = Sk. *ma-ti-s*.

The triple form of the root is not an accidental modification on European ground of a *simplex* primitive form, but it belongs to our family of languages as a whole; it is Indo-European. It is a fact which has until lately not been sufficiently emphasized that *each one of the three root-forms is restricted to a certain number of formations, nominal and verbal*; this fact alone, if reflected on consistently, is enough to establish the root-triad as Indo-European.

IV.

A closer look at the physiological construction of the roots which show the variation between *ε* and *ο* (Class AA) yields the following results: These roots have in their strong forms, as purely vocalic element, this *ε* varying with *ο* and nothing else. The remaining elements have never the character of pure vowels, but are either full consonants or semi-consonants, or both. Of the first category there is but one type, that exhibited in roots like *περ*, *ἐς*, etc.; the root-vowel is preceded and followed by a consonant (spiritus lenis in *ἐς*, *ἐδ*, etc.).

This we name type A. The rest arrange themselves best according to the following scheme: Type B, those which end in a semi-consonant; type C, those which contain a semi-consonant preceded and followed by other consonants:—

A.	B.	C.
<p>πετ, ποτ ἐδ, (ὀδ) in the Goth. perf. αί, etc.</p>	<p>δε(y), δοι χευ, χο(F) δερ, δορ στελ, στολ μεν, μον τεμ, τομ etc.</p>	<p>λειπ, λοιπ ἐλευθ, ἐλουτθ δερκ, δορκ κλεπ, κλοπ πενθ, πονθ ρεμφ, ρομφ etc.</p>

This classification has especial value for understanding ablaut III.,—the weakest, the accentless form of the root. This differs from the two strong ones in no particular, except that it does not possess the purely vocalic element (ε or ο) which appears in the strong forms. The root-forms which lie at the base of ablaut III. are, therefore:—

A.	B.	C.
<p>πτ σ etc.</p>	<p>δι χυ δρ στλ μν τμ, etc.</p>	<p>λιπ ἐλυθ δρκ κλπ πνθ ρμφ, etc.</p>

It is evident that some of these last groups are unpronounceable in certain connections; e.g., according to type A we have ξ -σ χ -ον, the second aorist, which legitimately shows the weakest form; so also ϵ κ-τός for σ χ -τός, the verbal adjective, is made

from the same degree of the root (cf. $\xi\pi\theta\text{-}\sigma\nu$ and $\pi\omega\text{-}\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$); but the difficult group of consonants $\sigma\chi\tau\text{-}$ necessitated the insertion of a short vowel. It is not to be supposed, however, that the ϵ in $\epsilon\kappa\text{-}\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$ possessed in speaking the same value as that of $\xi\chi\text{-}\omega$, as long as the position of the accent was not disregarded in pronunciation. In weak forms of the types $\sigma\tau\lambda$, $\delta\rho\kappa$, $\pi\nu\theta$, $\rho\mu\phi$, etc., the lingual and nasal consonants were changed to lingual and nasal vowels; λ , when vocalized, appears as $\alpha\lambda$, $\lambda\alpha$; ρ as $\alpha\rho$, $\rho\alpha$; ν and μ appear as α , $\alpha\nu$, and α ($\alpha\mu$).

It has appeared sufficiently that the assumption of a root $\lambda\iota\pi$ or $\phi\nu\gamma$ by the side of $\pi\epsilon\tau$ is inconsistent, because the two root-forms have totally different functions in their respective groups of words; the above schemes will furnish a purely physiological reason. Roots which contain an ι or ν are never followed by another semi-consonant (ρ , λ , μ , ν); there are no roots of a type $\mu\nu$, $\delta\iota\rho$, $\pi\nu\theta$, $\delta\iota\rho\kappa$, etc., as there are $\mu\epsilon\nu$, $\delta\epsilon\rho$, $\pi\epsilon\nu\theta$, $\delta\epsilon\rho\kappa$, etc. Nasals do, indeed, occur after ι and ν in certain formations, generally the present, as $\pi\nu\text{-}\nu\text{-}\theta\text{-}\acute{\alpha}\nu\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, Lat. *sci-n-d-o*, etc.; but a look at some other formation from the same root will quickly teach that the nasal does not belong to the root [$\pi\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}(\theta)\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, Sk. *chi-chéd-a*]. On the other hand, when a nasal or lingual is preceded by ϵ , it belongs to the root, and appears, or must be accounted for, in all formations; so $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\nu\theta\text{-}\sigma\omicron\varsigma$, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\pi\omicron\nu\theta\text{-}\alpha$, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\iota\sigma\omicron\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota$ (= $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\nu\theta\text{-}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$), Sk. *ta-sthāmb-a*, *ba-bāndh-a*, etc. The morphological function of nasals and linguals, which belong to the root, is therefore precisely the same as that of ι (y), ν (F) belonging to the root. Both waver between a vocalic and a consonantal condition, according to their surroundings; both are totally different from the ϵ and \omicron which appear in the root. These are the root-vowels proper, and about these the semi-consonantal and consonantal elements of the root are grouped.

The triple root (Class AA) runs through nearly 250 groups of Greek words, is preponderant in Teutonic and Sanskrit,

and is really the phenomenon from a discussion of which any treatise on ablaut must start. It is not, however, the only kind of root which appears either in Greek or in the kindred languages; there are considerable numbers of roots which show but two forms, differing from one another merely in the quantity of the root-vowel, Class BB, and that in such a way that the form with the long vowel occurs in precisely those formations in which Class AA shows the forms with ϵ and \omicron . The form with the short vowel occurs in those formations in which Class AA shows the weak form (ablaut III.) as the following scheme will show:—

	I.	II.	III.
AA	<p>πείθ-ω, τεῖχ-ος φεύγ-ω, ζεύγ-ος μέν-ω, μέν-ος</p>	<p>πέ-ποιθ-α ἐλ-ήλουθ-α μέ-μον-α</p>	<p>ἐ-πέ-πιθ-μεν, πισ-τός ἐλ-ήλουθ-μεν, φυκ-τός μέ-μα-μεν, -μά-τος</p>
BB	<p>λάθ-ω, λᾶθ-ος ἴ-στη-μι, στή-μων τί-θη-μι, θή-μων δί-δω-μι, δῶ-τωρ</p>	<p>λέ-λαθ-α ἔ-στη-κα ἔ-θη-κα δέ-δω-κα</p>	<p>λέ-λασ-μαι, -λασ-τος ἔ-στα-μεν, στα-τός τέ-θε-μαι, θε-τός δέ-δο-μαι, δο-τός</p>

The Latin exhibits ablaut consisting in variation between long and short vowels in *scāb-i* : *scāb-o* ; *fōd-i* : *fōd-io* ; *ōd-i* : *ōd-ium*, etc. Sanskrit has not often kept this kind of formation undisturbed; it appears in *ṣa-ṣād-a* : *ṣā-ṣād-ús* ; *á-sthā-t* : *sthi-tá-s*, etc.

The question now fairly presents itself: What are the causes of these phenomena which penetrate the vocalism of our languages with such far-reaching regularity; what is the cause that sets *δέ-δο-μαι* against *δέ-δω-κα*; *φυκ-τός* against *φεύγ-ω*; *πείθ-ω* against *πέ-ποιθ-α*, and both against *πισ-τός*? The question naturally falls into two distinct parts: (1) What is the relation, in both AA and BB of the scheme above, of

the forms in column III. to those in columns I. and II.?

(2) In Class AA what causes the difference in the root-vowels of columns I. and II.?

Surprising as it may seem, this *latter* question remains as yet unanswered. In spite of the large extent of the material which is accessible, there has not been found anything upon which an explanation of the ablaut $\epsilon : o$ can be rested with safety. That it is not accidental and inorganic, as it was formerly regarded, is clear from the regularity of its distribution, and not the less clear because the reason of it has not been as yet discovered. It is to be noted that it is not restricted to the *root* of words; it occurs as well in formative elements.

Very different is the state of our knowledge with regard to the *former* question. The cause whose workings we see in the difference between $\pi\omega\text{-}\tau\acute{o}s$, and $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\iota\theta\text{-}\omega$ and $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\rho\omicron\iota\theta\text{-}\alpha$, is perfectly well known. It is the varying position of the accent which creates the difference between strong and weak forms. The languages which have preserved this ablaut best, have fortunately also with it preserved a sufficient amount of data for its explanation.

The Vedic texts which are accented show that, as a rule, the strong form of the root occurs when the tone rests on the root; the weak form, when the tone rests on inflectional elements; so $\acute{e}\text{-}mi$ ($a^*i\text{-}mi$) : $i\text{-}m\acute{a}s$; $da\text{-}d\acute{a}r\varsigma\text{-}\alpha$: $da\text{-}d\acute{r}\varsigma\text{-}\acute{u}s$; $v\acute{a}c\text{-}\alpha s$: $u\acute{k}\text{-}t\acute{a}s$, etc.

The Greek originally possessed the law of accentuation indicated by these examples to much the same extent as the old Aryan language of India. But in the historical period of the language a new principle, the recessive accentuation, has usurped its place, leaving but a few fossilized remnants of the old method. In $\theta\rho\alpha\sigma\text{-}\acute{u}s$, $\pi\omega\text{-}\tau\acute{o}s$, $\lambda\epsilon\text{-}\lambda\alpha\sigma\text{-}\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron>s$, $\lambda\iota\pi\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$, etc., we have survivals of the older accentuation, accompanied by the weak form of the root. Generally the accent has been subjected to the new law; usually, however, without disturbing the form of the root which had accompanied the old accent.

So ἵ-μεν, πέ-φα-ται, ἔ-φθαρ-μαι, κάρ-σις, were once oxytone, for they contain the weakest form of their roots: ι, φα (φν), φθαρ (φθρ), καρ (κρ).

The German shows the traces of the old tone system in two ways: —

(1) In the ablaut. This coincides in its leading traits with the ablaut of the Greek and Vedic. The two strong forms (ablauts I. and II.), as *steig* and *staig*, *bind* and *band*, occur in those formations in which Vedic words present the strong form of the root accompanied by the accent; the weak forms of the root, as *stig*, *bund* (= *bnd*), in those in which the Vedic shows weak forms, and the accent on a formative element.

(2) An exception to the first German rotation of mutes (*Grimm's Law*) is due to this method of accentuation. In a considerable number of cases Indo-European surd mutes do not, as the law demands, appear in the Germanic languages as *surd spirants*, but as *sonant spirants*; this irregularity takes place only in the middle of a word between two sonants. The irregular Teutonic sound to a considerable extent alternates with the regular one in inflected words belonging to the same root. In the inflection of verbs the Germanic languages, with the exception of Gothic, show this alternation in such a way that the irregular sound appears in precisely those forms which contain the weakest form of the root (ablaut III.); while the regular consonant appears in the two strong forms of the root (ablaut I. and II.). The entire phenomenon lives to-day in High German in such changes as *ziehe*: *gezogen*; *kiese*: *erkoren*; Eng. *lose*: *forlorn*. The cause of it was discovered by Karl Verner. He saw that there was a living remnant of Vedic and Indo-European accentuation preserved in this alternation of consonants. *The forms with irregular consonant and weakest root-form (ablaut III.) originally had the tone on their inflectional elements (zig-tím and zig-a-ná) in Indo-European times, and have it in the accented Vedic texts which have come down to us (e.g., bi-bhid-imá and bhin-ná); the forms with regular*

consonant were accented on the root (zīḥ-a and zēḥ); Ved. bhār-ā-mi and ja-bhār-a. Verner's law formed one of the most important factors in establishing the truth that the broad facts of Vedic accentuation once ruled in all Indo-European languages; it is the strongest justification of the method of accounting for variations of root-vowels which is now universally practised; in fact, it has been seen that, so far, ablaut, wherever it is explainable, is so on the basis of this law of accent. Wherever this fails, there is as yet no other known fact or principle which furnishes additional light. Explanation must be held in abeyance until further investigation or new material shows the way.

PART II.

Regular Substitution of Sounds.



<i>Indo-European.</i>	<i>Sanskrit.</i>	<i>Greek.</i>	<i>Latin.</i>
a	a	ἄ ε ο	a e o i u
â	â	ᾱ η ω	â ê ô
i	i	ι	i e
ī ?	ī	ῑ	i
u	u	υ	u o
û ?	û	ῡ	u
ai	ê	αι ει οι	ai ê oi ae oe î û
âi	âi	α η φ	
au	ô	αυ ευ ου	au o u
âu	âu	αυ ηυ	au
k	k kh k' ç	κ	c q
g	g g'	γ	g

<i>Indo-European.</i>	<i>Sanskrit.</i>	<i>Greek.</i>	<i>Latin.</i>
gh	gh h	χ	<i>init. h, med. g</i>
t	t th	τ	t
d	d	δ	d
dh	dh	θ	<i>init. f, med. d, b</i>
p	p ph	π	p
b	b	β	b
bh	bh	φ	<i>init. f, med. b</i>
ñ	ñ ñ	<i>γ before gutt.</i>	n
n	n ṇ	ν	n
m	m	μ	m
r	r	ρ	r
l	l	λ	l
j	j	<i>init. spir. asp.</i>	j
s	s sh	<i>σ, spir. asp.</i>	s (r)
v	v	ϕ	v

K

k; k, kh, k', ç; κ; c, k, q, (seldom g).

1. **ak, ank; ak'; άγκ; anc, unc;** bend, curve.

άγκ-ών, a bend; *άγκ-ος*, a bend, hollow, valley; *όγκ-ος*, a bend, hook, barb; *άγκ-ύλος*, crooked; *άγκ-ύρα*, an anchor.

anc-ile, a small, oval shield; **ano-tilus** (dim.), a man-servant; **anc-tila** (dim.), a maid-servant; **anc-illa** (dim.), a maid-servant, female slave; **anc-illāris**, relating to maid-servants, [*ancillary*]; **ang-tilus**, an *angle*, a corner; **unc-us**, a hook; **unc-us** (adj.), hooked, curved; **ad-unc-us**, bent in, hooked, curved; **ung-tilus**, a ring; †**anc-ōra**, an *anchor*.

2. **ak; aç; ακ; ac;** sharp, pointed, swift.

άκ-ων, a javelin; *άκ-αυος*, *άκ-αυα*, a thorn; *άκ-ρος*, at the point or end, highest, outermost; *άκ-ρις*, *όκ-ρις*, a mountain-peak; *άκ-ύς*, swift; *όξ-ύς*, sharp, keen, swift, [*oxide, oxygen, oxytone*].

āc-er, sharp, acute, [*acid, crabbed, eager*]; **āc-rimōnia**, sharpness, *acrimony*; **āc-erbus**, harsh; **āc-erbitas**, harshness, *acerbity*; **āc-ervus**, a heap; **āc-eo**, to be sour; **āc-esco** (inch.), to become sour; **āc-ētum**, sour wine, vinegar, [*acetic*]; **āc-īdus**, sour, *acid*; **āc-ies**, *edge*, keen look, sight, army in battle-array; **āc-uo**, to sharpen; **āc-ūtus** (part.), sharpened; **āc-ūtus** (adj.), sharp, pointed, *acute*; **āc-ūmen**, a point, acuteness, *acumen*; **āc-us**, a needle, [to *egg*, to *edge* = to urge on or incite]; **ōc-ior**, swifter; **ōc-īter**, swiftly.

3. **ark; —; άλκ, άρκ; arc;** keep off, hold good. In the root *άρκ* the more prominent meaning is the positive one, to hold good; in *άλκ*, the negative meaning, to keep off.

ἀλ-αλκ-εῖν, to keep off; ἀλκ-ή, strength, courage, defence; ἀρκ-εῖω, to keep off, to suffice; ἀρκ-ιος, certain, sufficient.

aro-eo, to shut up, to keep off; co-ero-eo, to enclose something on all sides or wholly, to restrain, confine, *coerce*; ex-ero-eo (lit. to thrust or drive out of an inclosure), to drive on, keep at work, to *exercise*; ex-ero-itiū, *exercise*; ex-ero-itus, a trained or disciplined body of men, an army; arx, a citadel, height, defence; arō-a, a chest, [ark]; arō-ānus, trusty, secret; arō-ānum, a secret, a mystery.

4. ἄρκτος, a bear.

Arctos, the Great and the Lesser Bear (Ursa Major et Minor); ursus (for urosus), a bear; ursa, a she-bear.

5. —; δαε; δακ; —; bite.

δάκ-νω, to bite; δάκ-ος, an animal of which the bite is dangerous; δῆγ-μα, a bite.

6. δάκρυ, δάκρυνον, a tear; δακρύω, to weep.

lacrima, lacrima (old form dacrima, dacruma), a tear, [lachrymal]; lacrimo, lacrimo, to weep. The root is perhaps the same as of No. 5.

7. δάκτυλος, finger, [dactyl]. The root is probably δεκ (δεχ) in δέχομαι (δέχομαι), to take. By some authorities the root is referred to No. 10.

digitus, finger, [digit]. The root of this word is by some authorities referred to No. 10.

8. δέκα, ten.

dācem, ten; Dēcember (decem and -ber = fer, Sanskrit bhar, to carry, bear), December, the tenth month of the Roman year (reckoned from March); dēcīmus, dēcīmus, the tenth, [decimal].

9. —; δαε; δεκ, δρακ; —; see.

δέρκ-ομαι, to look, to see; δέργ-μα, a look; δράκ-ων, a dragon; δορκ-άς, a gazelle.

10. **ḍak** ; **dic** ; **ḍuk**, **ḍak** ; **dic** ; show.

δείκ-νυμι, to show, to point out ; **δείξ-ις**, a pointing out ; **δείγμα**, something pointed out ; **δίκ-η**, right, justice (orig. sense, custom, usage).

dic-o (vb. conj. 1), to proclaim, to devote ; **ab-dic-o** (to proclaim one's self removed from a thing), to disown, renounce, *abdicate* ; **dē-dic-o** (to adjudge a thing from one's self to a deity), to *dedicate* ; **in-dic-o**, to point out, to *indicate* ; **prae-dic-o**, to cry in public, to proclaim, declare, [*predicate*] ; **dic-o** (vb. 3), to say, (compd. w. ab, ad, com, contra, e, in, inter, prae), [*contradict, edict, interdict, predict, verdict*] ; **dic-tio**, a saying, *diction*, [*dictionary*] ; **dic-to** (freq.), to say often, prescribe, *dictate* ; **dic-tātor**, a *dictator* ; **dic-tīto** (intens.), to say often or emphatically.

11. **ḍak** ; (**ḍac-as**, fame) ; **ḍuk** ; **dic** ; be esteemed, esteem.

δοκ-έω, to think, seem ; **δόξ-α**, opinion.

ḍoc-et, it is proper, it is fitting, (compd. w. ad, com, de) ; **ḍoc-ens**, becoming, fit, *decent* ; **ḍoc-or** (**ōris**), what is seemly or becoming, elegance, grace ; **ḍoc-ōrus**, becoming, suitable, *decorous* ; **ḍoc-ōrum**, propriety, *decorum* ; **ḍoc-us** (**ōris**), ornament, honor, glory ; **ḍoc-ōro**, to *decorate*, adorn, (compd. w. com, de) ; **dig-nus** (= **dic-nus**), worthy ; **dig-nitas**, worthiness, *dignity* ; **dig-nor**, to deem worthy, to regard as worthy of one's self, to *deign* ; **de-dig-nor**, to *disdain* ; **in-dig-nor**, to consider unworthy, to be *indignant*.

12. **ḍu**, **ḍu-k** ; **ḍuh** ; **ḍuk** ; **ḍūc** ; draw, lead.

δα-δύσσει-σθαι, to draw.

ḍuc-o, to lead, conduct, draw, (compd. w. ab, ad, circum, com, de, di, e, in, intro, ob, per, prae, praeter, pro, re, retro, se, sub, subter, super, trans), [*abduce, abduction, adduce, adduction, circumduct, circumduction, conduce, conduct, conduction, cōnduct, deduce, deduction, diduction, educe, education, induce, induct, induction, introduce, introduction, produce, prōduce, prōduct, production, reduce, reduction, retroduction,*

seduce, seduction, subduce, subduct, subduction, superinduce, superinduction, traduce, traduction]; *ē-dūo-o* (conj. 1), to bring up a child physically or mentally, to rear, to *educate*; *dux*, a leader; *duo-to* (freq.), to lead, conduct; *duo-tīlis*, that may be led or drawn, *ductile*.

13. *είκοσι*, Bæot. *ῥίκασι*, twenty.

vīginti, twenty; *vicesīmus*, *vicensīmus*, *vigesīmus*, the twentieth.

14. *vik*; *vik'*; *Fuk*, *lk*; *vīc*; yield, give way.

είκ-ω, to yield.

vī-to (= *vīo-i-to*), to shun, avoid, (compd. w. *de*, *e*); *vīo-is*, change, alternation, *vicissitude*; *vīo-issim*, in turn.

15. *ἑκατόν*, a hundred. Sk. *ḡata-m*.

centum, a hundred, [*cent*]; *centesīmus*, the hundredth; *centūria*, an assemblage or a division consisting of a hundred, a *century*; *centūrio*, a commander of a hundred men, a *centurion*.

16. *vak*; *vaq*; *Fek*, *ik*; *vīc*; will, desire.

ἑκ-ών, willing; *ἑκ-ητι*, by means of, for the sake of; *ἑκ-ηλος*, at rest, at one's ease.

in-vī-tus (= *in-vīo-i-tus*), unwilling.

17. *ἐκυρός*, a father-in-law; *ἐκυρά*, a mother-in-law. Sk. *ḡvacuras*.

sōcer, a father-in-law; *socrus*, a mother-in-law.

18. *vark*, *vrak*, *valk*, *vlak*, *lak*; —; *Felak*; *lac*; draw, drag, allure.

ἑλκ-ω, to draw; *ἑλκ-ή*, a drawing; *ἑλκ-ός*, that which draws, that which is made by drawing, a furrow.

†lāo-io, to entice, allure, (compd. w. *ad*, *e*, *in*, *per*, *pro*), [*elicit*]; *de-leo-to* (intens.), to allure, delight, [*delectable*]; *delicōtus*, alluring, *delicate*; *deliciōsus*, *delicious*; *lāqu-ens*, a snare; *il-lēo-ēbra*, enticement.

19. ἔλκος, a wound, an ulcer.
ulcus, a sore, an *ulcer*; *ulcĕro*, to make sore, to cause to *ulcerate*; *ulcerātio*, *ulceration*.

20. Sk. rt. ark', beam.
ἡλέκτωρ, the beaming sun; ἤλεκτρον, amber, a shining metal [*electricity*]; Ἠλέκτρα, Electra.

21. Greek rt. ἰκ.
ἰκ-μάς, moisture; ἰκ-μαίνω, to moisten.

22. Greek rt. εἰκ, ἰκ, come.
ἰκ-ω, ἰκ-νέομαι, ἰκ-άνω, to come, reach; ἰκ-έτης, ἰκ-τήρ, a suppliant; ἰκ-ἄνός, coming far enough, sufficient; ἰκ-μενος, following, favorable.

23. κάδος, a jar or vessel for water or wine.
cādus, a large vessel for containing liquids.

24. καθ-ἄρός, clean, clear, pure; καθ-αίρω, to purify; καθ-αρσις, purification, [*cathartic*].
cas-tus (= cad-tus), pure, *chaste*; in-ces-tus, impure, unchaste; in-ces-tum, in-ces-tus, unchastity, *incest*; cas-tigo (castum-ago), to set right, to correct, *chastise*, *chasten*, *castigate*.

25. Pronominal stems, ka, ki; —; ka, ko; —.
καί, and. From the same stem comes τε with τ for κ.
que, and.

26. Greek rt. κακ.
κακ-ός, bad; κακ-όω, to maltreat; κακ-ύνω, to damage; κάκ-η, wickedness.

27. κάλαμος, a reed, a fishing-rod; καλάμη, a stalk; καλα-μεύς, a reaper, an angler.

Sk. kalamas, a kind of rice, a writing-reed. cālāmus, a reed; culmus, a stalk, *culm*.

28. kar, kal, kla, kla-m; —; καλ; kal, cal, cla; call.
καλ-έω, to call; κλη-τήρ, κλή-τωρ, one who calls or summons; κλη-σις, a calling, call; κλη-τεύω, to cite, to summon.

consonant were accented on the root (zî'h-a and zê'h); Ved. bhâr-â-mi and ja-bhâr-a. Verner's law formed one of the most important factors in establishing the truth that the broad facts of Vedic accentuation once ruled in all Indo-European languages; it is the strongest justification of the method of accounting for variations of root-vowels which is now universally practised; in fact, it has been seen that, so far, ablaut, wherever it is explainable, is so on the basis of this law of accent. Wherever this fails, there is as yet no other known fact or principle which furnishes additional light. Explanation must be held in abeyance until further investigation or new material shows the way.

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a	a	ᾱ ε ο	a e o i u
â	â	ᾱ η ω	â ê ô
i	i	ι	i e
ī ?	ī	ι	i
u	u	υ	u o
û ?	û	υ	u
ai	ê	αι ει οι	ai ê oi ae oe ī ū
âi	âi	α η φ	
au	ô	αυ ευ ου	au o u
âu	âu	αυ ηυ	au
k	k kh k' ç	κ	c q
g	g g'	γ	g

<i>Indo-European.</i>	<i>Sanskrit.</i>	<i>Greek.</i>	<i>Latin.</i>
gh	gh h	χ	<i>init. h, med. g</i>
t	t th	τ	t
d	d	δ	d
dh	dh	θ	<i>init. f, med. d, b</i>
p	p ph	π	p
b	b	β	b
bh	bh	φ	<i>init. f, med. b</i>
ñ	ñ ñ	<i>γ before gutt.</i>	n
n	n ṇ	ν	n
m	m	μ	m
r	r	ρ	r
l	l	λ	l
j	j	<i>init. spir. asp.</i>	j
s	s sh	<i>σ, spir. asp.</i>	s (r)
v	v	<i>F</i>	v

K

k; k, kh, k', ç; κ; c, k, q, (seldom g).

1. **ak, ank; ak'; άγκ; anc, unc;** bend, curve.

άγκ-ών, a bend; άγκ-os, a bend, hollow, valley; όγκ-os, a bend, hook, barb; άγκ-ύλος, crooked; άγκ-ύρα, an *anchor*.

anc-ίλε, a small, oval shield; ano-ύlus (dim.), a man-servant; ano-ύλα (dim.), a maid-servant; anc-illa (dim.), a maid-servant, female slave; anc-illāris, relating to maid-servants, [*ancillary*]; ang-ύlus, an *angle*, a corner; unc-us, a hook; unc-us (adj.), hooked, curved; ad-unc-us, bent in, hooked, curved; ung-ύlus, a ring; †ano-όρα, an *anchor*.

2. **ak; aç; ακ; ac;** sharp, pointed, swift.

άκ-ων, a javelin; άκ-avos, άκ-αυα, a thorn; άκ-πος, at the point or end, highest, outermost; άκ-πις, όκ-πις, a mountain-peak; άκ-ύς, swift; όξ-ύς, sharp, keen, swift, [*oxide, oxygen, oxytone*].

άc-er, sharp, acute, [*acrid, crabbed, eager*]; άc-rimōnia, sharpness, *acrimony*; άc-erbus, harsh; άc-erbitas, harshness, *acerbity*; άc-ervus, a heap; άc-eo, to be sour; άc-esco (inch.), to become sour; άc-ētum, sour wine, vinegar, [*acetic*]; άc-ύdus, sour, *acid*; άc-ies, *edge*, keen look, sight, army in battle-array; άc-uo, to sharpen; άc-ūtus (part.), sharpened; άc-ūtus (adj.), sharp, pointed, *acute*; άc-ūmen, a point, acuteness, *acumen*; άc-us, a needle, [to *egg*, to *edge* = to urge on or incite]; όc-ior, swifter; όc-ίter, swiftly.

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Arctos, the Great and the Lesser Bear (Ursa Major et Minor); ursus (for urosus), a bear; ursa, a she-bear.

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digitus, finger, [*digit*]. The root of this word is by some authorities referred to No. 10.

8. δέκα, ten.

dēcem, *ten*; Dēcember (decem and -ber = fer, Sanskrit bhar, to carry, bear), *December*, the tenth month of the Roman year (reckoned from March); dēcimus, dēcimus, the tenth, [*decimal*].

9. —; darε; δερκ, δρακ; —; see.

δέρκ-ομαι, to look, to see; δέργ-μα, a look; δράκ-ων, a *dragon*; δορκ-άς, a gazelle.

10. **dak**; **dic**; **duk**, **dek**; **dic**; show.

δείκ-νυμι, to show, to point out; **δείξ-ις**, a pointing out; **δείγ-μα**, something pointed out; **δίκ-η**, right, justice (orig. sense, custom, usage).

dic-o (vb. conj. 1), to proclaim, to devote; **ab-dic-o** (to proclaim one's self removed from a thing), to disown, renounce, *abdicate*; **dē-dic-o** (to adjudge a thing from one's self to a deity), to *dedicate*; **in-dic-o**, to point out, to *indicate*; **prae-dic-o**, to cry in public, to proclaim, declare, [*predicate*]; **dic-o** (vb. 3), to say, (compd. w. ab, ad, com, contra, e, in, inter, prae), [*contradict, edict, interdict, predict, verdict*]; **dic-tio**, a saying, *diction*, [*dictionary*]; **dic-to** (freq.), to say often, prescribe, *dictate*; **dic-tātor**, a *dictator*; **dic-titō** (intens.), to say often or emphatically.

11. **dak**; (**dac-as**, fame); **duk**; **dic**; be esteemed, esteem.

δοκ-έω, to think, seem; **δόξ-α**, opinion.

dēo-et, it is proper, it is fitting, (compd. w. ad, com, de); **dēo-ens**, becoming, fit, *decent*; **dēo-or** (**ōris**), what is seemly or becoming, elegance, grace; **dēo-ōrus**, becoming, suitable, *decorous*; **dēo-ōrum**, propriety, *decorum*; **dēo-us** (**ōris**), ornament, honor, glory; **dēo-ōro**, to *decorate*, adorn, (compd. w. com, de); **dig-nus** (= **dic-nus**), worthy; **dig-nitas**, worthiness, *dignity*; **dig-nor**, to deem worthy, to regard as worthy of one's self, to *deign*; **de-dig-nor**, to *disdain*; **in-dig-nor**, to consider unworthy, to be *indignant*.

12. **du**, **du-k**; **duh**; **duk**; **dūc**; draw, lead.

δρα-δύσσει-σθαι, to draw.

dūc-o, to lead, conduct, draw, (compd. w. ab, ad, circum, com, de, di, e, in, intro, ob, per, prae, praeter, pro, re, retro, se, sub, subter, super, trans), [*abduce, abduction, adduce, adduction, circumduct, circumduction, conduce, conduct, conduction, cōduct, deduce, deduction, diduction, educe, education, induce, induct, induction, introduce, introduction, produce, prōduce, prōduct, production, reduce, reduction, retroduction,*

seduce, seduction, subduce, subduct, subduction, superinduce, superinduction, traduce, traduction]; *ē-dūo-o* (conj. 1), to bring up a child physically or mentally, to rear, to *educate*; *dux*, a leader; *duo-to* (freq.), to lead, conduct; *duo-tīlis*, that may be led or drawn, *ductile*.

13. *είκοσι*, Bæot. *ἑκατι*, twenty.

vīginti, twenty; *vicesīmus*, *vicensīmus*, *vigesīmus*, the twentieth.

14. *vik*; *vik'*; *ῥικ*, *ικ*; *vīc*; yield, give way.

είκ-ω, to yield.

vī-to (= *vīo-i-to*), to shun, avoid, (compd. w. *de*, *e*); *vīo-is*, change, alternation, *vicissitude*; *vīo-issim*, in turn.

15. *ἑκατόν*, a hundred. Sk. *ḥata-m*.

centum, a hundred, [*cent*]; *centesīmus*, the hundredth; *centūria*, an assemblage or a division consisting of a hundred, a *century*; *centūrio*, a commander of a hundred men, a *centurion*.

16. *vak*; *vaç*; *ῥακ*, *εκ*; *vīc*; will, desire.

έκ-ών, willing; *έκ-ητι*, by means of, for the sake of; *έκ-ηλος*, at rest, at one's ease.

in-vī-tus (= *in-vīo-i-tus*), unwilling.

17. *έκυρός*, a father-in-law; *έκυρά*, a mother-in-law. Sk. *çvacuras*.

sōoer, a father-in-law; *sōorus*, a mother-in-law.

18. *vark*, *vrak*, *valk*, *vlak*, *lak*; —; *ῥελακ*; *lac*; draw, drag, allure.

ἔλακ-ω, to draw; *ἔλακ-ή*, a drawing; *ἔλακ-ός*, that which draws, that which is made by drawing, a furrow.

ἱλέο-ιο, to entice, allure, (compd. w. *ad*, *e*, *in*, *per*, *pro*), [*elicit*]; *de-leo-to* (intens.), to allure, delight, [*delectable*]; *delicātus*, alluring, *delicate*; *deliciōsus*, *delicious*; *λέκ-ευσ*, a snare; *il-λέο-έβρα*, enticement.

19. ἔλκος, a wound, an ulcer.
ulcus, a sore, an *ulcer*; *ulcĕro*, to make sore, to cause to *ulcerate*; *ulcerātio*, *ulceration*.
20. Sk. rt. ark', beam.
ἡλέκτωρ, the beaming sun; ἤλεκτρον, amber, a shining metal [*electricity*]; Ἠλέκτρα, Electra.
21. Greek rt. ἰκ.
ἰκ-μάς, moisture; ἰκ-μαίνω, to moisten.
22. Greek rt. ἔκ, ἰκ, come.
ἰκ-ω, ἰκ-νέομαι, ἰκ-άνω, to come, reach; ἰκ-έτης, ἰκ-τήρ, a suppliant; ἰκ-ᾶνός, coming far enough, sufficient; ἰκ-μενος, following, favorable.
23. κάδος, a jar or vessel for water or wine.
cādus, a large vessel for containing liquids.
24. καθ-ἄρός, clean, clear, pure; καθ-αίρω, to purify; καθ-αρσις, purification, [*cathartic*].
cas-tus (= cad-tus), pure, *chaste*; in-cēs-tus, impure, unchaste; in-cēs-tum, in-cēs-tus, unchastity, *incest*; cas-tigo (castum-ago), to set right, to correct, *chastise*, *chasten*, *castigate*.
25. Pronominal stems, ka, ki; —; ko, ko; —.
καί, and. From the same stem comes τε with τ for κ.
que, and.
26. Greek rt. κακ.
κακ-ός, bad; κακ-όω, to maltreat; κακ-ύνω, to damage; κάκ-η, wickedness.
27. κάλαμος, a reed, a fishing-rod; καλάμη, a stalk; καλα-μεύς, a reaper, an angler.
Sk. kalamas, a kind of rice, a writing-reed. cālāmus, a reed; culmus, a stalk, *culm*.
28. kar, kal, kla, kia-m; —; kal; kal, cal, cla; call.
κἄλ-έω, to call; κλη-τήρ, κλή-τωρ, one who calls or summons; κλη-σις, a calling, call; κλη-τεύω, to cite, to summon.

cāl-o, kāl-o, to call, call together, summon; **inter-cālo**, to *intercalate*; **Cāl-endae, Kāl-endae**, (the day when the order of days was proclaimed), the first day of the Roman month, the Calends; **Cāl-endārius, Kāl-endārius**, of or pertaining to the Calends; **Cāl-endārium, Kāl-endārium**, the interest-book of a money-lender, [*calendar*]; **inter-cāl-āris**, *intercalar, intercalary*; **con-cil-ium**, an assembly, a *council*; **nomen-clā-tor**, one who calls by name; **nomen-clā-tūra**, a calling by name, *nomenclature*; **clas-sis** (= **cla-t-ti-s**, or = **κλᾶ-σις** = **κλῆ-σις**), (a mustering, a summons), a *class*, an army, a fleet; **classicus**, (of or belonging to a classis), belonging to a class of the Roman people, belonging to the first class, of the highest rank, *classical*; **clā-mo**, to call, cry out, shout, [*claim*], (compd. w. *ad, com, de, ex, in, pro, re, sub*), [*acclaim, acclamation, declaim, declamation, exclaim, exclamation, proclaim, proclamation, reclaim, reclamation*]; **clā-mito** (freq.), to cry out violently, to vociferate; **clā-mor**, a loud call, a shout, a cry, *clamor*.

29. kal; (stem-form **kala**); **kal;** **cal, cel;** cover.

kal-ia, a wooden dwelling, hut, barn, granary; **kal-íos, kal-íás**, a hut, a cabin. An expansion of the root **kal** is found in the stem **καλυβ** of **καλύβ-η**, hut, and **καλύπ-τω**, to cover. Another expansion is probably the root **κλεπ**, No. 55.

† **cāl-ix**, a cup; † **cāl-yx**, the bud, cup, or *calyx* of a flower; **cāl-igo**, a thick atmosphere, mist, fog; **cel-la** (prob. a dim. form for **cel-ula**), a store-room, granary, chamber, [*cell*]; **cel-larium**, a receptacle for food, a pantry, [*cellar*]; **cel-lula** (dim.), a small store-room or apartment, [*cellule, cellular, cellulose*]; **cēl-o**, to conceal; **con-cēl-o**, to *conceal* carefully; **oc-cūl-o**, to cover, cover up, hide, [*occult, occultation*]; **cū-cul-lus**, a covering, a cap, a hood; **cōl-or, color**; **cōl-ōro**, to color; **de-cōl-ōro**, to discolor; **clam** (old access. form **cal-lim**), secretly; **clam-destinus**, (for **clam-dies-tinus**), secret, *clandestine*; **gal-ea**, a helmet; **gal-ērum, gal-ērus, gal-ēra**, a covering for the head, a cap; **clip-eus, clypeus, clipeus, clipeum**, a shield. From the root **cel** come the O. H. Ger. **helan**, to conceal, and **hella**, hell; A.-S. **hell**; Eng. **hell**.

30. *καλός*, beautiful; *καλλίων*, more beautiful; *κάλλος*, *καλλονή*, beauty; *καλλύνω*, to beautify. The *λλ* of these words is produced by assimilation from *lj*. Kindred with these words are the following: Sk. *kal-jas*, healthy, pleasant; Goth. *hail-s*, sound, healthy; Ger. *heil*, sound, whole; A.-S. *hal*, sound, whole; O. Eng. *hale*, *hole*; Eng. *hale* (written also *hail*), *whole*, *heal*, *health*.

31. Sk. rt. *kmar*, be crooked.

καμάρα, anything with an arched cover, a vault, a covered wagon.

cāmur, *cāmīrus*, crooked, turned inwards; †*camēra*, †*camāra*, a vault, an arched roof, an arch, [*chamber*].

32. *kan*; (*kan-kañ-i*, bell); *kan*; *can*; sound.

καν-άσσω, *καν-άζω*, to sound; *καν-αχή*, a sharp sound; *κόν-αβος*, a ringing, clashing; *κύ-κν-ος*, a swan.

cān-o, to sing (compd. w. *com*, *in*, *ob*, *prae*, *re*, *sub*); *cān-ōrus*, melodious; *can-to* (freq.), to sing, (compd. w. *de*, *ex*, *in*, *re*), [*chant*, *cant*, *chanticleer*, *enchant*, *incantation*, *recant*]; *can-tor*, a singer; *can-trix*, a songstress; *prae-cen-tor* (fr. *prae-cin-o*), a leader in music, a *precentor*; *in-cen-tor* (fr. *in-cin-o*), a precentor, an inciter; *in-cen-tivus* (adj.), that strikes up or sets the tune, that provokes or incites; *in-cen-tivum*, an *incentive*; *can-tus*, song, music; *can-tillo* (dim. fr. *can-to*), to sing low, to hum, [*cantillate*]; *can-ticūm*, a song, a solo; *can-ticilum* (dim.), a little song, a *canticle*; *ac-cen-tus* (fr. *accino*), a blast, signal, *accent*, tone; *con-cen-tus*, harmony, *concert*.

33. *kap*; —; *kaπ*; *cap*; take hold of, seize.

κώπ-η, any handle, the handle of an oar, handle of a sword.

cāp-io, to take hold of, (compd. w. *ad*, *ante*, *com*, *de*, *ex*, *in*, *inter*, *ob*, *per*, *prae*, *re*, *sub*), [*conceive*, *conception*, *conceit*, *deceive*, *deception*, *deceit*, *except*, *incipient*, *inceptive*, *inception*, *intercept*, *interception*, *perceive*, *perception*, *receive*, *receipt*, *reception*, *susceptible*]; *cap-to* (freq.), to strive to seize, (comp. w. *com*, *dis*, *ex*, *in*, *ob*, *re*); *cap-esso* (desid.), to take or catch at

eagerly; *anti-cip-o*, to take before, to *anticipate*; *oo-cūp-o*, to take possession of, to *occupy*, [*occupation*]; *prae-oo-cūp-o*, to *preoccupy*; *cāp-ax*, *capacious*; *cāp-acitas*, *capacity*; *cāp-istum*, a halter; *cap-tor*, a hunter, a *captor*; *captivus*, a *captive*; *cāp-tilus*, *cāp-tilum*, a tomb, a handle, a hilt; *manceps* (*mānus*, *cāpio*), a purchaser, contractor; *man-cip-o*, *man-cūp-o*, to make over as property, to transfer; *eman-cip-o*, to *emancipate*; *muni-cip-ium* (*munia*, *cāpio*), a free town; *municipālis*, *municipal*; *princeps* (*primus*, *cāpio*), first, chief; *principālis*, first, *principal*; *praeceptor*, one who takes beforehand, a ruler, *preceptor*; *re-cep-tātilum*, a *receptacle*.

34. *κάπ-ηλος*, a peddler; *καπ-ηλεύω*, to be a *κάπ-ηλος*, or retail dealer; *κάπ-ηλεία*, retail trade, tavern-keeping.

caupo, a petty tradesman, an innkeeper; *caupōna*, a landlady, an inn.

35. *kvap*; (*kap-is*, *kap-ilas*, incense); *καπ*; *vap* (for *cvap*); breathe forth.

κάπ-ύω, to breathe forth; *κε-καφ-ής*, gasping; *καπ-νός*, smoke.

vāp-or (for *cvapor*), exhalation, *vapor*; *vāp-ōro*, to emit steam or vapor; *e-vāp-ōro*, to *evaporate*; *vap-īdus*, that has emitted steam or vapor, *i.e.* that has lost its life and spirit, spoiled, *vapid*; *vap-pa*, wine that has lost its spirit and flavor, *vapid* wine.

36. *κάπ-ρος*, a boar.

cāp-er, a he-goat, [*caper*, *caprice*, *capricious*]; *cap-ra*, a she-goat; *Cap-ricornus* (*caper*, *cornu*), *Capricorn*.

37. *κάρα*, *κάρηνον*, the head; *κρᾶνίον*, the skull, [*cranial*, N. Lat. *cranium*]; *κάρᾶνος*, a head, chief; *καρᾶνώω*, to achieve; *κορυφή*, the head; *κρήνη*, a spring.

cērēbrum, the brain, [*cerebral*].

38. *κῆρ*, *κέαρ*, *καρδ-ία*, *καρδ-ίη*, *heart*.

cor (st. *cord*), heart, [*cordial*]; *cordātus*, wise; *vēcors*, senseless.

39. *καρκίνος*, a crab.

καρκίνος, a crab [*cancer*].

40. Greek rt. *καρπ*, *κραπ*.

καρπ-άλιμος, swift; *κραπ-νός*, swift; *κραπ-άλη*, a drunken headache; *κάλη*, a gallop.

41. *καρπός*, fruit, [*harvest*]; *κάρπιμος*, fruitful; *καρπώω*, to bear fruit, (mid.) to get fruit for one's self; *κρόπιον*, a sickle.

Latin rt. *carp*.

carp-o, to pick, pluck, gather, to *carp* at, (compd. w. *com*, *de*, *dis*, *ex*, *prae*); *carptim*, by detached parts, separately.

42. Indo-Eur. rt. *kar*, hard.

κάρ-νον, a nut, the stone in stone-fruit; *κάρνα*, the walnut-tree.

καρ-ίνα, the keel of a ship, a nut-shell, (cf. Eng. naut. terms, hull, shell); *καλx*, a small stone, limestone; *καλ-ούλος* (dim. fr. *καλx*), a small stone (used in playing draughts, in reckoning or in voting), [*calculus*]; *καλ-ούλο*, to *calculate*.

43. Greek rt. *καυ*, *καF*.

κα-ί-ω, to burn; *καυ-μα*, burning heat; *καυ-στός*, burnt, capable of being burnt; *καυ-στικός*, capable of burning, *caustic*.

44. *κλ*; *ϕλ*; *κει* (stem); *quil*, *cl*; lie (recline).

κεί-μαι, to be laid, to lie; *κοί-τη*, a bed, a couch; *κοι-μάω*, to put to sleep; *κῶ-μος*, a jovial festivity, a revel; *κώ-μη*, a village, [*home*]; *κω-μωδός* (*κῶμος*, *ἀείδω*), a comedian; *κω-μωδία*, a comedy.

qui-es, rest, *quiet*; *re-qui-es* (re, *quies*), after-rest, *i.e.* rest from labor, suffering, care, etc., [*requiem*]; *qui-esco*, to rest, to keep quiet, (compd. w. *ad*, *com*, *re*), [*quiescent*, *acquiesce*]; *ci-vis*, a citizen; *ci-vilis*, of citizens, *civil*; *ci-vicus*, of citizens, *civic*; *ci-vitas*, citizenship, the state, a *city*.

45. *sak*, *ska*, *skl*; *k'hâ*; *σκε*, *σκα*; *sci*, *sec*, *sac*; split, cleave, sever, distinguish, decide.

κεί-ω, *κε-άζω*, to split; *κέ-αρνον*, a carpenter's axe.

sci-o, (prop. to distinguish, discern), to know, (compd. w.

com, ne); **sci-entia**, knowledge, *science*; **con-sci-entia**, joint knowledge, consciousness, *conscience*; **con-sci-us**, knowing with others or by one's self, *conscious*; **sci-sco** (inch.), to seek to know, to inquire, to decree; **a-sci-sco**, **ad-sci-sco**, to receive as true, to receive in some capacity; **con-sci-sco**, to approve, to decree a thing together or in common; **de-sci-sco**, to set one's self loose, to free one's self from (this compound brings out most clearly the meaning of the root); **prae-sci-sco**, to find out beforehand; **re-sci-sco**, to find out, ascertain a thing (bringing it again to light from concealment); **sci-tus**, knowing, wise; **sci-tum**, a decree; **sco-o**, to cut, to cut off, (compd. w. circum, com, de, dis, ex, in, inter, per, prae, pro, re, sub), [*secant, dissect, intersect*]; **sco-ta**, a path, way, *sect*; **sco-tio**, a cutting, cutting off, *section*; **sco-uris**, an axe; **serra** (?) (perhaps = **sco-ra**), a saw; **serrātus** (?), *serrated*; **seg-mentum**, a piece cut off, a *segment*; **sio-a** (?), a dagger; **sax-um**, any large, rough stone, a detached fragment of rock; **sex-us**, (prop. a division), a *sex*.

46. Indo-Eur. rt. **skal**, be rough, be harsh.

κελ-αινός, black; **κελαι-νεφής**, black with clouds, cloud-wrapt, black.

squāl-eo, to be stiff or rough, to be filthy or squalid; **squāl-or**, stiffness, roughness, filthiness, *squalor*; **squāl-īdus**, stiff with dirt, filthy, *squalid*.

47. **κέλ-ευ-θος**, a way; **ἀκόλου-θος**, following; **ἀκόλου-θος** (subst.), a follower; **ἀκολου-θέω**, to follow, [*anacoluthon*].

cal-lis, a path.

48. **kal**; **kal**; **καλ**; **cel**; urge on, drive.

κέλ-λω, to drive on; **κέλ-εύω**, **κέλ-ομαι**, to urge or drive on, exhort, command; **κέλ-ης**, a courser; **βου-κόλ-ος**, a herdsman, [*bucolic*].

cel-lo (found only in compounds); **per-cel-lo** (lit. to impel greatly), to beat, strike, beat down, urge on; **prō-cel-lo**, to drive or urge forward; **prō-cul**, afar off; **cēl-er**, swift; **cēl-ērītas**, swiftness, *celerity*; **cēl-ěro**, to quicken, hasten, be quick; **ao-cēl-**

ēro, to hasten, *accelerate*, make haste; cēl-ox, swift; cēl-ox, a swift-sailing ship, a yacht; prō-cēl-la, a violent wind, a storm.

49. kēpas, horn; κεράός, horned, of horn; κρῖός (?), a ram; ῥινόκερως (ῥίς, κέpas), the *rhinoceros*.

cornu, horn, [*corn* (on the foot), *corner*, *cornet*, *cornucopia*, *unicorn*].

50. κεράσος, the cherry-tree (κερασός is to κέpas as cornus to cornu); κρᾶ-νον, κρᾶ-νεia, the cornel-tree.

cornus, a cornel-cherry tree, a javelin made of cornel-wood.

51. skar; çar; κερ; —; cut off, damage.

κείρ-ω, to cut short, cut off, ravage, destroy; κορ-μός, the trunk of a tree; κέρ-μα, anything cut small, small coin; κουρ-ά, a shearing; κουρ-εύς, a barber; κερ-αῖζω, to destroy, to plunder; κηρ-αῖνω, to destroy; Κήρ, the goddess of death or doom; κήρ, death, doom; κόρ-ος, κοῦρ-ος, a boy, a youth (from the custom of cutting the hair at the time of puberty); κόρ-η, κοῦρ-η, a maiden, a bride; κουρ-ιδιος, wedded.

cur-tus, shortened, short, [*curt*, *curtail*].

52. Indo-Eur. rt. kap, grasp, have. (This No. is probably connected with No. 33.)

κεφαλή, the head; κεφάλαιος, of the head; ἀκέφαλος, without head, *acephalous*.

cāp-ut, the head, [*cap*, *cape*, *captain*]; cāp-italis, relating to or belonging to the head, relating to life, *capital*; Cāp-itolium, the Capitol (at Rome), [*a capitol*]; cāp-itolium, (dim.), a small head, (in architecture) the capital of a column, (in late Latin) a *chapter*, section, [*capitulate*]; cāp-illus, the hair of the head, the hair; cāp-illāris, of or pertaining to the hair, [*capillary*]; aniceps, [an, caput], (lit. two-headed), double, that extends on two opposite sides, wavering, doubtful; biceps (bis, caput), two-headed, divided into two parts; praiceps (prae, cāput), head-long, (of places) steep, *precipitous*; praiceps (subst.), a steep place, a *precipice*; praecipito, to throw down headlong, to *precipitate*.

53. **skap**; —; **σκαπ**; —; dig.

κῆπ-ος, a garden.

camp-us, a plain, a field, [*camp*, n. and v., *encamp*].

54. **kī**; **çī**; **κί**; **cī**; rouse, excite, go.

κί-ω, to go; **κί-νυμαι**, to move one's self, to go; **κί-νέω**, to move, to set in motion.

cī-ōo (fr. the primitive form **cīo** prevailing in the compounds, **accio**, **excio**, etc.), to put in motion, to move, disturb; **ao-cī-o**, to summon; **ex-cī-o**, to call out; **cī-tus**, put in motion, swift; **cī-to**, quickly; **cī-to** (freq.), to put into quick motion, rouse, summon, *cite*; **ex-cī-to**, to call out or forth, to *excite*; **in-cī-to**, to urge forward, to *incite*; **sollī-cī-tus**, **soli-cī-tus** (*sollus*, [old word meaning 'entire'] *cīeo*), wholly, *i.e.* violently moved, disturbed, *solicitous*; **sollī-cī-to**, **soli-cī-to**, to disturb, urge, *solicit*.

55. **kīap**; —; **κλεπ**; **cīep**; steal. (This No. is probably connected with No. 29.)

κλέπ-τω, to steal; **κλώψ**, **κλοπ-εύς**, **κλέπ-της**, a thief; **κλοπ-ή**, theft, [*klopemania*, *kleptomania*].

clēp-o, to steal.

56. **skīu**; —; **κλα**, **κλαδ**; **clū**; shut, close, fasten.

κλη-ί-s, **κλείς**, a key; **κλεί-ω**, to shut.

clāv-i-s, a key; **clāv-iotīla** (dim.), a small key, [*clavicle*]; **clāv-us**, a nail; **clau-d-o** (in compounds *cludo*), to shut, *close*, (compd. w. *circum*, *com*, *dis*, *ex*, *in*, *inter*, *ob*, *prae*, *re*, *se*), [*conclude*, *disclose*, *exclude*, *include*, *inclose*, *interclude*, *preclude*, *recluse*, *seclude*]; **claus-tra** (in sing. *claustrum*, rare), a lock, door, defence; **claudus**, lame.

57. **kīl**; —; **κλί**; **cīl**; lean (incline).

κλί-ν-ω, to make to bend, to lean, to incline, [*enclitic*]; **κλί-νη**, that on which one lies, a couch; **κλί-μα**, inclination (of ground), region, *clime*, *climate*; **κλί-μαξ**, a ladder, a *climax*; **κλί-σία**, a place for lying down, or reclining, a hut, a couch; **κλί-τύς**, a slope, hill-side.

cīl-vus, a gently-sloping height, a hill; **cīl-no** (found only in

participle *clinatus*, inclined), [*lean*]; *ac-clī-no*, to lean on or against; *dē-clī-no*, to turn aside or away, to *decline*, [*declination, declension*]; *in-clī-no*, to bend in any direction, to *incline*, [*inclination*]; *re-clī-no*, to bend or lean back, to *recline*.

58. *kru, klu; cru; κλν; clu*; hear.

κλύ-ω, to hear; *κλῦ-τός*, heard of, renowned, [*loud*]; *κλέ-ος*, report, fame; *κλε-ίω* (poet. for *κλέ-ω*), to make famous, celebrate; *κλει-νός, κλει-τός*, renowned.

clu-ō, *clū-o*, to hear one's self called in some way, to be called; *cli-ens, clu-ens*, (one who hears), a *client*, dependant, retainer; *in-clī-tus, in-clī-tus*, celebrated, famous; *glō-ria, glory*, fame; *glō-rīor*, to glory, to boast; *glō-rīōsus, glorious*, famous; *clā-rus*, (prop. well audible), *clear*, loud, brilliant, illustrious; *clā-ro*, to make clear; *dē-clā-ro*, to make clear, to manifest, *declare*; *clā-rificō (clarus, facio)*, to make illustrious, [*clarify*]; *laus* (for *claus*), praise, glory, [*laud*]; *lau-do*, to praise; *lau-dā-bilis*, praiseworthy, *laudable*.

59. *klu; —; κλν; —*; wash, cleanse.

κλύ-ζω, to wash; *κλύ-δων*, a wave.

‡ *clu-o* (= *purgo*), to cleanse; *clū-āca*, a sewer, a drain.

60. *sku, skav; kav; κοF; cav*; look, observe.

κο-έ-ω, to perceive, to hear; *θυο-σκόος*, one who looks on at a sacrifice, a sacrificing priest; *ἀκού-ω*, to hear, [*acoustic*]; *ἀκου-ή, ἀκο-ή*, hearing, a sound.

cāv-ō, to be on one's guard, to take care; *cau-tus*, careful, wary, *cautious*; *cau-tio, caution*; *cu-ra, care*, [*cure*]; *cū-ro*, to care for, [*curate, curator*]; *se-cū-rus* (se = *sine, cura*), free from care, free from danger, *secure*, [*sure*]; *cū-rīōsus*, careful, inquiring eagerly or anxiously about a thing, *curious*; *cu-riōsitas*, curiosity; *cau-sa, causa*, a *cause*, [*causal, because*]; *ac-cū-so* (orig. = *ad causam provocare*), to call one to account, to *accuse*; *ex-cū-so* (prop. to release from a charge), to *excuse*; *in-cū-so*, to accuse, to complain of; *rē-cū-so*, to make an objection against, to refuse, [*recusant*].

61. *κόγχη, κόγχος*, a bivalve shell-fish, mussel (muscle).
concha, a bivalve shell-fish, mussel (muscle), mussel-shell,
 snail-shell, trumpet, [*conch, conchology*].

62. *ku; kû; —; —; scream.*
κόκκυξ, a cuckoo; *κόκκυ*, the cuckoo's cry; *κυκκύω*, to cry
 like a cuckoo, to crow.
cuculus, a cuckoo.

63. *κολ-ωνός, κολ-ωνή*, a hill; *κολ-οφών*, a summit.
cel-sus, high, lofty; *ante-cel-lo*, to surpass; *ex-cel-lo*, to raise,
 to rise, to *excel*; *prae-cel-lo*, to distinguish one's self, to excel;
oûl-ûmen, *cul-men*, the summit, [*culminate*]; *oûl-umna*, a *column*,
 a pillar; *ool-lis*, a hill.

64. *skap; —; κοπ; —; cut, strike.*
κόπ-τω, to strike, to cut, [*apocope, syncope*]; *κόμ-μα*, that
 which is struck, that which is knocked off, a piece, a short
 clause of a sentence, [*comma*]; *κοπ-ή*, a striking, a cutting in
 pieces; *κοπ-εύς*, a chisel; *κοπ-ίς*, a broad, curved knife; *κόπ-ις*,
 a prater, a wrangler; *κόπ-ος*, a striking, suffering, weariness;
κοπ-ιάω, to be tired; *κοπ-άζω*, to grow tired or weary; *κωφ-ός*,
 blunt, dumb, deaf.

65. *kar; —; —; —; croak.*
κόρ-αξ, a raven; *κορ-ώνη*, a crow.
 These words are probably akin to the onomatop. words
κράζω [rt. *κραγ*], to *croak* [like the raven]; *κρώζω*, to cry like
 a crow, to caw.
oor-vus, a raven; *cor-nix*, a crow.

66. *skar, skar-d, skra-d; (kûrd, a spring, a leap); κραδ;*
card; swing.
κραδ-η, the quivering twig at the end of a branch, a branch;
κραδ-άω, κραδ-αίνω, to swing.
card-o, a hinge; *card-inālis*, of a door-hinge, on which some-
 thing turns or depends, principal, *cardinal*.

67. **kar; kar; kra, kran; cer, cre;** do, make.

κραίν-ω, to accomplish, fulfil; **κράν-τωρ, κρεί-ων, κρέ-ων**, a ruler; **Κρόνος**, Cronos (identified with the Latin Saturnus), son of Uranus and Gaia; **κρά-νύς**, strong; **κρά-νύνω**, to strengthen; **κρά-τος, κάρ-τος**, strength; **κρα-τέω**, to be strong, to rule; **κάρ-τερος, κρα-ταιός**, strong, mighty; **ἀριστοκρατία** (**ἄριστος**, best), the rule of the best-born, an *aristocracy*; **αὐτο-κράτης**, (**αὐτός**, self), ruling by one's self, having full power, [*autocrat*]; **δημοκρατία** (**δῆμος**, the people), *democracy*, popular government.

Θέρ-εs, Ceres (prob. the goddess of creation), the goddess of agriculture; **Θέρ-εālis**, pertaining to Ceres, pertaining to grain or agriculture, *cereal*; **πρῶ-θέρ-us**, high; **crē-o** (old form **cer-eo**), to bring forth, produce, make, *create*, beget, [*creator, creature*]; **πρῶ-cre-o**, to bring forth, beget, *procreate*; **re-cre-o**, to make or create anew, to restore to a good condition, *re-create, recreate*, [*re-creation, recreation*]; **cre-sco** (inch.), to come forth, appear, grow up, increase, [*crescent*], (compd. w. **ad, com, de, in, pro, re, sub**), [*accretion, concrete, concretion, decrease, decrement, increase, increment*]; **crē-ber** (lit. made to increase), frequent, numerous; **oor-pus**, a body (whether living or lifeless), a *corpse*, [*corps, corporal, corporeal, corpulent*]; **oor-pōro**, to make or fashion into a body, (compd. w. **ad, com, in**), [*corporate, incorporate, corporation, incorporation*]; **caer-īmōnīa, cēr-īmōnīa** (sacred work, divine rite), sanctity, veneration, a religious ceremony.

68. **kru, krav, karv; —; —; —;** be hard, curdle.

κρέ-ας, flesh; **κρεῖ-ον**, a meat-tray.

crū-or, blood; **oru-entus**, bloody; **cār-o**, flesh; **car-nālis**, fleshly, *carnal*.

69. **skar; kar; ka; cer, car** (for **skar**); separate.

κρί-νω, to separate, judge, decide; **κρί-μνον**, coarse ground barley; **κρί-τής**, a judge; **κρί-σις**, decision, trial, *crisis*; **κρί-τῆ-κός**, critical, [*critic, criticise*]; **κρί-τήριον**, a test, a *criterion*.

cer-n-o, to separate, distinguish, perceive, decide, (compd. w. **com, de, dis, ex, in, se, sub, super**), [*concern, decree, discern*,

discreet, discern, secrete, secret, secretary]; *cer-tus* (part.), determined; *cer-tus* (adj.), established, *certain*; *cer-tō, cer-tē*, certainly; *cer-to* (freq.), to decide something by a contest, to fight; *con-cer-to*, to contend zealously, [*concert, cōncert*]; *de-cer-to*, to fight earnestly, to fight it out; *cri-brum*, a sieve; *cri-men* [contr. from *cernimen*, (lit. a judicial decision)], a charge, a *crime*; *criminālis, criminal*; *crimino*, to accuse, to *criminate*; *dis-cri-men*, separation, distinction; *dis-cri-mīno*, to separate, distinguish, *discriminate*.

70. *kru*; (*krū-ras*, sore); *κρυ*; *cru*; be hard. (This root is probably connected with Nos. 42 and 68.)

krū-os, kry-mōs, icy-cold, frost; *κρύ-ομαι*, to be icy-cold; *κρύ-εις*, chilling; *κρυ-σταίνομαι*, to be congealed; *κρύ-σταλλος*, ice, *crystal*.

oru-sta, the hard surface of a body, shell, *crust*; *oru-sto*, to cover with a rind, shell, etc.; *in-oru-sto*, to *incrust*; *oru-dus*, bloody, raw, unripe, *crude*; *oru-dēlis, cruel*, fierce.

71. Greek rt. *κτα, κταν, κτεν*.

κτείν-ω, to kill; *κτόν-ος*, murder; *καίν-ω*, to kill.

72. Greek rt. *κτι*.

ἐϋ-κτί-μενος, well-built; *περι-κτί-ones, ἀμφι-κτί-ones*, the dwellers around, neighbors; *κτί-ζω*, to settle, found, build; *κτί-σις*, a founding, a settling.

73. *ku*; *çvī*; *ku, coi*; —; swell, be hollow.

κυ-έω, to be pregnant; *κύ-ος, κύ-ημα, κῦ-μα*, a foetus; *κῦ-μα*, the swell of the sea, wave; *κύ-αρ, κύ-ρος*, a hollow; *κοῖ-λος*, hollow; *κοι-λία*, a belly; *καν-λός*, a stalk.

in-çī-ens, pregnant; *çāv-us*, hollow, [*cave, cavity*]; *çāv-erna*, a hollow, a *cavern*; *cau-lis*, a stalk; *cau-lae*, an opening, a hollow; *cae-lum, coe-lum* (for *cav-ilum*), the sky; *cae-lestis, celestial*.

74. **kar, kvar, kur**; (**k'a-kr-a-s** for **ka-kra-s**, wheel); **κυρ, κυλ**; —; curved.

κυρ-τός, curved, [*crook*]; **κίρ-κος**, a circle, a kind of hawk which flies in a circle; **κυλ-λός**, crooked; **κύ-κλος**, a circle, [*cycle, cycloid, cyclone, cyclopedia, or cyclopaedia* (παιδεία, education)]; **κυλ-ίω** (κυλ-ίνδω), to roll along; **κορ-ώνη**, anything curved, e.g., the curved stem of a ship; **κορ-ωνός, κορ-ωνίς**, curved.

cir-cus, a circular line, a circle; **cir-cūlus** (contr. *cirolus*), a circular figure, a *circle*; **cir-cūlor**, to form a circle, [*circulate, circulation*]; **cir-cum, cir-cā**, around; **cōr-ōna**, a garland, a crown, a circle of men, a *corona*, [*coronal, coronation, coronel, colonel* (prob.), *coroner, coronet*]; **cūr-vus**, curved.

75. **κύ-ων**, a dog, [*cynic, cynosure*].

cān-is (for **ovan-is**), a dog, [*hound*]; **cān-inus**, *canine*. These words are by some considered to be akin to those under No. 73.

76. **kā-vos**, a pine-cone, a *cone*, [*conic, conical, hone*].

cūneus, a wedge, [*cuneiform, cūniform*]; **cos**, a whetstone, a hone; **cau-tes**, a rough, pointed rock; **cā-tus**, sharp to the hearing, clear-sighted, intelligent. Of these words the meaning of the root is "pointed, sharp." Cf. No. 2.

77. **ra, rak, lak; lap; λαι; loqu, loc**; sound, speak.

ῥ-λακ-ον, λέ-λαιν-α, λά-σκω, to sound, shriek, shout; **λακ-ερός**, talkative.

lōqu-or, to speak, (compd. w. *ad, com, e, inter, ob, prae, pro, re*), [*allocation, colloquy, colloquial, eloquent, interlocution, obloquy, prolocutor*]; **lōqu-ax**, *loquacious*; **loqu-ēla**, speech.

78. **vark, valk, vlak, lak; vrapk', scindere; Φρακ, Φлак, λαι; lac**; tear.

ῥά-κ-ος, a ragged garment, a *rag*; **λάκ-ος, λακ-ίς**, a rent; **λακ-ερός**, torn; **λάκ-κος**, a hole.

lāc-er, mangled, lacerated, torn to pieces; **lāc-ēro**, to tear to pieces, *lacerate*; **lac-inia**, the lappet, edge or corner of a gar-

ment, a small piece; **lāo-us** (anything hollow), a tank, a reservoir, a *lake*; **lāo-ūna**, a cavity, a gap, a defect.

79. **λεύσσω**, to *look*. (Connected, though not directly, with No. 80.)

80. **ruk, luk**; (**ruk'**, appear, shine); **λυκ; luc**; light, shine.

ἀμφι-λύκ-η, morning twilight; **λύχ-νος**, a lamp; **λευκ-ός** (adj.), light, white.

lūo-oo, to be light or clear, to shine, (compd. w. di, e, inter, re, sub, trans), [*look, translucent*]; **lūo-esoo** (inch.), to begin to shine, to grow light, (compd. w. in, re); **lūo-erna**, a lamp; **lux, lū-men** (for *luc-men*), *light*; **lū-mī-no**, to light up; **il-lū-mīno**, to light up, to *illuminate*; **lū-mīnōsus**, full of light, *luminous*; **lūo-īdus**, shining, clear, *lucid*; **lū-na** (for *luc-na*), the moon, [*lune, lunar, lunatic*]; **il-lus-tris**, lighted up, clear, *illustrious*; **il-lus-tro**, to light up, make clear, *illustrate*, render famous.

81. **λύκος**, a wolf.

lupus, a *wolf*.

82. **mak; makara-s; μακ; mac**; extend, make large.

μάκ-αρ, blessed; **μᾶκ-ρός**, long; **μήκος**, length.

mao-to (lit. to make large), to worship, honor, (*mactō* is best referred to No. 320, when it means to kill, slaughter, destroy); **mao-tus**, venerated, honored. It is probable that there were three related roots existing side by side, *mak* (No. 82), *mag*, and *magh*, all three perhaps to be traced back to the root *ma*, and all with the meaning of extension.

83. **nak; naç; νεκ; nec, noc**; perish, destroy, injure.

νέκ-ος, corpse; **νεκ-ρός** (noun), corpse; **νεκ-ρός** (adj.), dead.

nēo-o, to kill; **per-nēo-o**, to kill utterly or completely; **nex**, a violent death, murder, slaughter; **inter-nēc-io**, **inter-nīo-io**, a massacre, a general slaughter, a destruction; **inter-nēc-inus**, **inter-nēc-ivus**, deadly, destructive, *internecine*; **per-nīo-ies**, destruction, calamity; **per-nīo-iōsus**, destructive, *pernicious*; **nēc-oo**, to do harm, to injure; **noxa** (= *noc-sa*), harm, injury; **nox-ins**, injurious, *noxious*, guilty.

84. **nak**; **nak**; (st. **νυκτ**); (st. **noctl**); perish, destroy, injure.

The root is the same as of No. 83, since night is said to be "no man's friend."

νύξ, night; **νύκ-τωρ** (adv.), by night, nightly; **νύκ-τερος**, **νυκ-τερινός** (adj.), by night, nightly; **νυκ-τερίς**, a bat.

nox, *night*, [*fortnight*]; **noctu**, **nocte**, **nox** (adv'ly), in the night; **noo-turnus**, *nocturnal*; **noo-tua**, a night-owl; an owl.

85. **vlk**; **vlç**; **Flk**; **vle**; come, enter, settle.

oikos (*Φοῖκος*), **oikia**, house; **oikέτης**, an inmate of one's house; **oikέ-ω**, to inhabit, dwell.

vio-us, a village, [*-wick*, *-wich*, as in *Berwick*, *Norwich*]; **vio-inus** (adj.), near, neighboring; **vio-inus** (subst.), a neighbor; **vio-initas**, neighborhood, *vicinity*; **villa** (most probably for *vieula*, from *vicus*), a country-house, country-seat, farm, *villa*, [*vill*, *village*, *villain*].

86. **oκτώ**, eight; **ὀγδοος**, eighth.

octo, *eight*; **octāvus**, eighth, [*octave*].

87. **pak**; —; **πικ**; **pec**; comb.

πέκ-ω, **πείκ-ω**, **πεκ-τέ-ω**, to comb, to shear; **πέκ-ος**, **πόκ-ος**, wool, fleece.

pec-to, to comb; **pec-tan**, a comb.

88. **πεύκ-η**, the fir; **πευκ-ών**, a fir-wood; **πεύκ-ῖνος**, of or made of fir.

89. Greek rt. **πικ**.

πικ-ρός, **πευκ-εδανός**, bitter, sharp; **ἔχε-πικ-ές** (*βέλος*), sharp.

Connection of this root with No. 88 is probable.

90. **pik**, **pig**; **πίç**; **πικ**; **pic**, **pig**, **pi-n-g**; prick, prick with a needle, embroider, color, paint. (Connection of this root with Nos. 89 and 88 is probable).

ποικ-ίλος, many-colored.

ping-o, to *paint*, embroider, (compd. w. *ad*, *de*, *ex*, *sub*), [*depict*]; **pio-tor**, a painter; **pio-tūra**, painting, a painting, a *picture*; **pig-mentum**, paint, *pigment*.

91. **plak, pla-n-k**; —; (st. **πλακ**); **plac**; spread out.

πλάξ, anything flat and broad; **πλάκ-ινος**, made of boards; **πλακ-ούς**, a flat cake.

planc-a, a board, a *plank*; **plā-nus** (for *plac-nus*), even, level, flat, *plane*.

92. **park, plak, plag; park'**; **πλκ; plag, plec, plic**; braid, plait, entwine.

πλέκ-ω, to plait, weave; **πλέγ-μα**, anything twined or plaited; **πλοκ-ή**, a twining, plaiting, anything plaited or woven; **πλόκ-ᾱμος**, a lock of hair.

pleo-to, to plait, interweave; **am-plec-tor**, to wind or twine around, to encircle, embrace; **com-plec-tor**, to entwine around, [*complex, complexion*]; **plio-o**, to fold, to wind together, (compd. w. ad, circum, com, ex, in, re), [*applicant, application, complicate, complication, explication, explicit, implicate, implication, implicit, replication*]; **sup-plio-o**, to kneel down or humble one's self, to *supplicate*; **sup-pli-catio**, a public prayer or *supplication*; **plāg-a**, a hunting-net; **plāg-ium**, man-stealing, kidnapping, [*plagiarist, plagiarism, plagiarize*].

93. **πόρκος**, a swine, hog, pig.

porcus, a swine, hog, pig, [*pork, porcupine*, (fr. *porcus*, swine, and *spina*, thorn)].

94. **σκαίός**, left, on the left hand or side, [*skew, askew*]; **σκαίότης**, left-handedness, awkwardness.

scaevus, left, toward the left side, awkward; **scaevitas**, awkwardness, misfortune.

95. —; —; (st. **σκαλπ**); **scalp**; cut, scratch.

σκάλοψ, σπάλαξ, ἀσπάλαξ, the mole.

scalp-o, to cut, scratch, engrave, [*scalp*]; **scalp-rum**, a sharp, cutting instrument, a knife; **scalp-ellum** (dim.), a small surgical knife, a *scalpel*; **talp-a** (= *stalp-a* = *scalp-a*), a mole.

96. skand; skand; σκαδ; scad; move swiftly.

σκάδ-αλον, σκανδ-άληθρον, a trap-spring, a snare, stumbling-block, *scandal*; σκανδ-αλλίζω, to make to stumble, to give offence or scandal to any one, to *scandalize*.

scand-o, to climb, to ascend, (compd. w. ad, com, de, è, in, super, trans), [*ascend, descend, transcend*]; scā-la (for scand-la) (mostly in pl. scālae), a flight of steps, a staircase, a ladder, [*scale*, a series of steps, a graduated instrument for measuring; *scale*, to climb].

97. skap; —; σκαπ, σκιπ, σκιμπ; scap; support.

σκήπ-τω, to support, to press against, to let fall upon; Dor. σκάπ-ος, σκήπ-τρον, σκήπ-ων, a staff; σκηπ-τός, a gust of wind, a thunderbolt; σκίμπ-τω, collateral form of σκήπτω; σκίπ-ων, collateral form of σκήπ-ων.

†scāp-us, a *shaft*; scip-io, a staff; scōp-ae, twigs; scōp-io, a stalk; scam-num (for scap-num), a bench.

98. Greek rt. σκαπ.

σκάπ-τω, to dig; σκαπ-άνη, a spade; σκάπ-ετος, κάπ-ετος, a ditch.

99. spak; spaç; σκεπ; spec; spy.

σκέπ-τομαι, to look carefully, spy, examine, consider; σκεπ-τικός, thoughtful, reflective, [*skeptical*]; σκοπ-έω, to look at; σκοπ-ή, σκοπ-ιά, a lookout-place; σκόπ-ελος, a lookout-place, a high rock; σκοπ-ός, a watchman, a mark, [*scope*].

spēo-io, to look, to look at, (compd. w. ad, circum, com, de, di, in, intro, per, pro, re, sub), [*aspect* (noun), *circumspect* (adj.), *conspicuous* (adj.), *inspect, introspect, perspective, perspicuous, prōspect, prospectus, respect, respite, suspect*]; spec-to (freq.), to look at, (compd. w. ad, circum, de, ex, in, per, pro, re, sub); ex-spec-to, expecto, to look out for, to *expect*; spēo-tila, a watch-tower; spēo-tilum, a mirror; spec-trum, an appearance, image, *spectre*, [*spectrum*]; spēo-ies, a seeing, sight, appearance, kind, *species*; spēo-imen, that by which a thing is seen or recognized, an example, a *specimen*; spēo-tilor, to spy out, to watch, [*speculate*].

100. ska, skad; —; —; —; cover.

σκι-ά, a shadow, shade; σκια-ρός, σκιε-ρός, shady; σκιά-ω, to overshadow; σκη-νή, a tent or booth; σκότ-ος, darkness.

cae-ous (= sca-i-cus), blind; cā-sa (= scad-ta), a cottage or cabin; cas-sis, a helmet; cas-trum, a castle, fortress, (cas-tra, pl., a camp); scaena, scena, the stage, a scene.

101. sku; sku; σκυ; scu; cover.

σκευ-ή, equipment, dress; σκευ-ος (mostly in pl. σκεύ-η), furniture; σκευ-άζω, to prepare; σκυ-τος, κύ-τος, a skin, hide; ἐπι-σκού-νιον, the skin of the brows; σκυ-λον (mostly in pl. σκυ-λα), the arms stripped off from a slain enemy, spoils.

ob-scu-rus, dark, obscure; scū-tum, an oblong shield; σκῆ-τις, the skin, the hide; spō-lium, the skin or hide of an animal; spō-lium (usu. in pl. spolia), the arms or armor stripped from a defeated enemy, booty, spoil.

102. Greek rt. σκυλ.

σκούλ-ω, to skin, flay, mangle.

103. φάλκ-ης, a crooked piece of ship-timber, rib of a ship.

falx, a sickle, [*falcon*]; fleo-t-o, to bend, curve, turn, (compd. w. circum, de, in, re), [*deflect, inflect, reflect, flexible*].

Γ

g; g, g'; γ; g.

104. ag; ag; άγ; ag; drive, move, convey, lead, weigh, consider.

άγ-ω, άγ-ινέω, to lead, drive, hold, account; άγ-ός, άκ-τωρ, a leader; άγ-ών, an assembly, a contest; άγ-υιά, a street; όγ-μος, a straight line, a furrow; άγ-ρα, the chase, the prey; άγ-ρεύω, άγ-ρέω, to hunt, to catch; ήγ-έομαι, to go before, to lead, believe, suppose, hold; άξ-ιος, weighing as much, worth as much, worthy; άξ-ιώω, to think or deem worthy of, to demand; άγα-ν (lit. drawing), very; άγ-ήνωρ (άγαν, άνήρ), manly, proud, stately.

άg-o, to put in motion, lead, drive, (compd. w. ab, ad, amb, circum, com, de, ex, in, per, praeter, pro, re, retro, sub, subter,

trans), [*agent, act, cogent, re-act, transact*]; *ag-men*, a course, line, troop, army; *äg-ñlis*, easily moved or moving, *agile*, [*agility*]; *ao-tor*, a doer, agent, *actor*; *ao-tus*, the moving, driving, doing, *act* (subst.); *ao-tio*, a doing, an *action*; *äg-yto* (freq.), to put in motion, *agitate*; *amb-ig-uus*, drifting or moving to both sides, uncertain, *ambiguous*.

105. Greek rt. *áy.*

áy-omai, to stand in awe of, to dread, to reverence; *áy-vós*, pure; *áy-ios*, devoted to the gods, sacred, accursed; *áy-ízω*, to hallow, make sacred; *év-áy-ízω*, to offer sacrifice to the dead; *áy-os*, consecration, sacrifice.

106. *áyó-s* (stem *áypo*), a field; *áypios*, living in the fields, wild; *áypióω*, to make wild.

äger (stem *agro*), a territory, a field, [*acre*]; *agricultūra* (better separately *agri cultūra*); *agriculture*; *agrārius*, pertaining to land, *agrarian*; *perāgro* (*per*, *ager*), to travel through or over, to traverse; *pērēgrinor*, to live in foreign parts, to travel about, *peregrinate*. These words are perhaps all to be traced to the same root as under No. 104, *áypos* and *ager* being so named "a pecore agendo," like the German *trieb*, pasturage, from *treiben*, to drive.

107. *arg*; *arg'*, *rag'*; *ápy*; *arg*; shine, be light or bright.

ápy-ós, *ápy-ής*, *ápy-eivós*, *ápy-ivóeis*, bright, white, shining; *ápy-upos* (subst.), silver; *ápy-λλος*, *ápy-ιλος*, white clay.

arg-entum, silver, [*argent*]; *†arg-illa*, white clay, [*argil*, *argillaceous*]; *arg-uo*, to make clear, prove, assert, accuse, [*argue*]; *arg-ütus*, clear, bright, clear-sounding; *arg-ümentum*, proof, *argument*.

108. *gau*; —; *γau*, *γαF*; *gau*; be glad.

γau-pos, exulting, haughty; *γα-ί-ω*, to exult; *γη-θείω*, to rejoice; *γη-θος*, *γη-θοσύνη*, joy; *γη-θόσυνος*, glad; *γά-νυμαί*, to be glad; *γά-vos*, brightness, gladness.

gau-deo, to rejoice (inwardly); *gau-dium*, (inward) joy.

109. St. γαλακτ (nom. γάλα), milk.

Latin stem, *lact* (nom. *lao*), milk, [*lacteal*, *lactation*].

110. γαστήρ (St. γαστερ), belly, [*gastric*].

venter (perh. for *gventer*), belly, [*ventricle*, *ventriologist*].

Original initial *g* became *gv*, of which Latin retained *v*. Cf. No. 509 and 514.

111. *gam*; —; γεμ; *gem*; be full.

γέμ-ω, to be full; γεμ-ίζω, to fill; γόμ-ος, freight; γομ-όω, to load.

gēm-o, to sigh, to groan; gēm-itus, a sighing, sigh, groan; in-gēm-o, in-gem-isoo, to groan or sigh over a thing.

112. *ga*, *gan*, *gna*; g'an; γεν, γα; *gen*, *gna*; beget, bring forth, produce, come into being, become.

γί-γν-ομαι (for γι-γέν-ομαι), to come into a new state of being, to come into being, to be born, to become; γείν-ομαι, to beget, bring forth, be born; γέν-ος, race; γεν-εά, race, family, [*genealogy*]; γεν-έτης, γεν-έτης, father, son; γεν-έτετρα, mother, daughter; γέν-εσις, origin, [*genesis*]; γυν-ή, woman; γνή-σιος, legitimate, genuine.

gi-gn-o (for *gi-gen-o*), to beget, bring forth, (compd. w. e, in, pro, re); gen-itor, father; pro-gen-itor, ancestor, *progenitor*; gēn-etrix (less freq. gen-itrix) mother; gen-a, a clan, house, race, nation; in-gens (*in*, *gens*, that goes beyond its kind), vast, great; gen-tilis, of or belonging to the same clan or race, national, foreign, [*gentile*, *genteel*, *gentle*, *gentleman*, *gentry*]; gēn-us, birth, race, *genus*, [*generic*]; in-gēn-ium, innate quality, natural disposition; in-gēn-iōsus, of good natural abilities, *ingenious*; in-gēn-uus, native, free-born, worthy of a freeman, frank, *ingenuous*; prō-gēn-ies, descent, descendants, offspring, *progeny*; gēn-er, son-in-law; gēn-ius (the innate superior nature, the spirit), the tutelar deity of a person, place, etc., *genius*; indi-gēn-a, native, *indigenous*; gēn-ūnus, innate, *genuine*; gēn-erōsus, of noble birth, noble-minded, *generous*; gēn-ēro, to beget, produce, *generate*, (compd. w. de, in, pro, re),

[*degenerate, regenerate*]; *gĕmĭnus*, twin-born, twin-; *gĕmini*, twins; *gĕn-ĕtĭvus*, of or belonging to birth; *gĕn-ĕtĭvus casus*, the *genitive* case; *gĕn-itĕlis*, of or belonging to generation or birth, *genital*; *na-scor* (for *gna-scor*), to be born, to be begotten, (compd. w. circum, e, in, inter, re, sub), [*nascent, natal, cognate, innate*]; *pras-gna-us*, *pregnant*; *na-tŭra*, *nature*; *nā-tĭo*, birth, a race, a *nation*.

113. γέρ-avos, a crane.

gr-us, a crane.

The Indo-Eur. rt. is perhaps *gar*, be old.

114. γέρ-ων, an old man; γραιῦ-s, an old woman; γῆρ-as, old age. The Ind-Eur. rt. is *gar*, be old, become infirm.

115. gus; gush; γεῦ; gus; taste, try.

γεῦ-ω, to give a taste of; γεῦ-ομαι, to taste; γεῦ-σις, a tasting, taste; γεῦ-μα, a taste, food.

gus-tus, a tasting, taste, [*gust*]; gus-to, to taste, [*gustatory, disgust*].

116. γῆ (contr. from γέα), γα-ῖ-a, Earth, land, the earth, [*geode, geodesy, geography, geology, geometry*]; γεί-των, a neighbor. The Indo-Eur. rt. is probably *ga*, go (No. 509) or No. 112.

117. gar; gar; γαρ; gar; sound, call.

γῆρ-us, speech, voice; γῆρ-ύω, to speak.

gar-rio (for *gar-sio*), to chatter, prate, chat, [*call*]; gar-rŭlus, talkative, *garrulous*; gal-lus (for *gar-lus*), a cock; gal-lina, a hen; gal-linæceus, of or belonging to domestic fowls, *gallina-ceous*.

118. Greek rt. γλαφ.

γλάφ-ω, to hew, dig, hollow out; γλάφ-ϋ, a hollow; γλαφ-υρός, hollow, smooth.

glāb-er, smooth, bald.

119. Greek rt. γλῡφ.

γλῡφ-ω, to carve, engrave, [*glyphic, hieroglyphic*]; γλῡφ-ανος, a carving-tool; γλῡπ-της, a carver, a sculptor.

† glūb-o, to deprive of the bark, to peel; glū-ma, a hull or husk.

120. gan, gna; gñā; gno, gno; gna, gno; perceive, know.

γι-γνώ-σκω, to learn to know, to perceive, to *know*, to *ken*, [*can, con*]; γνῶ-σις, a seeking to know, knowledge; γνῶ-μη, a means of knowing, mind, opinion; γνω-στός, γνω-τός, known; γνω-ρίζω, to make known; νόος, mind; νοέω, to perceive, to think.

gnā-rus, gna-ruris, †na-rus, knowing, skilful; i-gnā-rus (*in, gnarus*), ignorant; i-gnō-ro, not to know, [*ignore, ignorant*]; nar-ro, to make known, tell, *narrate*, (compd. w. e, prae, re); nā-vus (*gnā-vus*), diligent, active; i-gnā-vus, inactive, slothful; no-sco (= *gno-sco*), to get a knowledge of, to come to know; i-gno-sco, not know, to pardon, overlook; a-gno-sco, to know, to recognize (an object already known); oo-gno-sco, to become acquainted with, to learn, [*cognition, cognizant, connoisseur*]; re-co-gno-sco, to know again, to *recognize*, [*recognition*]; no-tio, an examination, an idea, a *notion*; no-bilis (= *gno-bilis*), that can be known or is known, famous, *noble*; nō-ta, a mark, sign, *note*; nō-to, to mark, to *note*, (compd. w. ad, de, e, prae, sub), [*notation, annotation, denote*]; nor-ma (= *gnor-ima*), a square, a rule; nor-mālis, made according to the square, [*normal*]; ē-nor-mis (out of rule), irregular, immoderate, *enormous*; ē-nor-mitas, irregularity, vastness, *enormity*.

There is a relationship between the root gno, perceive, and the root gen, produce. The connecting link is probably the idea of coming contained in the root ga, gam.

121. γόνυ, knee; γονν-όμαι, γονν-ύζομαι, to clasp another's knees, to implore; γνύξ, with bent knee; πρό-χυνῖ, with the knees forward, on one's knees.

gēnu, the *knee*, [*genuflection*].

122. **skrabh**; —; **γραφ**; **scrib, scrob, scrof**; dig. grave.

γράφ-ω, to *grave*, scratch, write, [*-graph*]; **γραφ-ή**, writing; **γραφ-ίς**, a style for writing; **γραφ-ικός**, of or for writing, *graphic*; **γραμ-μή**, a line; **γράμ-μα**, a letter, [*grammar*].

scrōf-a, a sow, [*scrofula*]; **scrōb-is**, a ditch; **scrib-o**, to write, (compd. w. ad, circum, com, de, ex, in, inter, per, post, prae, pro, re, sub, super, trans), [*ascribe, circumscribe, cōnscrip*t, *describe, inscribe, postscript, prescribe, proscribe, rescript, subscribe, superscribe, transcribe*]; **scrib-a**, a public writer, a secretary, *scribe*.

123. Greek rt. **ἔργ**.

ἔρδ-ω, ῥέζω, to do; **ἔργ-ον**, *work*; **ἐργ-άζομαι**, to work; **ἔργ-ανον**, an instrument, an *organ*; **ἔργ-ια**, secret rites, *orgies*.

124. **varg**; **varg'**; **ἔργ**, **ἔργ**; **urg**; press, turn, urge.

ἔργ-ω, εἶργ-ω, εἰργ-ω, to shut in, to shut out, to hinder; **εἰργ-μος**, a shutting in or up, a prison; **εἰρκ-τή**, an inclosure, a prison. **urg-εο**, to press, to *urge*, (compd. w. ex, per, sub).

125. **ju, yu, yu-g, yu-dh**; **jug'**; **ζυγ**; **jug**; bind, join.

ζεύ-νυμ, to join, yoke; **ζεύ-μα**, a band, bond, *zeugma*; **ζεύ-ος**, a team; **ὄμό-ζυγ-ος**, yoked together; **ζυγ-όν**, **ζυγ-ός**, a yoke.

jus (that which joins together, that which is binding in its tendency or character), right, law, justice, [*jurist*]; **jus-tus**, *just*; **jus-titia**, *justice*; **jū-dex**, a *judge*; **jū-dico**, to judge, (compd. w. ab, ad, di, prae), [*adjudge, adjudicate, prejudge, prejudicate*]; **jū-dicium**, a judgment; **jū-diciālis**, *judicial*; **prae-jū-dicium**, a preceding judgment, a *prejudice*; **jū-ro**, to swear, to take an oath, (compd. w. ab, e, com, de, ex), [*abjure, conjure*]; **per-jū-ro**, **per-jē-ro**, **pē-jē-ro**, (*per, juro*), to swear falsely, to *perjure* one's self; **per-jū-rium**, *perjury*; **jur-go** (*jus, ago*), to quarrel, to proceed at law; **in-jū-ria**, anything that is done contrary to justice, *injury*; **jū-n-go**, to join, yoke, (compd. w. ab, ad, com, dis, in, inter, se, sub), [*adjoin, adjunct, conjoin, conjunctive, conjunction, disjoin, disjunct, disjunctive, subjoin, subjunctive*];

jūg-um, a *yoke*; **jū-mentum** (for *jugimentum*), a draught-animal; **con-junx**, **con-jux**, husband, wife; **con-jūg-ālis**, relating to marriage, *conjugal*; **jūg-o**, to bind, join, marry; **con-jūgo**, to join together, unite, *conjugate*; **sub-jūg-o**, to bring under the yoke, to *subjugate*; **bi-gae**, **bi-ga**, (for *bijugae*), a pair of horses yoked together, a car or chariot drawn by two horses; **jūg-ērum**, an acre (or, rather, a *juger*) of land; **jux-ta** (superlative form from *jugis*), near to, nigh, [*juxtaposition*]; **cunctus** (contr. from *conjunctus*) [more freq. in pl. *cuncti*], all together, all; **jūg-ūlum**, (the joining thing), the collar-bone, the throat, [*jugular*]; **jūg-ūlo**, to cut the throat, to kill; **jū-beo**, (perhaps from *jus*, *habeo*), to order, to command.

126. dhig; dīh; θιγ; ſig, ſi-n-g; touch, feel, knead.

θιγ-γάν-ω, to touch; **ἔ-θιγ-ον**, I touched; **θίγ-ημα**, a torch.

ſi-n-g-o, to shape, form, contrive, *feign*, [*feint*]; **ſio-tio**, a forming, *fiction*; **ſig-men**, **ſig-mentum**, formation, figure, production, fiction, *figment*; **ſig-ūlus**, a potter; **ſig-ūra**, form, *figure*; **ſig-ūro**, to form, to shape; **trans-ſig-ūro**, to transform, *transfigure*; **ef-ſig-ies**, an imitation, image, *effigy*.

127. lang, lag; —; λαιγ; lag; be slack, lax.

λαιγ-αρός, slack, thin; **λάγ-νος**, lewd.

langu-eo, to be weak or languid; **langu-esco** (inch.), to become weak or languid; **langu-īdus**, faint, weak, *languid*; **langu-or**, weakness, *languor*; **lax-us**, wide, loose, *lax*; **lax-o**, to make wide or roomy, to unloose, slacken; **rē-lax-o**, to stretch out or widen again, to unloose, *relax*; **prō-lix-us** (*pro*, *laxus*), stretched far out, long, *prolix*.

128. Connection of this number with 127 is probable.

λαγγάζω, λογγάζω, to slacken, to give up, *linger*, [*lag, lag-gard*].

longu-s, *long*; **longi-tūdo**, length, [*longitude*]; **longinquus**, long, distant, prolonged.

129. **rug**; **rug'**; **λυγ**; **lug**; be grieved.

λυγ-ρός, sad, baneful; **λευγ-αλέο-ς**, wretched; **λοιγός**, ruin;
λοιγ-ιο-ς, ruinous, deadly.

lūg-eo, to lament, mourn; **lūg-ūbris**, of or belonging to mourning, *lugubrious*; **luc-tus**, sorrow, mourning.

130. **lig**; —; (st. **λυγ**); **lig**; join closely, bind.

λύγ-ος, a pliant twig; **λυγ-όω**, to bend; **λυγ-ισμός**, a bending.

lig-o, to bind, (compd. w. *ad*, *circum*, *com*, *de*, *in*, *ob*, *prae*, *re*, *sub*), [*alligation*, *oblige*, *obligate*, *obligation*, *liable*, *league*]; **lig-āmen**, **lig-āmentum**, a band, [*ligament*]; **lio-tor**, (he who binds or ties the rods or culprits), a lictor; **lex** (perh. fr. rt. **λεχ**, [No. 150], denoting something laid down; perh. fr. rt. **leg**, of **lego**, to read [No. 440], denoting that which is read, i.e., a proposition or motion reduced to writing and read to the people with a view of their passing it into a law), a law, [*legal*, *legislate*, *legitimate*].

131. **mark**, **marg**; **marg'**; **μελγ**; **mulg**; come into contact with, rub away, strip off.

ἀ-μέλγ-ω, to milk; **ἀ-μελξ-ις**, a milking; **ἀ-μολγ-εύς**, a milk-pail; **ἀ-μολγ-αῖος**, of milk.

mulg-eo, to milk; **mulo-tus**, a milking; **mulo-tra**, **mulo-trum**, a milking-pail.

132. **mark**, **marg**; **marg'**; **μεργ**; **merg**; come into contact with, rub away, strip off.

ἀ-μέργ-ω, to pluck off; **ἀ-μοργ-ός**, a squeezing out; **δ-μόργ-νυμι**, to wipe away; **δ-μοργ-μα**, that which is wiped off, a spot.

merg-ae, a two-pronged pitchfork; **merg-es**, a sheaf, a two-pronged pitchfork.

133. **varg**; **ûrg'**; **όργ**; **virg**; swell.

όργ-άω, to swell, to be eager or excited; **όργ-ή**, impulse, passion, anger; **όργ-άς**, a fertile spot of land; **όργ-άς** (fem. adj.), marriageable.

virg-a, a green branch, rod, wand; **virg-o**, a maiden, a *virgin*.

134. **arg, rag; arg; ὄργ, ὄρεγ; reg;** stretch, extend.

ὀρέγ-ω, to stretch out; **ὀρέγνυμι**, to stretch one's self, reach after, reach; **ὀρεγ-μα**, a stretching out; **ὀρεξ-is**, a longing after; **ὀρεχ-θείω**, to stretch one's self; **ὀργ-υῖα**, **ὀργ-υῖά**, the length of the outstretched arms, a fathom.

rĕg-o, to keep straight or from going wrong, to lead straight, direct, rule, (compd. w. ad, com, di, e, per, pro, sub), [*regent, correct, direct, erect*]; **por-rĭg-o** (*por = pro, rego*), to stretch or spread out before one's self, to extend; **pergo** (*per, rego*), to go on, proceed, pursue with energy, arouse; **surgo, surrigo** (*sub, rego*), to raise, to rise, (compd. w. ad, com, ex, re), [*surge*]; **resurrectio** (in eccl. Latin), a rising again from the dead, *resurrection*; **reo-tus** (led straight along), straight, correct, *right*; **rex**, a ruler, a king; **reg-ālis**, royal, *regal*; **reg-num**, kingly government, kingdom, dominion; **reg-ŭla**, a *rule*, [*regular*]; **rĕg-io**, a direction, line, boundary-line, portion (of the earth or the heavens), *region*; **erga** (syncop. for *e-rega*, from *ex* and the root *reg*, to reach upward, be upright), over against, opposite, toward; **ergo** (for *e-rego*, from *ex* and the root *reg*, to extend upward), proceeding from or out of, in consequence of, because of, consequently, therefore.

135. **stag; sthag; στεγ; steg, teg;** cover.

στέγ-ω, to cover; **στέγ-η**, **τέγ-η**, **στέγ-ος**, **τέγ-ος**, a roof, a house; **στεγ-ανός**, **στεγ-νός**, closely covered.

stag-a, the deck of a ship; **tĕg-o**, to cover, (compd. w. circum, com, de, in, ob, per, prae, pro, re, super), [*thatch, deck, protect*]; **tĕg-i-men**, **tĕg-ŭ-men**, **teg-men**, a covering, [*integu-ment*]; **tĕg-ŭ-lae**, tiles, roof-tiles; **teo-tum**, a roof; **tĕg-a**, a garment, the toga; **tĕg-urium** (**teg-urium**, **tig-urium**), a hut, a cottage.

136. **σφίγγ-ω**, bind tight or fast; **σφιγκ-τός**, tight-bound; **σφίξ-is**, **σφιγ-μός**, a binding tight; **φῖ-μός**, a muzzle.

fig-o, to *fix*, fasten, (compd. w. ad, circum, com, de, in, ob,

prae, re, sub, trans), [*affix, infix, prefix, suffix, transfix*]; *fibŭla* (contr. fr. *figibŭla*), that which serves to fasten two things together, a clasp.

137. *ὑγρός*, wet, moist, [*hygrometer*]; *ὑγρότης*, moisture; *ὑγρ-αίνω*, to wet.

ὑν-esco, to become moist; *ὑν-or*, moisture; *ὑ-mor* (not *humor*), a liquid, moisture, *humor*; *ὑν-idus*, *ὑ-mīdus* (less correctly *hūmīdus*), moist, wet, *humid*; *ὑ-meo* (less correctly *hūmeo*), to be moist or wet; *ὑ-mecto* (less correctly *humecto*), to moisten, to wet; *ὑ-ligo*, moisture.

138. *vag, ug, aug*; *vag, ug*; *ῥγ*; *veg, vlg, aug*; be active, awake, strong.

ῥγι-ής, sound, healthy; *ῥγι-ηρός*, *ῥγι-εινός*, healthy, [*hygiene*]; *ῥγι-ία*, health; *ῥγι-αίνω*, to be sound or in health; *ῥγι-άζω*, to make sound or healthy.

ῥḡ-eo, to move, excite; *ῥḡ-ēto*, to arouse, enliven, quicken, [*vegetate, vegetable, vegetation*]; *ῥlg-eo*, to be lively or vigorous, to flourish; *ῥlg-esco*, to become lively or vigorous; *ῥlg-or*, liveliness, *vigor*; *ῥlg-il*, awake, alert, [*vigil*]; *ῥlg-il*, a watchman; *ῥlg-ŭlo*, to watch, [*vigilant*]; *aug-eo*, to increase; *aug-mentum*, an increase, [*augment, augmentation*]; *auc-tio*, an increase, a sale by increase of bids, an *auction*; *auc-tor* (incorrectly written *autor* or *author*), a maker, producer, *author*; *auc-toritas*, a producing, *authority*; *aug-ustus*, majestic, *august*; *Aug-ustus*, *Augustus*, [*August*]; *aux-iliū*, aid; *aux-iliāris*, aiding, *auxiliary*.

139. *φηγός*, oak; *φηγών*, an oak-grove; *φήγ-ῖνος*, *φηγ-ινέος*, oaken.

†*fāg-us*, a beech tree; *fāg-inus*, beechen. These words may perhaps be traced to the root *φay* (No. 340), thus referring originally to a tree with edible fruit.

140. *bhrag, bharg*; *bhrāg'*; *φλεγ*; *flag, fulg*; burn, shine.

φλέγ-ω, *φλεγ-έθω*, to burn, blaze, [*blink, bright*]; *φλέγ-μα*, a flame, inflammation; *φλεγ-υρός*, burning; *φλόξ*, a flame.

flāg-ro, to blaze, burn, (compd. w. *com*, *de*), [*flagrant*]; **flam-ma** (= *flag-ma*), a blazing fire, *flame*; **flam-mo**, to flame, blaze; **in-flam-mo**, to set on fire, light up, *inflamm*; **in-flam-matio**, a setting on fire, conflagration, *inflammation*; **flā-men** (= *flag-men*), (lit. he who burns, sc. offerings), a priest; **flag-īto**, to demand anything fiercely or violently, to press earnestly, importune; **flāg-ītium**, an eager or furious demand, a disgraceful act done in the heat of passion, a disgraceful act; **flāg-ītiosus**, infamous, *flagitious*; **fulg-eo**, to flash, to shine, (compd. w. *ad*, *circum*, *ex*, *ob*, *prae*, *re*, *trans*), [*effulgent*, *refulgent*]; **fulg-or**, lightning, brightness; **fulg-ur**, lightning, a thunderbolt; **ful-men**, a thunderbolt; **ful-mīno**, to hurl lightning, [*fulminate*]; **ful-vus**, deep yellow, tawny.

141. bhrag, bharg; bharg'; φρυ; frig; burn.

φρύγ-ω, to roast; **φρύγ-ων**, dry wood; **φρύγ-ερον**, a vessel for roasting barley; **φρυκ-τός**, roasted; **φρυκ-τός**, a fire-brand, signal-fire.

frig-o, to roast. The words under No. 141 probably have some connection with those under No. 140.

142. bhugh, bhug; bhug'; φυγ; fug; bend out, bend around, turn one's self, flee.

φεύγ-ω, to flee, [*bow*]; **φύγ-ή**, flight; **φύζα**, flight, fright; **φύγ-άς**, a fugitive, an exile; **φύξ-ις** (**φεύξ-ις**), flight, refuge; **φύξ-ιμος** (**φεύξ-ιμος**), adj., whither one can flee.

fūg-io, to flee, (compd. w. *ab*, *com*, *de*, *di*, *ex*, *per*, *pro*, *re*, *sub*, *subter*, *trans*); **fūg-o**, to cause to flee, to put to flight; **fūg-īto** (freq.), to flee eagerly or in haste, to shun; **fūg-a**, flight, [*fugue*]; **per-fūg-a**, **trans-fūg-a**, a deserter; **fūg-ītivus** (adj.), fleeing away, *fugitive*; **fūg-ītivus** (subst.), a fugitive; **rē-fūg-ium**, a fleeing back, a place of refuge, a *refuge*; **subter-fug-ium**, a *subterfuge*; **fūg-ax**, apt to flee, fleet, *fugacious*.

X

gh; gh, h; χ; h, (in the middle of a word) **g.**

143. —; arh; ἀρχ; —; worth.

ἀρχ-ω, to be first, begin, lead, rule; ἀρχ-ός, a leader; ἀρχ-ή, beginning, the first place or power, sovereignty; ἀρχ-ων, a ruler; ἀρχ-αμος, the first, a leader; ἀν-αρχ-ία, want of government, *anarchy*; μόν-αρχ-ος, μον-ἀρχ-ης, ruling alone, *monarch*; ιερ-ἀρχ-ης, a high-priest, *hierarch*.

144. agh, angh; ah; ἄχ, ἄγχ; ang; squeeze, press tight, cause pain or anguish.

ἄγχ-ω, to press tight, to strangle; ἄγχ-όνη, a strangling; ἄγχ-ι, ἄγχ-οῦ, near; ἄχ-νυμι, ἄχ-ομαι, ἄχ-εύω, ἄχ-έω, to be in grief, be troubled; ἄχ-ος, pain, distress; ἄχ-θος, a burden; ἄχ-θομαι, to be loaded, weighed down, grieved.

ang-o, to press tight, to cause pain; ang-or, a compression of the throat, strangling, *anguish*, [*anger*]; ang-ustus, narrow, close; ang-ina, the quinsy; anx-ius, distressed, troubled, *anxious*.

145. vragh; —; βρεχ, βροχ; rig; wet.

βρέχ-ω, to wet; βροχ-ερός, a wetting.

rig-o, to wet; ir-rig-o, to lead or conduct water or other liquids to a place, to *irrigate*; ir-rig-uus, well-watered, watering.

146. ragh, lagh; rah; λαχ; lev for legv; flow, run, hasten.

ἐ-λαχ-ύς, small.

lēv-is, light (in weight), light (in motion), swift; lēv-itas, lightness, easiness or rapidity of motion, *levity*; lēv-o, to lift up, lighten, relieve, (comp. w. ad, e, re, sub), [*alleviate, relieve*]; lēv-āmentum, an *alleviation*.

147. vagh; vah; ἵχ, Fex; veh; move (tran

ᾶχ-ος, a carriage; ᾶχ-έομαι, to be borne; ᾶχ-ημα, a vehicle; ᾶχ-λος, a crowd; ᾶχ-λέω, to move, disturb; ᾶχ-ερός, a water-pipe.

vēh-o, to bear, carry [*wag* (vb. and noun), *weigh*, *wave* (vb. and noun)], (compd. w. ad, circum, com, de, e, in, per, prae, praeter, pro, re, sub, super, trans); **vēh-es**, a carriage loaded, a wagon-load; **vēh-ictūlum**, a carriage, a *vehicle*, a *wagon*, a *wain*; **veo-to** (freq.), to bear, (compd. w. ad, com, sub, trans); **veo-tor**, a bearer, a rider, passenger; **veo-tūra**, a bearing; **veo-tigal**, a payment for carrying, impost, revenue; **vē-lum** (= *veh-lum* or *veg-lum*), a sail, a cloth, covering; **vē-lo**, to cover, (comp. w. ad, de, re); **vexillum** (dim. of *vēlum*), a military ensign, a standard, a flag; **vex-o** (freq.), to move violently, to trouble, *vex*; **via** (= *veh-ia*), a *way*; **vīo**, to go, travel; **dē-vio**, to turn from the straight road, to *deviate*; **ob-vio**, to meet, prevent, *obviate*; **dē-vius**, lying off the high-road, out of the way, *devious*; **ob-vius**, in the way so as to meet, [*obvious*]; **ob-viam** (*ob*, *viam*) (adv.), in the way, towards, to meet.

148. **sagh**; **sah**; **σῆχ**, **ἴχ**, **ἴχ**; —; hold on, be strong.

ἴχ-ω, to have, to hold; **ἴχ-ομαι**, to hold one's self fast, to cling closely; **σῆ-σις**, a state, condition; **σῆ-μα**, a form; **σῆ-λή**, leisure (holding up); **ἴξῆς**, **ἴξείης**, holding on to each other, one after another; **σῆ-δόν**, near; **ἴσῆ-ω** (= *σι-σῆ-ω*), to hold on, restrain; **ἴσῆ-αν-ω**, **ἴσῆ-ανάω**, to hold back, to check; **ἴχ-ῦρός**, **ὀχ-ῦρός**, firm.

† **σχῆλα**, (spare time, leisure; hence in partic.) leisure given to learning, a place of learning, a *school*, [*scholar*].

149. Greek rt. **ἄχ** **ἄχ**, same as No. 144.

ἄχ-ι-s, **ἄχ-ι-δνα**, an adder; **ἄχ-ελυ-s**, an eel.

angui-s, a serpent.

150. **lagh**; —; **λεχ**; **lec**; lie (recline).

λέχ-os, a bed; **λέκ-τρον**, a couch, bed; **ἄ-λοχ-os**, the partner of one's bed; **λοχ-εύω**, to bring forth; **λοχ-εία**, birth; **λόχ-os**, an ambush; **λόχ-μη**, a thicket.

leo-tus, a couch, bed; **leo-tica**, a litter, a sedan.

151. **rih**; **lih**; **lih**, **rih**; **lih**; **liχ**; **liχ**, **li-n-g**; lick.

λείχ-ω, λιχ-μάω, λιχ-μάζω, to lick, lick over; λιχ-ανό-ς, the forefinger; λίχ-νος, greedy.

li-n-g-o, to *lick*, lick up; liχ-urio, to lick, to be dainty, fond of good things.

152. **stigh**; **stigh**; **στιχ**; **stigh**?; stride, step, stalk.

στείχ-ω, to walk, march, [*stīle, stirrup*]; στίχο-ς, στοῖχο-ς, a row, rank, line; στιχά-ομαι, to march in rank.

ve-stigh-o? [etym. dub.; perh. Sk. *vahis* (*bahis*) out, and rt. *stigh*], to track, trace out; ve-stigh-ium? a footstep, trace, *vestige*.

153. Greek rt. **τρέχ**.

τρέχ-ω, to run; τρόχ-ος, a running, a course; τροχ-ός, a wheel; τρόχ-ις, a runner, footman.

154. **gha**, **ghi**; —; **χα**, **χav**; **hi**; yawn, gape, separate.

χαίν-ω, χά-σκ-ω, to *yawn*, gape; χά-σμα, a yawning, hollow, *chasm*; χά-ος, *chaos*, space, a vast gulf or chasm; χαῦ-νος, gaping, loose; χε-ύα, a hole; χή-μη, a gaping.

hi-o, to open, open the mouth, be eager; hi-so-o (inch.), to open, open the mouth, speak; hī-ātus, an opening, eager desire, *hiatus*.

155. **gadh**, **ghad**; —; **χαδ**; **hend**; seize, take.

χα-ν-δ-άνω, to take in, hold, be able, [*get*].

pre-hend-o, prae-hend-o, prend-o, to seize, grasp, (compd. w. ad, com, de, re) [*apprehend, comprehend, reprehend, apprehension, comprehension, reprehension*]; praed-a (= prae-hend-a = prae-hid-a), booty, *prey*; praed-atorius, plundering, *predatory*; praed-o, a robber; praed-or, to plunder; depraedatio (late Lat.), a plundering, *depredation*; praed-ium, a farm, estate.

156. **ghar**, **ghar-d**, **ghra-d**; hrád, ghrad; **χλαδ**; **grad**, **gra-n-d**; round, rattle.

χάλαζᾱ, a hail-storm; χαλαζ-άω, to hail.

grand-o, hail, a hail-storm; grand-inat, it hails; sug-grund-a (*sub-grund-a*), the eaves.

157. χαμα-ί, on the ground; χᾶμα-ζε, χαμά-δης, to the ground; χᾶμα-θεν, from the ground; χαμ-ηλό-ς, χαμ-αλό-ς, near the ground, low.

hūm-us, the earth, the ground; hūm-i, on the ground or to the ground; hūm-o, to cover with earth; in-hūm-o, to bury in the ground, *inhume*, *inhumate*, [*exhume*]; hūm-ilis, low, *humble*; hūm-ilitas, lowness, *humility*; hōm-o (ancient form hemo), a human being, a man, [*homicide*]; nē-mo (= ne-hemo = ne-homo), no person, no one; hūm-ānus, of or belonging to man, *human*, *humane*; hūm-ānitas, *humanity*. *groom*.

158. ghar, ghra; har; χαρ; gra; shine, be glad, glow, desire enthusiastically.

χαίρ-ω, to rejoice, [*yearn*]; χαρ-ά, joy; χαρ-μα, a source of joy, a joy; χάρ-ις, grace, favor; χαρ-ίζομαι, to favor; χαρ-ίαις, graceful.

grā-tus, beloved, grateful, *agreeable*, [*agree*]; grā-tia, favor, gratitude, *grace*; grā-tiis, grā-tis, out of favor, for nothing, *gratis*; grā-tuitus, that is done without pay, *gratuitous*; grā-tūlor, to rejoice, to congratulate; con-grā-tūlor, to wish joy, to *congratulate*; ardeo, to be on fire, burn, glow, [*ardent*, *arson*].

159. ghar; har; χαρ; hīr, her; take, grasp.

χείρ, hand, [*chirography*]; εύ-χερ-ής, easy to handle; δυσ-χερ-ής, difficult to handle or manage; χέρ-ης (adj.), subject, in hand; χείρ-ων (= χερ-ίων), worse, inferior; χόρ-τος, an inclosed place, a feeding-place, fodder, a *yard*, [*garden*].

hīr, ir (old Latin), hand; ħrus, hērus, a master; ħra, hēra, mistress; hēr-es, an *heir*; hēr-ēditas, heirship, *inheritance*, [*hereditary*]; hor-tus (an enclosure for plants), a *garden*; co-hors, a place enclosed, an enclosure, the multitude enclosed, a company of soldiers, a *cohort*, [*court*].

160. ghjas, —, —, —, yesterday.

χθές, ἐχθές, *yesterday*; χθιό-ς, χθιό-ινός, χθεσ-ινός, of yesterday.

hēri or hēre (for *hesi*, orig. *hes*), yesterday; hes-ternus, of yesterday.

161. **ghi**; (**hi-ma-s**, snow); **χι**; **hi**; winter.

χι-ών, snow; **χει-μα**, winter-weather, storm; **χει-μάζω**, to expose to the winter-cold, to raise a storm; **χει-μαίνω**, to raise a storm; **χί-μετλον**, a chilblain; **χει-μών**, winter; **χει-μέρινος**, of or in winter.

hi-ems, winter; **hi-šmo**, to pass the winter, to be stormy; **hi-bernus**, of winter, wintry, stormy; **hi-berna**, winter-quarters; **hi-berno**, to pass the winter, [*hibernate*].

162. **χόλο-s**, **χολή**, *gall*, anger; **χολ-ικό-s**, bilious; **χολ-άω**, to be full of black bile, to be angry; **χολ-όω**, to make bilious, to enrage; **μελαγ-χολ-ία**, a depraved state of the bile in which it grows very black, a melancholic temperament, [*melancholy*].

fel, the gall-bladder, gall, poison.

163. Greek rt. **χρεμ**.

χρεμ-ίζω, **χρεμ-ερίζω** (onomatop.), to neigh, whinny, [*grim, grum*]; **χρόμ-η**, **χρόμ-os**, a crashing sound, a neighing; **χρόμ-αδος**, a crashing sound, a creaking.

164. **ghar**; **ghar**; **χρ**; **fri**, **frie**; grate, rub.

χρῖ-ω, to touch the surface of a body lightly, to graze, rub, anoint; **χρῖ-σις**, an anointing; **χρῖ-μα**, **χρῖ-σ-μα**, unguent, oil; **χρῖ-στός**, used as ointment, (of persons) anointed; **Χριστός**, the Anointed One, the *Christ*.

fri-o, to rub, break into small pieces; **fri-ābīlis**, easily broken or crumbled to pieces, *friable*; **fri-o-o**, to rub, [*fricative*]; **frio-tio**, a rubbing, *friction*; **denti-frio-ium**, a tooth-powder, *dentifrice*.

165. **ghu**; —; **χυ**, **χῑF**, **χυ**; **fu**, **fud**; pour.

χῑ(F)ω, (fut. **χῑ-σω**), to pour, [*gush, gutter*]; **χῑ-μα**, **χῑ-μα**, a liquid; **χῑ-σις**, **χο-ή**, a pouring, a stream; **χοῦς** (**χό-os**), a liquid measure, a heap of earth; **χῑ-μός**, juice, liquid; **χυ-λός**, juice, moisture.

fo-n-s, a spring, *fountain, fount* [*font*]; **† fu-tis**, a water-vessel; **ef-fū-tio**, to babble forth, to chatter; **con-fū-to**, to cool anything by pouring water into it or upon it, to repress, to *confute*;

rē-fū-to, to check, repel, *refute*, [*refuse*]; **fu-n-d-o**, to pour, (compd. w. circum, com, di, ex, in, inter, ob, per, pro, re, sub, super, trans), [*fuse, confuse, diffuse, effuse, infuse, interfused, suffuse, transfuse*]; **prō-fū-sus** (part.), poured forth; **prō-fū-sus** (adj.), lavish, *profuse*; **fu-sio**, a pouring forth, a melting [*fusion*]; **fut-tilis** (= *fud-tilis*), (less correctly **fū-tilis**), that easily pours out, untrustworthy, worthless, *futile*.

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t; t, th; τ; t.

166. ávτ-í, over against, instead of, [*answer*, fr. A.-S. *and* (against) and *swaran* (to swear); *anti-*, a prefix signifying against, opposed to, contrary to, in place of]; **ávτ-a**, **ávτ-η-v**, **ávτ-ι-κρύ**, (advbs.), over against; **ávτ-ος**, **év-ávτ-ος**, opposite, contrary to; **ávτ-ομαι**, **ávτ-άω**, **ávτ-ίδω**, to meet.

ante (for *anted*, old form *anti*). The form *ante-d* is preserved in *antid-ea*, *anteid-ea*, and is to be regarded as an ablative, while *ávτ-ι* and *anti* are locative in form, and **ávτ-a** is instrumental), before, [used as a prefix in forming many English words (e.g., *antedate*), *ancient*]; **antēā** (old form *antid-ēā*, *anteid-ēā*; *antea* = *ante, ea*; cf. *antehac, postea, posthac*), adv., before, formerly; **an-tērior**, adj. comp., that is before, former, *anterior*; **ant-iquus**, ancient, [*antique*]; **ant-iquo**, to leave in its ancient state, (of a bill) to reject; **ant-iquitas**, age, *antiquity*.

167. star; star; άστ-ρ; astr, ster; strew (cf. No. 185).

άστ-ήρ, a star (the stars may have been so called from their being "strewn over the vault of heaven"); **άστ-ερός**, starry; **άστ-ρον**, a star.

stella (for *ster-ula*), a star, [*stellar, stellated, constellation*]; **astru-m**, a star, a constellation, [*astral*].

168. έτι, still, longer, further, moreover; **πρoσέτι**, over and above.

et, and; et-iam, and also, and even; **at, ast**, but, moreover;

atqui, but, and yet; atque, ac, and also, and even, and; āt-ānus, a great-great-great-grandfather, an ancestor.

169. *ēros*, a year; *ērhōsios*, lasting a year; *ērhōsiai*, periodical winds; *tētes* (*σῆτες*), of this year; *vēwta*, next year.

vētus, old; *vētērānus*, old, *veteran*; *veterasco* (inçh.), to grow old; *vetustus*, old, ancient; *vetulus* (dim.), little old.

170. *italós*, a bull [from *italós* is derived *Italia*].

vitulus, *vitūla*, a calf.

171. *μετά*, in the middle, in the midst of, among, *with*, after, (*μετά* in form is instrumental and has perhaps no direct relationship to *μέσος*, though both words may possibly be derived from the root *ma*, No. 386); *μέταξς*, (adv.) afterwards; *μετα-ξύ*, (adv.) between.

172. *δοτέον*, a bone; *δοτέϊνος*, *δοτινος*, of bone, bony.

os, a bone, [*ossify*]; *oss-ους*, of or like bone, *osseous*.

173. *pat*; *pat*; *πετ*; *pet*; move quickly, (in Sk. and Gr.) fly, fall.

πέτ-ομαι, to fly; *ώκυ-πέτ-ης*, swift-flying; *ποτ-άομαι* (poet. freq. of *πέτομαι*), to fly about; *πτέ-ρον*, a feather, a wing; *πί-πτ-ω* (Dor. aor. *ἔ-πετ-ον*), to fall; *πτῶ-σις*, a falling, fall; *πότ-μος*, that which befalls one, one's lot, destiny.

pēt-o, to fall upon, attack, seek, (compd. w. *ad*, *com*, *ex*, *in*, *ob*, *re*, *sub*), [*appetence*, *appetite*, *compete*, *competent*, *competence*, *repeat*]; *im-pēt-us*, an attack, impulse, [*impetuous*]; *per-pes* (gen. *per-pēt-is*), *per-pēt-unus*, continuous, *perpetual*; *prae-pes* (gen. *prae-pēt-is*), flying forwards, swift of flight; *aoci-pit-er* (from root *ac* and root *pet*; cf. *ώκύπτερος*, swift-winged), a bird of prey, the hawk; *penna* (= *pet-na*, *pes-na*), *pinna*, a feather, a wing, [*pen*]; *pin-nātus*, feathered, *pinnate*, *pinnated*; *pin-naoulum*, a peak, *pinnacle* (being in appearance like a feather).

174. St. *πετα*. *πετά-ννυ-μι*, *πίτ-ννυ-μι*, to spread out; *πέτ-ασμα*, anything spread out, (pl.) hangings, carpets; *πέτ-ασος*, a broad-

brimmed hat; *πέτ-αλον*, a leaf, a plate (of metal), [*petal*]; *πέτα-λος*, outspread, flat; *πατ-άνη*, a kind of flat dish.

păt-eo, to lie open, to be open, [*patent, fathom*]; *pat-esco* (inch.), to be laid open, to become visible; *pătê-fácio* (*pateo, facio*), to make or lay open; *păt-ûlus*, open, spread out, wide; *păt-êra*, a broad, flat dish, a libation-saucer or bowl; *pat-îna*, a broad, shallow dish, a *pan* (fr. L. Lat. *panna*); *pat-ella* (dim.), a small pan or dish, the knee-pan, patella.

175. *sta; stha; στα; στα; stand.*

ἑ-στη-ν, I placed myself, I stood; *ἑ-στη-μι*, to make to stand, to place, to weigh; *στά-σις*, a placing, a standing, a party, sedition; *στα-μίν*, anything that stands up, (pl.) the ribs of a ship standing up from the keel; *στά-μνος*, an earthen jar or bottle; *ιστός*, anything set upright, a ship's mast, the beam of a loom, the loom; *στή-μων*, the warp; *στά-τήρ*, a weight.

sto, to stand, [*stay*], (compd. w. ab, ante, anti, circum, com, di, ex, in, ob, per, prae, pro, re, sub, super), [*circumstance, constant, distant, extant, instant, obstacle, obstetrical*]; *stă-tus*, a standing, a position; *stă-tim*, steadily, immediately; *stă-bilis*, that stands firm, *stable*, [*stability*]; *stă-tio*, a standing, a station, [*stead, steady, steadfast, bedstead, homestead*]; *stă-tor* (fr. *sto*), a magistrate's attendant; *Stator* (an epithet of Jupiter), the stayer, the supporter; *stă-tuo*, to cause to stand, to set up, establish, (compd. w. ad, com, de, in, prae, pro, re, sub), [*statute, constitute, destitute, institute, prostitute, restitution, substitute*]; *stă-bŭlum*, a standing-place, a dwelling, a *stable*; *si-st-o*, to cause to stand, to place, to stand, to be placed, (compd. w. ad, circum, com, de, ex, in, inter, ob, per, re, sub, super), [*assist, consist, desist, insist, persist, resist, subsist*]; *inter-sti-tium*, a space between, *interstice*; *sol-sti-tium*, the time when the sun seems to stand still, the *solstice*; *super-sti-tio* (orig. a standing still over or by a thing; hence, amazement, dread, esp. of the divine or supernatural), excessive fear of the gods, *superstition*; *de-sti-no* (*de* and obs. *stano*), to make to

stand fast, to establish, *destine*, [*destination*]; *ob-sti-no* (lengthened from *obsto*), to set about a thing with firmness or resolution, to persist in; *ob-sti-natus*, determined, *obstinate*.

176. *stal*; —; *σταλ*, *σταλ*; *stol*; set, place.

στέλ-ω, to set, place, despatch, send; *στόλ-ος*, an expedition; *στάλ-ις*, a prop; *στή-λη*, a post, a monument; *ἀπό-στολ-ος*, a messenger, an *apostle*.

prae-stōl-or, to stand ready for, to wait for; *stol-idus*? (standing still), dull, obtuse, *stolid*; *stul-tus*?, foolish.

177. Greek rt. *στεμφ*, *στεμβ*, prop, stamp.

στέμφ-ῦλον, pressed olives or grapes; *ἀ-στεμφ-ής*, unmoved, unshaken; *στέμβ-ω*, to shake, to misuse, [*stamp*]; *στοβ-έω*, *στοβ-άζω*, to scold.

178. Greek rt. *στεν*.

στέν-ω, *στεν-ᾶω*, to groan, sigh; *στόν-ος*, a sighing or groaning; *στείν-ω* (Ep. form of *στένω*), to straiten; *στείν-ομαι*, to be straitened or confined; *στεν-ός*, *στευν-ός*, narrow, confined, [*stenography* fr. *στένός*, *γράφω*]; *στεῖνος*, a narrow space, pressure, straits, distress. The meaning "groan" arises from that of "confinement" or "pressure." Cf. No. 188.

179. Greek rt. *στερ*.

στέρ-ομαι, to be without, to lack; *στερ-έω*, *στερ-ίσκω*, to deprive of.

180. *στερ-εός*, *στερῆρός*, *στέρ-ιφος*, hard, firm; *στέιρ-α*, keel-beam; *στερ-ίφη*, *στέιρ-α*, barren; *στήρ-ιγξ*, a prop; *στηρ-ίζω*, to set fast, to prop.

stēr-ilis, barren, *sterile*.

181. *stap*, *stip*; *stha*; *στεφ* (for *στεν*); *stip*; cause to stand, support, make thick, firm, full.

στέφ-ω, to surround, crown; *στέμ-μα*, *στέφ-ος*, *στέφ-ανος*, a garland, [*stem*]; *στεφ-άνη*, an encircling or surrounding.

stip-o, to crowd together, surround closely, surround, (compd. w. circum, com), [*constipate*]; *stip-ator*, an attendant; *stip-es*

(collat. form **stips**, gen. *stipis*), a log, a post, a trunk of a tree; **stip-is** (a genitive from an assumed nom. *stips*, meaning originally small coin in heaps), a gift, a contribution; **stip-endium** (*stips*, *pendo*), a tax, tribute, income, *stipend*; **stip-ŭla** (dim.), a stalk; **stip-ŭlor**, (prob. from an unused adj. *stipŭlus*, firm; or perhaps from *stips*), to bargain, *stipulate*.

182. **stí-a**, *stone*.

183. **stig**; **tig'**; **στιγ**; **stig, sting**; prick, puncture.

στίζω, to prick, [*sting, stick*]; **στίγ-μα**, **στιγ-μή**, prick, mark, spot, a mark burnt in, a brand, [*stigma*]; **στικ-τός**, pricked, spotted.

†**sti-lus**, a pointed instrument, a style (for writing); **sti-mŭlus** (for *stig-mŭlus*), a goad, incentive, *stimŭlus*; **sti-mŭlo**, to urge onward, goad, *stimulate*; **in-stig-o**, to urge, incite, *instigate*; **sting-uo** (lit. to prick or scratch out, poet. and rare for *exstinguo*), to quench, extinguish; **ex-sting-uo**, to quench, *extinguish*, destroy; **in-sting-uo**, to instigate; **in-stino-tus** (part.), instigated; **in-stino-tus** (subst.), instigation, impulse, [*instinct*]; **di-sting-uo**, (prop. to separate by points), to separate, *distinguish*.

184. **στό-μα**, mouth; **στό-μαχος**, mouth, opening, the throat, the orifice of the stomach, the *stomach*; **στω-μύλος**, mouthy, wordy, talkative.

185. **star**; **star**; **σπορ**; **ster, stra**; strew.

σπορ-έννυ-μι, **στόρ-νυ-μι**, **σπρώ-ννυ-μι**, to spread out, *strew*; **σπρω-μα**, a mattress; **σπρω-μνή**, a bed; **σπρα-τός**, an encamped army.

ster-no, to spread out, (compd. w. *com*, *in*, *per*, *prae*, *pro*, *sub*, *super*), [*prostrate*]; **con-ster-no** (conj. 3), to strew over, to throw down, to prostrate; **con-ster-no** (conj. 1), to overcome, bring into confusion, to alarm; **con-ster-natio**, confusion, *consternation*; **strā-ta**, a paved road, a *street*; **strā-tus**, spread out; **strā-tum**, a bed-covering, bed, couch, [*stratum, substratum*]; **strā-men**, **strā-mentum**, *straw*, litter; **strā-gea**, an overthrow,

slaughter; **lā-tus** (old Latin, *sila-tus*), broad, wide, [*latitude*]; **stru-o**, to place one thing by or upon another, to build, (compd. w. ad, circum, com, de, ex, in, ob, prae, sub, super), [*construe, construct, destroy, destruction, instruct, obstruct, substructure, superstructure*]; **strū-es**, a heap; **in-strū-mentum**, an implement, *instrument*.

186. Greek rt. **στν.**

στύ-ω, to set up, erect; **στῦ-λος**, a pillar, post; **στο-ά**, a colonnade, piazza, portico; **ἡ στο-ά ἡ ποικίλη**, the Poecile, or great hall at Athens (Zeno taught his doctrines here, whence he was called the Stoic); **Στωϊκός**, a Stoic.

187. **στίπ-ος**, a stem, *stump*; **στίπ-η**, tow.

stup-pa (less correctly **stūp-a**, **stīp-a**), tow; **stūp-eo**, to be struck senseless, to be amazed [*stupefy*]; **stūp-idus**, amazed, dull, *stupid*.

188. **τα, tan**; **tan**; **τα, ταν, τεν**; **ten**; stretch.

τᾶ-νῦω, to stretch; **τα-νύομαι, τᾶ-νῦμαι**, to stretch one's self, to be stretched; **τείν-ω**, (tr. or int.), to stretch; **τι-ταίν-ω** (Ep.), to stretch; **τά-σις**, a stretching; **τό-vos**, a cord, tension, *tone*; **τανν-, τα-ναός**, extended, long; **ἀ-τεν-ής**, stretched, tight, stiff; **τέ-ταν-ος**, stretched, rigid; **τέ-τᾶν-ος**, a stretching, convulsive tension; **τέν-ων**, a sinew; **τανν-ία**, a band.

ten-do, to stretch (compd. w. ad, circum, com, de, dis, ex, in, ob, obs, per, por, prae, pro, re, sub), [*tend, tender* (vb.), *tension, tent, attend, contend, distend, extend, intend, ostensible, portend, pretend, subtend*]; **ten-to** or **temp-to** (freq.), to handle, try, ^{μετρί}prove (compd. w. ad, ex, in, obs, per, prae, re, sub), [*ostentation, sustentation, tentative, tempt, attempt*]; **τέν-εο**, to hold, to keep (compd. w. ab, ad, com, de, dis, ob, per, re, sub), [*tenant, tenable, tenement, tenure, tenet, abstain, attain, contain, content, detain, obtain, pertain, retain, sustain*]; **τέν-αχ**, holding fast, *tenacious*; **per-tin-αχ**, that holds very fast, that continues very long, persevering, *pertinacious*; **τέν-us** (prop. lengthwise, to the end), as far as, to; **πρό-τίν-us**, forward, further on, continuously,

forthwith; **těn-uis** (prop. stretched out), *thin*, fine, delicate, [*tenuous*, *tenuity*]; **těn-uo**, to make thin, to rarefy (compd. w. ad, ex), [*attenuate*, *extenuate*]; **těn-or**, a holding fast, an uninterrupted course, *tenor*; **těn-o**, to thunder (compd. w. ad, circum, com, de, in, re), [*detonate*, *intone*, *intonate*]; **těn-itrus**, *thunder*; **těn-us**, a stretching, a sound, *tone* [*tonic*]; **con-tin-uus**, connected with something, *continuous*; **těn-er**, soft, delicate, *tender*.

The root of these words has the primary meaning "stretch." From this, three special meanings have been developed, viz.: 1. thin, tender; 2. "that which is stretched out" (hence), string, sinew; 3. tension, tone, noise.

189. **stag**; —; **ray**; **tag**; touch.

re-răy-ôn, taking, grasping.

ta-n-g-o (old collat. form *tago*), to touch, [*tag*, *tack*, *take*, *tangent*]; **at-ting-o**, to touch, attack, come to; **con-ting-o**, to touch on all sides, to touch, to take hold of, to happen, [*contingent*]; **tăg-ax**, apt to touch, light-fingered, thievish; **tao-tus**, **tao-tio**, touch, [*tact*]; **con-tao-tus**, **con-tăg-io**, **con-tăg-ium**, **con-tă-men**, touch, *contact*, *contagion*; **con-tam-ino** (= *con-tag-mino*), to touch, defile, *contaminate*; **taxo** (= *tag-so*), (freq.), to touch sharply, to reproach, estimate, rate, [*tax*]; **in-tăg-er**, untouched, whole, entire, blameless, [*integer*]; **in-tag-ritas**, completeness, blamelessness, *integrity*.

190. **ta**; —; **rak**; **ta**; flow, die away, decay.

τήκ-ω (*ê-rák-ên*), to melt; **rak-epós**, melting; **τήκ-εδών**, a melting away, wasting away, decline; **τăγ-ηνον**, **τήγ-άρον**, a saucepan.

tă-bes, a wasting away, corruption; **tă-beo**, to melt away, waste away; **tă-besco** (inch.), to melt gradually, waste away; **tă-bum**, corrupt moisture, corruption.

191. **taûpos**, a bull.

taurus, a bull, a steer. The etymology of these words is to be found in the adjectival use of the Sk. *sthâras*, firm, strong. (Nos. 175, 186.)

192. Pronominal stems: **tu, tva, tava; tva; te** (for **τFe**); **te, tu.**
σύ (softened in ordinary Greek from **τύ**), *thou*; **τεός** (for the ordinary **σός**), *thy*.
tu, thou; tuus, thy.

193. **τέγγ-ω**, to wet, moisten; **τέγγι-s**, a wetting.
ting-o, to wet, moisten, soak in color, color, *tinge*; **tino-tūra**, a dyeing, [*tincture*].

194. **tak, tuk; tak; tak, tek, tok, tuk, tux; tec**; form, generate, hit, prepare.

τίκ-τω (aor. **ἔ-τεκ-ον**), to beget, to bring forth; **τέκ-ος, τέκ-νον**, child; **τοκ-εύς**, a parent; **τόκ-ος**, birth, interest; **τέκ-μαρ**, a goal, an end; **τεκ-μήρ-ιον**, a token; **τόξ-ον**, a bow; **τοξ-ικός** (adj.), of or for the bow; **τὸ τοξ-ικόν** (sc. **φάρμακον**), poison for smearing arrows with, [*toxicology*]; **τέχ-νη**, art; **τεχ-νικός**, artistic, *technical*; **τέκ-των**, a carpenter; **τυγχ-άνω** (2 aor. **ἔ-τυχ-ον**), to hit, happen; **τύχ-η**, success, fortune, chance; **τεύχ-ω**, to make ready, make, produce; **τύκ-ος**, a mason's hammer.

tig-num (= *tec-num*), building materials, a stick of timber, a beam; **tō-lum** (= *tec-lum*), a weapon, a missile; **tex-o**, to weave, fit together, construct, (compd. w. ad, circum, com, de, in, ob, per, prae, re, sub); **tex-tus**, texture, construction, *text*; **con-tex-tus**, a connection, [*context*]; **prae-tex-tus**, (a weaving in front), outward appearance, *pretext*; **tex-tilis**, woven, *textile*; **tex-tor**, a weaver; **tē-la** (prob. = *tex-la*), a web, the warp; **sub-tē-men** (= *sub-teg-men*, contr. fr. *subteximen*), the woof; **sub-ti-lis** (*sub, tela*, prop. woven fine), fine, delicate, precise, *subtile, suble*; **sub-ti-litas**, fineness, keenness, *subtlety*.

195. **tal; tul; tal, tal; tol, tul**; lift, bear.

τλή-ναι, to bear, endure; **τάλ-as, τάλᾶός, τλή-μων**, wretched, suffering; **τάλ-αντον**, a balance, a thing weighed, a *talent*; **ἰ-τάλ-αντος**, equal in weight, equivalent; **τᾶλ-ᾶπος**, a basket; **τελ-αμών**, a broad strap or band, a pillar (in architecture); **τόλ-μα**, courage; **τολ-μάω**, to bear, to dare.

tŭl-o (perf. **tŕ-tŭl-i**; ante-class. collat. form of *fero*), to bring, bear; **tŭl-i** (used as perf. of *fero*), to move, carry, bear, endure; **tŏl-lo**, to lift up, raise, to carry away; **lā-tus** (*tlā-tus*), having been borne; **il-lāt-ivus**, inferential, *illative*; **pro-lāt-o**, to extend, to delay; **tŏl-ĕro**, to bear, support, *tolerate*; **tŏl-ĕrābilis**, that may be borne, *tolerable*.

196. **tam**; —; **τεμ, ταμ**; **tem**; cut.

τέμ-νω (2 aor. **ĕ-ταμ-ον**), to cut; **τεμή-γω**, to cut, cleave; **τομ-ή**, the end left after cutting, a stump; **τεμή-μα**, **τέμ-αχος**, a slice cut off; **τομ-εύς**, one that cuts, a knife; **ταμ-ίας**, a dispenser, a steward; **τᾱμ-ία**, a housekeeper; **τέμ-ενος**, a piece of land cut or marked off, a piece of land cut or marked off from common uses and dedicated to a god.

tem-plum, a space marked out, a consecrated place, a *temple*; **tem-pus** (?), (prop. a section; hence, in partic., of time), a portion or period of time, a time, [*tense, time, temporal, temporary, temporize, contemporary, extempore, extemporaneous, extemporize*]; **tem-peſtas**, a portion of time, a time, time (with respect to its physical qualities), weather (good or bad), a storm, *tempest*; **con-tem-plor** (fr. *templum*; orig. pertaining to the language of augury), to view attentively, observe, *contemplate*; **ton-deo**, to shear, clip; **ton-sor**, a barber, [*tonsorial, tonsure*].

197. **tar**; **tar**; **τερ**; **ter**, **tra**; step over or across.

τέρ-μα, a boundary, goal; **τέρ-μων**, boundary, end; **τέρ-θρον**, an end; **τέρ-μιος**, at the end, last; **τερ-μιόεις**, going even to the end.

ter-mĭnus (collat. forms **ter-mo**, **ter-men**), a boundary-line, a limit, a *term*; **ter-mĭno**, to set bounds to, limit, *terminate*; **de-ter-mĭno**, to limit, to *determine*, [*determination*]; **ex-ter-mĭno**, (to drive out from the boundaries), to drive away, banish, remove, destroy, *exterminate*; **in-tra-re**, to step or go into, to enter; **tra-na**, across, *through*; **tra-nstrum**, a cross-beam, *transom*, a cross-bank for rowers.

198. **tar; tar; tep; ter, tor, tri, tru; rub, bore.**

τείρ-ω, τρύ-ω, τρί-βω, to rub, [drill, throw, thread]; τρύ-χω, to wear out, consume; τέρ-ην, smooth, delicate, tender; τε-τραίν-ω (τι-τραίν-ω, τι-τρά-ω), to bore through; τερ-έω, to bore through, to turn on a lathe; τέρ-ετρον, a gimlet; τερ-ηδών, a worm that gnaws wood, etc.; τόρ-ος, a borer; τωρ-ός, piercing; τόν-ος, a pair of compasses, a turner's chisel; τωρ-ύνη, a stirrer, a ladle; τωρ-εύω, to bore through, to work figures in relief, to chase; τωρ-έω, to bore; τρύ-μα, a hole.

tër-o, to rub (compd. w. ad, com, de, ex, in, ob, per, prae, pro, sub), [trite, attrition, contrite, contrition, detriment]; tër-es, (rubbed off), rounded off, smooth; tër-ēbra, a borer; tër-ēbro, to bore, bore through; †tër-ēdo, a worm that gnaws wood, etc.; †tor-nus, a turner's wheel, lathe; tor-no, to turn in a lathe, fashion, turn; tri-o, (the crusher, or the one that rubs to pieces, hence) an ox (as employed in tilling the ground); septentriones, (prop. the seven plough-oxen, hence) as a constellation, the seven stars near the north pole (called also the Wain, and the Great or Little Bear); tri-tor, a rubber, a grinder; tri-tura, a rubbing, threshing; tri-tūro, to thresh; tri-ticum, wheat; tri-bulum, tri-būla, a threshing-sledge; tri-būlo, to press, oppress, afflict, [tribulation]; tri-ā, a ladle.

199. —; **tarp; tep, trap, tpeφ, tpeφ, tpeφ; —; fill, delight, comfort.**

τέρπ-ω (τραπ-εί-ομεν), to satisfy, to delight; τέρπισ, τερπ-ωλή, full enjoyment, delight; τερπ-νός, delightful; τρέφ-ω, to make firm, thick, or solid, to make fat, to feed, rear; τροφ-ή, nourishment, food; ἀ-τροφ-ία, want of food or nourishment, atrophy.

200. **tars; tarsh; tep; tors; be dry.**

τέρσ-ομαι, to be or become dry; τέρσ-αίνω, to make dry; τρασ-ιά, τρασ-ιά, a place for drying things; ταρσ-ός, a frame of wicker-work.

torr-oo (for tors-oo), to dry or burn; torrens (part. adj.), burning, (of streams) rushing, roaring, rapid; torrens (subst.), a torrent; torr-is, a firebrand; tes-ta (tosta fr. torreo), a piece

of burned clay, a brick, a piece of earthenware, the shell of shell-fish; **testāceus**, consisting of bricks, covered with a shell, *testaceous*; **tes-tu**, **tes-tum**, the lid of an earthenware vessel; **tes-tūdo**, a tortoise, tortoise-shell, tortoise (milit. term); **tarr-a**? (prop. the dry land), the earth, [*terrestrial, subterranean, inter, terrier, terrace*].

201. tata; tatā-s; tētra; tāta; (Eng. papa), a name by which young children speaking imperfectly call their father. Cf. Eng. dad, daddy.

202. tras; tras; tres; ters; tremble.

τρέω (Homeric aor. **τρέσσα**), to tremble, to run trembling, to flee; **τρέπων**, fearful, timorous.

terr-co (*ters-co*), to make to tremble, to frighten; **terr-ifico**, to terrify; **terr-ibilis**, frightful, terrible; **terr-or**, great fear, dread, terror.

203. tram; —; trem; trem; tremble.

τρέμω, to tremble; **τρόμος**, a trembling; **τρομ-ερός**, trembling; **τε-τρεμ-αίνω**, **τρομ-έω**, to tremble; **ἀ-τρέμ-ūs**, without trembling, unmoved.

trēm-o, to shake, to tremble; **trēm-esco**, **trēm-isco** (inch.), to begin to shake or tremble; **trēmē-facio**, to cause to shake or tremble; **trēm-endus**, (to be trembled at), formidable, tremendous; **trēm-or**, a trembling, tremor; **trēm-ulus**, shaking, trembling, tremulous.

204. Stems, tri; tri; trī; tri, tre, ter; three.

τρεῖς, **τρί-α**, three; **τρί-τος**, the third; **τρί-ς**, thrice; **τρισός**, threefold.

tre-s, **tri-a**, three; **ter-tius**, the third, [*tertiary*]; **ter**, three times; **ter-ni**, three each; **tri-plex** (*ter, plico*), threefold, triple, [*treble*]; **tri-ens**, a third part; **tri-arii**, a class of Roman soldiers who formed the third rank from the front; **tri-bus**, (orig. a third part of the Roman people), a division of the people, a tribe; **tri-būnus** (prop. the chief of a tribe), a chieftain, a

tribune; **tri-būnal**, a judgment-seat, *tribunal*; **tri-buo**, (to assign or give to a tribe), to assign, to give, (compd. w. ad, com, dis, in, re), [*attribute, contribute, distribute, retribution*]; **tri-būtum**, a *tribute*; **tri-vium** (*tres, via*), a place where three roads meet, a fork in the road, a cross-road; **tri-viālis**, (prop. that is in or belongs to the cross-roads or public streets; hence, transf.) that may be found everywhere, common, ordinary, *trivial*.

205. **tu**; **tu**; **rv**; **tu**; swell, grow, be large.

τύ-λος, **τύ-λη**, any swelling or lump, a knot (in wood), [*thumb*]; **rv-λόω**, to make callous.

tū-ber, a swelling, *protuberance*, [*tuber*]; **tū-mor**, a swelling, *tumor*; **tū-meo**, to swell; **tū-mesco** (inch.), to begin to swell; **tūmē-fācio**, to cause to swell; **tum-idus**, swollen, *tumid*; **tum-ūlus**, a mound, a hill, *tomb*.

206. **stud**; **tud**; **rvδ**; **tud**; thrust, hit, strike.

Τυδ-εύς, **Τυδ-ας**, **Τυνδ-άρης**, **Τυνδ-άρεος**, proper names signifying "Striker, Beater."

tu-n-d-o (pf. **tū-tūd-i**), to beat, strike, (compd. w. com, ex, ob, per, re), [*thud*]; **con-tū-sio**, a bruising, a bruise, *contusion*; **ob-tū-sus**, blunt, dull, *obtuse*; **tūd-es**, a hammer.

207. —; **tup**; **rvπ**; —; strike.

τύπ-τω, to strike, [*thump, stump, stub, stubble, stubborn*]; **τύπος**, **τυπή**, **τύμ-μα**, a blow; **τύπ-άς**, a hammer; **τύμπ-ανον**, a drum.

†**tym-p-ānum**, a drum, *tympanum*.

208. **stvar**, **stur**; **tvar**; —; —; make a noise, make confusion.

τύρ-βη, disorder, throng; **τύρ-βᾶ**, pell-mell; **rvρ-βάζω**, to trouble, stir up; **rvρ-βασία**, revelry.

†**tur-ba**, uproar, confusion, a crowd; **tur-bo**, to disturb, *trouble*, (compd. w. com, dis, de, ex, inter, ob, per, pro), [*disturb, perturb*]; **tur-būsus**, disordered, disturbed, *turbid*; **turbulentus**, restless, *turbulent*; **tur-bo**, a whirlwind; **tur-ma**, a troop, a throng.

Δ

d; d; s; d.

209. svad; svad; dδ (σFaδ); suad; taste good, please.

ἀνδ-άνω (ἐ-αδ-ον), to please; ἡδ-ομαι, to enjoy one's self, to take pleasure; ἡδ-ος, ἡδ-ονή, pleasure; ἡδ-ύς, ἡδ-υμος, sweet, pleasant; ἄσ-μενος, well-pleased, glad; ἔδ-ανός, sweet.

suā-vis (for *suadvis*), sweet, pleasant; suā-vitas, sweetness, agreeableness, [*suavity*]; suā-vium, (the sweet or delightful thing), a kiss; suād-εο, to advise, to persuade, (compd. w. com, dis, per), [*dissuade, persuade*]; suād-ελα, persuasion; suā-sio, *suasion*; suā-sor, an adviser.

210. da, da-k; —; δa; doc; learn, teach.

δέ-δα-ε (2 aor.), he taught; δε-δα-ώς (2d pf. part.), having learned, acquainted with; δε-δά-ασθαι (for δε-δά-εσθαι, 2 aor. m. inf.), to search out; ἐ-δά-ην (2 aor. pass.), I learned; δι-δάσκ-ω, to teach; ἐδί-δαξ-α (1 aor.), I taught.

δῶ-εο, to teach, to show, (compd. w. com, de, e, per, prae, pro, sub); δῶ-γλις, easily taught, *docile*; doc-tor, a teacher, [*doctor*]; doc-trīna, instruction, learning, [*doctrine*]; δῶc-ūmen-tum, a lesson, a specimen, [*document*]; disco, to learn, (compd. w. ad, com, de, e, per, prae); disco-īpūlus (fr. *disco* and the root of *puer, pupilla*), a pupil, a *disciple*; disco-īplīna, instruction, *discipline*.

211. —; da; δa; —; distribute.

δα-ί-ω, to divide; δa-ίς, δaι-ρύς, δaί-τη, a meal, a feast; δaι-ρός, a carver; δaί-νῦ-μι, to give a banquet or feast; δaί-νῦ-μαι, to feast; δaι-νῦ-μών, a guest; δaί-ζ-ω, to cleave asunder, to rend; δa-τέ-ομαι, to divide among themselves; δa-σ-μός, a division, a tribute.

212. —; **du**; **δα****F**; —.

δα-ι-ω, to kindle; **δα-ι-ς**, a fire-brand, torch; **δα-λό-ς**, a fire-brand.

213. **dam**; **dam**; **δαμ**; **dom**; tame, subdue.

δαμ-άζ-ω, **δαμ-ά-ω**, **δαμ-νά-ω**, **δάμ-νη-μι**, to overpower, *tame*, subdue; **δάμ-αρ**, a wife; **δαμ-άλης**, a subduer, a young steer; **-δαμος**, (in compounds), taming; **ἄ-δμη-τος**, **ἄ-δμη-ς**, **ἄ-δάμ-ατος**, **ἄ-δάμ-ατος**, unconquered, untamed; **δμώ-ς**, a slave.

δῶμ-ο, to tame, subdue, [*downt*]; **δῶμ-ιτορ**, a tamer, conqueror; **δῶμ-ινος**, a master, [*dominie*]; **δῶμ-ινα**, a mistress, lady, wife, *dame*, [*madame*]; **δῶμ-ινιον**, a feast, ownership, lordship, [*dominion, domain*]; **δῶμ-ινορ**, to be lord and master, to have dominion, [*dominate, domineer, dominant, predominant*].

214. **dap**; **dap**; **δαπ**, **δεπ**; **dap**; distribute.

The modified root *dap* is derived from the shorter root *da* (as given in No. 211), and possibly it is connected with the root *da* (as given in No. 225).

δάπ-τ-ω, to devour, to rend; **δαπ-άνη**, expense; **δαπ-ανηρός**, **δαπ-ανος**, extravagant; **δαψιλής**, abundant, liberal; **δείπ-νον**, a meal.

dap-ς, a sacrificial feast, a banquet; **dap-ινο**, to serve up as food.

215. **dar**; **drá**; **δαρθ**; **dorm**; sleep.

δαρθ-άν-ω, to sleep.

dorm-ιο, to sleep; [*dormant, dormer, dormouse*]; **dorm-ιτο** (freq.), to be sleepy; **dorm-ιτοριον**, a sleeping-room, *dormitory*.

216. **δασύ-ς**, thick (with hair, with leaves, etc.), rough; **δαν-λός**, thick, shaggy; **δάσος**, a thicket; **δασύνω**, to make rough or thick.

densus, thick, *dense*; **denso, denseo**, to make dense or thick, (compd. w. *ad, com*), [*condense*]; **dū-mus** (old form *dusmus* for *densimus*), a thorn-bush, a bramble; **dūmōsus** (*dummōsus, dusmosus*), full of thorn-bushes, bushy.

217. -δε, toward; οἰκόνδε, homeward.
-do (du) in en-do, in-du; A. S. tō; Eng. to.

218. —; dā; δε; —; bind.

δέ-ω, δι-δη-μι, to bind; δέ-σις, a binding; δε-τή, sticks bound up, a fagot; δε-σμός, a band, a fetter; κρή-δε-μνον, (κράς, δέω), part of a woman's head-dress, a veil; δια-δέω, to bind around; δια-δη-μα, a band or fillet, a *diadem*.

219. dam; dam; δεμ; dom; build.

δέμ-ω, to build; δέμ-ας, build, form, body; δόμ-ος, a building, a room, [*timber*]; δῶμα, δῶ, a house.

δόμ-ος, a house, [*dome*]; δόμ-εστις, of or belonging to one's house or family, *domestic*, private; δόμ-ικίον (domus and cel-, root of celare, to conceal), a dwelling, *domicile*.

220. dak; daksh; δεξ; dex; take hold of, seize. The root is the same as No. 7, with the addition here of an s.

δεξιό-ς, δεξι-τερό-ς, on the right hand or side; περι-δέξιος, ἀμφι-δέξιος, with two right hands, i.e., using both hands alike.
dex-ter, on the right hand or side, right, *dexterous* (*dextrous*).

221. —; dar; δερ; —.

δέρ-ω (δείρ-ω, daίρ-ω), to skin, to flay; δέρ-ος, δορ-ά, δέρ-μα, skin, [*derm*, *dermatology*]; δέρρις, a leathern covering.

222. δειρή, Att. δέρη, the neck, throat; δειρά-ς, the ridge of a chain of hills (like αἰχὴν and λόφος).

dorsum, dorsus, the back, a ridge or summit of a hill; dorsūālis, of or on the back, *dorsal*.

223. δι; δι, qi; δ; δι; be afraid, frightened, restless.

δί-ω, to flee, to be afraid; δί-ομαι, δί-εμαι, to put to flight, to flee; δει-δω, to fear; δέος, fear; δει-λό-ς, cowardly; δει-νό-ς, fearful, terrible; δει-μός, fear; δι-νος, a whirling, dizziness, a threshing-floor; δι-νω, δι-νεύω, δι-νέω, to thresh out.

δι-rus, ill-omened, dreadful, *dire*, *direful*.

224. **dī, dīv, dyu; dī, dīv, dju; dē, dēF; dī, dīv;** be bright, shine, gleam, play.

δέ-α-το, δο-ά-σσατο, seemed; **δῆ-λος,** clear, evident; **Ζεύς** (st. **ΔιF**, gen. **Διός**), Zeus; **δῖ-ος,** divine, noble; **ἑν-διος,** at midday; **εὖ-δί-α,** fair weather, calm; **Διώνη,** Dione.

dīe-s, a day, [*dial, dismal (dies, malus)*]; **pri-die** (fr. the obs. *pri* [whence *prior, primus, pridem*] and *dies*), the day before; **postri-die** (loc. form fr. *posterus* and *dies*), on the day after; **cotti-die, cōti-die** (less correctly **quōti-die**) (*quot, dies*), daily; **prōpē-diem** (also separately **prope diem**), at an early day, very soon; **dīū** (old acc. form of duration of time), by day (very rare), a long time; **inter-dīū**, by day; **diur-nus** (for *dius-nus*), of or belonging to the day, daily; † **diur-nālis, diurnal,** [*journal, journey*]; **du-dum** (*diu-dum*), a short time ago, formerly; **nūdius** (*num* [i.e. *nunc*] and *dius* = *dies*, always used in connection with ordinal numbers), it is now the . . . day since; **nūdius tertius**, three days ago, the day before yesterday; **dīv-us, dī-us,** divine; **divīnus, divine;** **dīv-us,** a god; **dīv-a,** a goddess; **dēu-s,** a god, a deity; **dēa,** a goddess; **Djōv-is** or **Dijōvis** (collat. form of *Jovis*, old nom. for later *Juppiter*), the old Italian name for Juppiter; **Juppīter, Jupīter** (*Jovis, pāter*; *Jovis* for *Djovis*), Jupiter or Jove, [A. S. *Tives-dæg*, Eng. *Tuesday*]; **Dīāna** (for *Divana*), Diana; **jīv-o?**, to help, to please; **jīv-ēnis, young;** **jīv-ēnis,** a young person; **jūv-enīlis, youthful, juvenile;** **jūv-encus** (contr. fr. *juvenicus*), a young bullock; **jūv-enca,** a young cow, a heifer.

225. **da, do, du; dā; dō; dā, do, dū; give.**

δί-δω-μι, to give; **δο-τήρ, δω-τήρ,** a giver; **δό-σις, δός,** a giving, a gift; **δω-τίνη, δω-τύς, δῶ-τις,** a gift; **δῶ-πον,** a gift, a present.

do (inf. *dāre*), to give, [*date*, n. and vb.]; **circum-do,** to put around; **pessum-do,** to press or dash to the ground, to destroy; **addo,** to put to or near, to *add*; **de-do,** to put away, give up, surrender, devote; **dī-do,** to give out, distribute; **ē-do,** to put forth, produce, [*edū*]; **per-do,** to put through, put entirely

away, destroy, waste, lose, [*perdition*]; **disperdo**, to destroy, waste; **prō-do**, to put or give forth, produce, publish, disclose, betray; **red-do**, to give back, give up, [*render, rendition*]; **trā-do** (*trans, do*), to give up or over, to surrender, to transmit, to relate; **traditio**, a giving up, a saying handed down from former times, a *tradition*; **ven-do** (contr. fr. *venum, do*), to sell, *vend*; **dā-tor**, a giver; **dā-tivus**, of or belonging to giving, (*dativus casus*, the *dative case*); **prō-di-tor**, a traitor; **de-di-tio**, a surrender; **dē-di-ticius**, one who has surrendered; **dō-num**, a gift; **dō-no**, to give one something as a present, *donate*, [*donor*]; **oon-dōno**, to give up, pardon, *condone*; **rē-dōno**, to give back again, restore, forgive; **dō-natio**, a presenting, donation; **dōs**, a dowry, a gift; **dō-to**, to endow, provide, [subst. *dower, dowry*]; **dō-tālis**, of or belonging to a dowry; **du-im**, pres. sub., old Lat. for *dem*; **damnum** (for *daminum*, neut. of old part. of *dāre* = τὸ δίδόμενον), injury, *damage*; **dam-no**, to damage, condemn, *damn*; **oon-demno**, to condemn; **indemnis** (*in, dam-num*), uninjured; **indemnitas**, security from damage or loss, *indemnity*.

226. δόλο-s, cunning; δέλεαρ, a bait.

† δόλος, guile, deceit; δόλοςus, cunning, deceitful.

227. —; δρα; δρα; —; run.

ἀπο-δρᾶ-ναι, to run away; δι-δρά-σκω, to run; δρα-σ-μός, flight; ᾄ-δρα-στος, not running away, not to be escaped.

228. Greek rt. δρα, do. (This root is possibly to be joined with No. 227. Πράσσω is originally a verb of motion; the Skt. *kar*, run, and *kar*, do (No. 67), *tar*, pass over, and τέλος, τελεῖν (No. 197) are of the same origin.)

δρά-ω, to do; δρα-μα, a deed, act, *drama*; δρα-στήρ, a laborer; δρα-στοσύνη, δρα-στοσύνη, service; δρα-νος, a deed.

229. —; драм; драм; —; run. (This root is made from the shorter root δρα, No. 227.)

ἔ-δραμ-ον, I ran; δρόμ-ος, a running; ἵππό-δρομ-ος, a chariot-road, race-course, *hippodrome*; δρομ-εύς, a runner.

230. δρῦ-ς, a tree, an oak, [*Druid*]; δρῦ-μός, a coppice, a wood; δρῦ-τόμος, δρυστόμος, a wood-cutter; δένδρον, δένδρεον, a tree, [*dendriform, dendrology, dendrometer*]; δόρυ, a stem, tree, spear-shaft, spear; δούρειος, δουράτεος, wooden.

231. δύο, δύω, δοιοί, two; δῖς (for δῖς), twice; δεύ-τερος, the second; Δευ-τερο-νόμιον (δεύτερος, νόμος), *Deuteronomy* (= the second or repeated law); δούή, doubt; διά, through, apart (in compos.); δί-χα, δι-χθά, in two, asunder, two ways; δί-σσοις, double; δώ-δεκα, δώ-δεκα, twelve.

δίω, two, [*deuce* (in gaming)]; duālis, that contains two, *dual*; du-plex (duo, plico), two-fold, *double*, [*duplicity*]; dū-plīco, to double, [*duplicate*]; du-plus (duo, pleo), double, twice as large, twice as much; bis (for duis, fr. duo), twice; bi-ni (= bis-ni), two distributively, two for each; bi-nārius, containing or consisting of two, [*binary*]; oom-bi-no (com, bini), to unite, *combine*; bi-vira (bis, vir), a woman married to a second husband; dis- (in compos.), apart, asunder, away; dū-bius (for duhibius, duo, habeo, held as two or double, i.e., doubtful), moving in two directions alternately, wavering, uncertain, doubtful, *dubious*; dū-bīto (for duhibito, freq. fr. duhibeo, i.e., duo, habeo), to move in two directions alternately, waver, *doubt*; bellum (ante-class. and poet. duellum), war, hostilities between two nations, [*duel, belligerent*]; Bellōna, the goddess of war; per-duellio, treason, a public enemy; bello, to wage war; de-bello, to finish a war, to subdue; re-bello, to wage war again (said of the conquered), to *rebel*; im-bellis, unwarlike, weak.

232. δυσ-, insep. prefix opp. to εὖ, and, like the Eng. un- or mis-, always with the notion of hard, bad, unlucky, *dys-*; δυσ-μενής, ill-disposed, hostile; δυσ-εντερία (δυσ-, ἔντερον), *dysentery*; δυσ-πεία (δυσ-, πέπρω, πέσσω), *dyspepsia, dyspepsy*.

233. ad; ad; ἔδ; ad, ed; eat.

ἔδ-ω, ἐσ-θί-ω, ἐσ-θω, to eat; ἐδ-ωδή, ἐδ-ητύς, ἔδ-εσμα, ἐδ-αφ, food.

ad-or (this word may belong to No. 251), a kind of grain, spelt, [*oats*]; **ad-oreus**, pertaining to spelt; **ad-orea**, a reward of valor (in early ages this consisted of grain), glory, fame; **ēd-o**, to eat, [*edible*], (compd. w. ad, com, ex, sub, super); **ēd-ax**, voracious, *edacious*; **in-ēd-ia**, fasting; **ē-sturio** (desid.), to desire to eat, to hunger; **es-ca** (for *ed-ca*), food; **ves-oor** (*vē* [here a strengthening prefix] and the root *ed*), to fill one's self with food, to take food, to eat; **vescus** (contr. fr. *ve* [here a negative prefix] and *esca*), small, feeble.

234. **sad**; **sad**; **īδ**; **sed**, **sol**; sit.

ἴζομαι, to seat one's self, to sit; **ἐί-σα**, to make to sit, to seat; **ēd-os**, **ēd-pa**, a seat; **īδ-ρύω**, to make to sit down, to found.

sēd-eo, to sit, (compd. w. ad, circum, de, dis, in, ob, per, port [No. 317], prae, re, super), [*set, settle, seat, sedentary, assess, assize, assiduous, possess, preside, reside, supersede*]; **sēd-es**, a seat; **sel-la** (for *sed-la*), a seat, a chair; **sol-ium** (from root *sol*, kindred with *sed*), a chair of state, a throne; **sessio**, a sitting, *session*; **dē-ses**, idle; **dē-sid-ia**, idleness; **in-sid-iae**, an ambush, plot, snare; **in-sid-iosus**, deceitful, *insidious*; **ob-sid-io**, **ob-sid-ium**, a siege; **prae-ses**, sitting before a thing to guard it, protecting, presiding; **prae-ses**, a protector, ruler, president; **prae-sid-ens**, a *president*; **praesidium**, a defence, a garrison; **subsidium**, aid, support, [*subsidiy, subsidiary*]; **sīd-o**, to sit down, settle, (compd. w. ad, circum, com, de, in, ob, per, port [No. 317], re, sub), [*subside*]; **sēd-o**, to allay, calm, check; **sēd-ātus**, calm, *sedate*, [*sedative*]; **sēd-atio**, an allaying.

235. **sad**; **sad**; **īδ**; **sed**, **sol**; go.

ōd-ós, way; **ōd-ίτης**, a traveller; **ōd-εύω**, to travel; **ōd-ός**, **oīd-ós**, threshold; **oīd-as**, the ground; **ēd-aφος**, foundation, ground; **περί-odos**, a going round, circuit, *period*.

sēd-ūlus, busy, *sedulous*; **sōl-um**, the floor, the ground, *soil*; **sōl-ea**, a covering for the foot, a *sole*, a sandal; **ex-sul**?, **ex-ul**?, an exile; **ex-sūlo**?, **ex-ūlo**? (also ancient form *exsulo*), to be an exile, to exile; **exsilium**, **exilium**, *exile*. *Sedūlus*, *sōlum*, *sōlea*,

exsul, *exsūlo*, *exsilium* are all referred by some authorities to No. 234; and by others, *exsul*, *exsūlo*, *exsilium*, together with *praesul* and *consul*, are referred to No. 523.

236. **vid**; **vid**; **is**, **Fis**; **vid**; see.

ειδ-ον (Ep. **ἔφιδον**, **ιδ-ον**, **φιδον**), I saw; **ειδ-ομαι**, to appear; **οιδ-α**, I know (have seen); **ειδος**, form, species; **ειδ-ωλον**, an image, [*idol*]; **Ἄ-ιδ-ης**, **Α-ιδ-ης**, **ἄδης**, the god of the lower world, the lower world; **ισ-τωρ**, **ισ-τωρ**, knowing, skilful; **ισ-τορέω**, to inquire; **ισ-τορία**, *history*, *story*; **ιδ-εις**, knowing, experienced; **ιδ-άλλομαι**, to appear.

vid-eo, to see, (compd. w. in, per, prae, pro, re), [*vision*, *visible*, *invisible*, *prevision*, *provide*, *provision*, *revise*, *revision*]; **vidēliet** (contr. fr. *videre licet*), it is permitted (or easy) to see, evidently, namely; **ε-vid-ens**, *evident*, manifest; **in-vid-ia**, *envy*, hatred; **in-vid-us**, *envious*; **in-vid-iōsus**, *invidious*, *envious*; **prō-vid-entia**, *foresight*, *providence*; **prō-vid-us**, **prō-vid-ens**, *foreseeing*, *provident*, *prudent*; **prūdēns** (= *prōvidens*), *foreseeing*, *prudent*; **vitrum** (root in *video*, to see, as transparent), *glass*; **vitreus**, of glass, glassy, *vitreous*; **vīso** (freq.), to look at attentively, to go in order to look at, to *visit*, (compd. w. in, pro, re), [*revisit*]; **visito**, to see, to visit; **visitatio**, an appearance, *visitation*.

237. **svid**; **svid**; **is**, **σFis**; **sud** (for **svid**); sweat.

ιδ-ιω, **ιδ-ρώ**, to sweat; **ιδ-ος**, **ιδ-ρώς**, sweat.

sūd-o, to sweat, (compd. w. de, ex, in, re), [*exude*]; **sūd-or**, sweat, [*sudorific*].

238. **mad**, **med**; **mā** (No. 386); **μδ**; **mod**; measure, place a measure or limit to. These roots are apparently derived from the shorter roots shown under No. 386.

μειδ-ω, to protect, rule over; **μειδ-ομαι**, to provide for, think on; **μῆδ-ομαι**, to resolve, contrive; **μειδ-οντες**, guardians; **μησ-τωρ**, a counsellor; **μῆδ-ος**, counsel; **μειδ-ιμνος**, a measure.

mōd-us, measure, manner, *mode*, [*mood*]; **mōdo** (orig. abl. of *modus*), only, merely, (of time) just now, lately; **mōd-ernus**

(fr. *modo*), *modern*; **com-mōd-us**, that has a due or proper measure, complete, suitable, convenient, *commodious*, [*com-mode*, *commodity*]; **com-mōd-um**, convenience, advantage; **mōd-icus**, having or keeping a proper measure, moderate; **mōd-ulus** (dim.), a small measure, a measure, [*model*]; **mōd-ūlor**, to measure, *modulate*; **mōd-estus**, keeping due measure, moderate, *modest*; **mōd-ēror**, to fix a measure, set bounds, *moderate*, regulate; **mōd-ius**, **mōd-ium**, a measure, a peck; **mōd-ifico** (*modus*, *facio*), to limit, regulate, [*modify*].

239. Greek rt. **μᾶλδ**.

μᾶλδ-ω, to melt, make liquid, [*smelt*]; **μᾶλδ-ομαι**, to melt, grow liquid.

240. **ad**; —; **ὀδ**; **od**, **ol**; smell.

ὀζ-ω (pf. **ὀδ-ωδ-α**), to smell (intrans.); **ὀδ-μῆ** (**ὀσ-μῆ**), a smell, odor; **δυσ-ώδ-ης**, ill-smelling.

ὀd-or, a smell, *odor*; **ὀd-ōro**, to give a smell or fragrance to, to perfume; **ὀd-ōror**, to smell at, to smell out, search out, investigate; **ὀd-ōrārius**, of or for perfuming; **ὀd-ōrātus**, sweet-smelling; **ὀd-ōrus**, *odorous*, keen-scented; **ὀl-eo** (**ὀl-o**), to smell (intr. or tr.), (compd. w. **ad**, **ob**, **per**, **re**, **sub**), [*redolent*]; **ὀl-idus**, emitting a smell; **ὀl-or**, a smell; **ol-facio** (uncontracted collat. form, *olefacio*), to cause to smell of, to smell, [*olfactory*].

241. **ὀδούς**, a tooth.

den-s (st. *dent*), a tooth, [*dentist*]; **dent-io**, to get or cut teeth; **dent-itio**, teething, *dentition*; **dent-ātus**, toothed, *dentated*; **bi-dens** (old form *duidens*), an animal for sacrifice (having two rows of teeth complete), a sheep.

242. **παδ**; **pad**; **πεδ**, **ποδ**; **ped**; tread, go.

πεδ-on, the ground; **πεδ-ιον**, a plain; **πεδ-η**, a fetter; **πέδ-ιλον** (mostly in pl.), sandals; **πεζ-ός**, on foot; **πέζ-α**, the instep; **πούς**, foot; **τρι-πους**, three-footed, a *tripod*.

pes, a foot, [*biped*, *quadruped*, *centiped*, *centipede*]; **pēd-ālis**, of or belonging to the foot, of or belonging to a foot (in

length), [*pēdal*, *pēdal*]; *pēd-es*, one that is or goes on foot, a foot-soldier; *pēd-ester* (adj.), on foot, *pedestrian*; *pēd-ia*, a fetter (for the feet); *com-pes*, a fetter or shackle for the feet; *com-pēd-io*, to fetter; *ex-pēd-io*, to extricate, disengage, [*expedient*, *expedite*, *expedition*]; *im-pēd-io*, to entangle, *impede*; *prae-pedio*, to shackle; *pēd-um*, a shepherd's crook; *tripus*, a tripod; *pessum* (prob. contracted from *pedis-versum*, toward the feet), to the ground, down; *pessum ire*, to fall to the ground, to perish; *pessum dāre* (less correctly in one word *pessumdāre* or *pessundāre*), to press or dash to the ground, to destroy.

243. *sak*, *ska*, *ski*, *ska-n*, *skan-d*, *ski-d*; *skhad*; *σκῆδ*, *σχῆδ*, *κῆδ*; *scand*; cut, cleave, separate.

σκεδ-άννῦ-μι, to scatter; *σκιδ-να-μαι*, to be spread or scattered; *σκεδ-ᾱσις*, a scattering; *σχῆδ-η*, a tablet, a leaf; *σχῆδ-ία*, a raft.

scand-ūla (*scind-ūla*), a shingle.

244. *skidh*?; *k'hid*; *σκῖδ*, *σχῖδ*; *scid*, *cid*, *caed*; cut, cleave, separate.

σχίλ-ω, to split; *σχίλ-α*, a piece of wood cleft off, (in pl.) firewood; *σχίσ-μα*, a cleft, division, *schism*.

scind-o (pf. *soid-i*), to cut, to split, (compd. w. *ab*, *circum*, *com*, *de*, *di*, *ex*, *inter*, *per*, *prae*, *pro*, *re*), [*scissors*, *excind*, *rescind*]; *caed-o*, to cut, strike, kill, (compd. w. *ad*, *com*, *de*, *dis*, *ex*, *in*, *inter*, *ob*, *prae*, *re*, *sub*, *trans*), [*concise*, *decide*, *incise*, *incisive*, *incision*, *precise*]; *cae-mentum* (contr. fr. *caedimentum*, fr. *caedo*), stone as hewn from the quarry, [*cement*]; *cae-lum*, a chisel.

245. *spad*, *spand*; *spand*; *σπαδ*; *fund*; move violently, reel, swing.

σπαδ-ᾰλῶ, to toss the body about, struggle, struggle spasmodically; *σπαδ-ασμός*, a spasm, convulsion; *σφεδ-αρός*, eager, violent; *σφοδ-ρός*, vehement, violent, excessive; *σφόδ-ρα*, exceedingly, violently; *σφενδ-όνη*, a sling; *σφενδ-ονάω*, to sling.

fund-a, a sling, a casting-net, a money-bag, [*fund*, n. and vb.]; *fusus*?, spindle.

246. *ὑδρα*, *ὑδρος*, a water-serpent, *hydra*, [*otter*].

247. *vad*, *ud*, *und*; *ud*; *ῥδ*; *und*; wet, moisten.

ὑδ-ωρ (st. *ὑδαρ*), *water*, [*hydraulic* (*αἰλός*, a pipe), *hydrate*, *hydrogen* (*ῥτ*, *γεν*), *hydrometer* (*μέτρον*, measure), *hydrophobia* (*φόβος*, *fear*)]; *ὑδ-ρία*, a water-pitcher; *ὑδ-ρεύω*, to draw or carry water; *ὑδ-ραίνω*, to water, [*hydrant*]; *ἄν-υδ-ρος*, wanting water, waterless; *ὑδ-αρίς*, *ὑδ-αρός*, watery; *ὑδ-ερος*, *ὑδ-ρωψ*, *dropsy* (abbreviated from *hydropsy*).

und-a, a wave, water; *und-o*, to rise in waves, to surge, (compd. w. *ab*, *ex*, *in*), [*undulate*, *abound*, *abundant*, *inundate*, *redound*, *redundant*].



dh; *dh*; *θ*; sometimes *f* at the beginning of a word, usually *d* in the middle of a word.

248. *vadh*; —; *Fθ*; *vad*; *wager*, *pledge*, *bail*.

ἀ-εθ-λον, *ἀθ-λον*, *ἀ-έθ-λιον*, the prize of a contest; *ἀθ-λος*, a contest; *ἀθ-λέω*, *ἀθ-λεύω*, to contend for a prize; *ἀθ-λητής*, *ἀθ-λητήρ*, a combatant, prize-fighter, *athlete*, [*athletic*].

vās (gen. *vād-is*), *bail*, *security*, *gage*, [A. S. *wedd* = *pledge*, *promise*, Eng. *wedlock*]; *vād-īmōnium*, a promise secured by bail, security; *vād-or*, to bind over by bail; *præs* (*prae*, *vas*), a surety, bondsman (in money matters).

249. *idh*; *indh*, *idh*; *aiθ*; *aed*; *burn*, *shine*.

αιθ-ω, to light up, burn; *αιθ-ος*, a burning heat, fire; *αιθ-ός*, burnt, fiery; *αιθ-ων*, fiery, burning; *αιθ-ήρ*, *ether*, the upper air; *αιθ-ρη*, *αιθ-ρα*, clear sky, fair weather; *αιθ-ωψ* (*αιθός*, *ὄψ*), fiery-looking, fiery; *Αἰ-θίοψ*, an Ethiop, Ethiopian.

aed-es (originally fire-place, hearth, altar), a temple, (plur.) a house; **aedi-fico**, to build; **aedi-ficium**, a building, an *edifice*; **aed-ilis**, an *aedile*; **aedilicius**, pertaining to an aedile; **aedituus** (*aedes, tueor*), a keeper of a temple, temple-warden; **aes-tas**, the summer; **aes-tivus**, of summer; **aes-tivo**, to pass the summer; **aes-tus**, heat; **aes-tuo**, to be warm, to burn; **aes-tuosus**, full of heat, very hot.

250. Greek rt. **ἀλθ.**

ἀλθ-αίνω, **ἀλθήσκω**, to heal; **ἀλθ-ής**, healing, wholesome.

251. Greek rt. **ἀθ, ἀφ.**

ἀφ-ος, blossom, flower; **ἀφ-έω**, to blossom, bloom; **ἀφ-ηρός**, blooming; **ἀφ-ερέων**, the chin; **ἀφ-έριξ**, the beard of an ear of corn; the ear itself; **Ἀθήνη** (the blooming one), Athens.

252. St. **ἔθ (σφεθ).**

ἔθος, **ῥῆθος**, custom, habit, [*ethics, ethical*]; **εἰ-ω-θα** (pf.), to be accustomed; **ἔθ-ίζω**, to accustom.

suesco, to become or be accustomed, (compd. w. *ad, com, de, in*); **constitudo**, *custom*; **mansuesco** (*manus, suesco*), (lit. to accustom to the hand), to tame; **mansuetudo**, tameness, mildness; **desuetudo**, disuse, *desuetude*; **sodalis**, a boon-companion.

253. **rudh**; **rudh**; **ῥυθ** (ε prothetic); **rud, ruf, rub, rob**; **red.**

ῥεύθ-ω, to make red; **ῥυθ-ρός**, *red, ruddy, [rust]*; **ῥευθος**, redness; **ῥυθραίω**, to blush; **ῥυσιβη**, mildew.

rüb-er, **rub-rus**, **rüb-eus**, **röb-eus**, **rüb-ins**, **röb-us**, *red, [ruby]*; **rüb-eo**, to be red; **sur-rüb-eo** (*sub-rubeo*), to be somewhat red; **rübē-facio** (*rubeo, facio*), to make red; **rüb-esco** (inch.), to grow red; **rüb-ēdo**, **rüb-or**, redness; **rüb-ellus** (dim.), reddish; **rüb-us**, a bramble-bush, blackberry-bush; **rūbrica** (fr. *ruberica*), red earth, the title of a law, the *rubric*; **röb-igo**, **rüb-igo**, rust, blight; **rūf-us**, red, red-haired; **Rufus**, **Rufio**, Roman proper names; **rūf-esco** (inch.), to become reddish; **rū-tilus** (= *rudtilus*), red, shining; **rū-tilo**, to make red, to be red.

254. **dha**; **dha**; **θa**, **θη**; **fe**, **fi**; suckle, suck.

θη-σαι, to suckle; **θη-σθαι**, to milk; **θή-σατο**, he sucked; **θη-λή**, teat; **θη-λώ**, **θη-λαμών**, **θη-λάστρια**, a nurse; **τι-θή-νη**, **τίτ-θη**, a nurse; **τίτ-θός**, a teat; **θή-λυσ**, female; **γαλα-θη-νός**, sucking.

fello, to suck; **fē-mina**, a female, [*feminine*]; **fi-lius**, a son; **fi-lia**, a daughter, [*filial*]. *Fēmina*, *filius*, and *filia* may be derived from the root *fu*.

255. Greek rt. **θαF**.

(Dor.) **θα-έομαι**, (Ion.) **θη-έομαι**, Att. **θε-ά-ομαι**, to look on, gaze at; **θαῦ-μα**, a wonder; **θε-ωρία**, a looking at, contemplation, *theory*; **θέ-α**, a view, a sight; **θέα-τρον**, a place for seeing, esp. for dramatic representation, a *theatre*.

256. **dha**; **dha**; **θe**; **da**, **fa**, **fa-c**; place, make, do.

τί-θη-μι, to place, to make, to do, [*deed, deem, doom*]; **θέ-μα**, that which is placed or laid down; **θέ-σις**, a placing, a *thesis*; **θε-σμός**, that which is laid down and established, a rule, a law; **θέ-μις**, that which is laid down and established, law (not as fixed by statute, but) as established by custom; **θε-μέλια**, **θέ-μεθλα** (pl.), the foundations, the lowest part; **θή-κη**, a case to put anything in, a chest; **ἀποθήκη**, a storehouse, repository, [*apothecary*].

ab-do, to put away, to conceal; **con-do**, to put together, to form, to put away carefully for preservation, to conceal; **in-do**, to put into or upon; **ob-do**, to place at or before; **sub-do**, to place under; **abs-condo**, to put out of sight, conceal carefully, [*abscond*]; **re-condo**, to put back again, to stow away, conceal, [*recondite*]; **conditor**, a maker, builder, founder; **crēdo** (Sk. *grat*, *grad*, trust and *dha*), to put faith in, to trust, [*credit, creditor, credence, credential, credible, credulous, creed*]; **fām-ulus** (masc.), **fām-ula** (fem.), a servant; **fām-ilia**, a household establishment, a *family*; **fā-ber**, a maker, a worker (in hard materials), an artificer; **fa-brīca**, the workshop or the business of an artisan; **fa-brīcor**, to make, prepare, [*fabricate*]; **fa-brī-**

cātor, an artificer, a contriver; **fāc-io**, to make, to do, (compd. [in form *-ficio*] w. ad, com, de, ex, in, ob, per, prae, pro, re, sub); **fi-o** (= *fa-i-o*), to be made, to become; **āre-fācio** (*areo, facio*), to make dry, to dry up; **assūe-fācio** (*assuesco, facio*), to accustom; **calē-fācio** (*caleo, facio*), to make warm or hot; **commone-fācio** (*commoneo, facio*), to remind forcibly, to put in mind; **con-calē-fācio** (*cum, calefacio*), to warm thoroughly; **lābē-fācio** (*labo, facio*), to make to reel, to shake violently; **mādē-fācio** (*madeo, facio*), to make wet; **pātē-fācio** (*pateo, facio*), to make or lay open; **tēpē-fācio** (*tepeo, facio*), to make moderately warm; **af-fi-o-io**, to do something to a person or thing, to treat in any way; **con-fi-o-io**, to make thoroughly, to complete; **de-fi-o-io**, to make to be away, to make one's self to be away, revolt, fail, [*deficient*]; **ef-fi-o-io**, to make out, work out, bring to pass, *effect*; **in-fi-o-io**, to put in, dip in a liquid, stain, *infect*; **inter-ficio**, (to ~~make~~^{put} something ~~to be~~ between the parts of a thing, so as to separate and break it up), to destroy, to kill; **of-fi-o-io**, to do over against, to hinder, to oppose; **per-fi-o-io**, to make or do completely, to finish; **prae-fi-o-io**, to set over, place in authority over; **pro-fi-o-io**, to go forward, make progress, [*proficient*]; **re-fi-o-io**, to make again, to rebuild; **suf-fi-o-io**, to make or cause to be under, to dip, dye, affect, furnish, [*sufficient*]; **affectio** (adf.), disposition toward, *affection*; **af-fec-to** (better *adfecto*), (freq.), to strive after, imitate, *affect*, [*affectation*]; **fac-to** (freq.), to make, to do; **fac-tito** (freq. fr. *facto*), to make or do frequently, to be wont to make or do; **fac-esso** (intens.), to do eagerly or earnestly; **pro-fi-o-isoor**, (to make, i.e. put one's self forward), to set out, depart, proceed; **fāc-ilis**, easy to do, easy, *facile*; **dif-fi-o-ilis**, (far from easy to do), difficult; **fac-iltas**, ease, *facility*; **fac-ultas**, capability, power, supply, [*faculty*]; **dif-fi-o-ultas**, *difficulty*; **fac-tum**, that which is done, a deed, a *fact*; **fac-tor**, a maker, doer, [*factor*]; **fac-tio**, a making, a company of persons, a party, *faction*; **fac-tiōsus**, seditious, *factionous*; **fac-inus**, a deed, a crime; **ef-fi-o-ax**, *efficacious*; **prō-fec-to** (= *pro facto*), actually, certainly; **bēnē-ficius**,

generous, *beneficent*; *mālō-ficus*, evil-doing, wicked; *aedr-fio-o* (*aedes, facio*), to build, build up, *edify*; *ampli-fio-o* (*amplus, facio*), to enlarge, *amplify*.

257. **ghan; han; θαν; fend;** beat, strike.

θείν-ω, to strike.

ifend-o, the primitive word of the compounds, *defendo*, *offendo*, *infensus* and *infestus*; *de-fend-o*, to ward off, repel, *defend*, *fend*, [*defence, fence* (n. and. v.), *fender*]; *of-fend-o*, to strike, injure, *offend*; *in-fen-sus*, hostile; *in-fes-tus* (for *infensus*), made unsafe, disturbed, *infested*, that renders unsafe, hostile; *mani-festus* (*manus, fendo*, i.e., that one hits with the hand), clear, evident, *manifest*.

258. Greek rt. **θ&F.**

θεί-ω (*θεύ-σονται*), to run; *θο-ός*, swift; *θο-άξω*, to move quickly; *βοη-θός* (*βοή, θείω*), hasting to the battle-shout, warlike, helping.

259. *θήρ*, Aeol. *φήρ*, *θηρ-ίον*, a wild beast; *θηρ-άω*, to hunt; *θήρ-a*, the chase.

fēr-us, wild; *fēr-us*, m., *fēr-a*, f., a wild beast; *ef-fēr-o*, to make wild; *fer-itas*, wildness; *fēr-ox*, wild, bold, *fierce*, [*ferocious*]; *fēr-ōcia*, *fēr-ōcitas*, wild or untamed courage, fierceness, *ferocity*.

260. **dhars; dharsh; θαρρ, θρασ; fars; dare.**

θαρρ-ύς, bold; *θάρρ-os*, boldness, courage; *θαρρ-έω* (*θαρρ-έω*), to be of good courage, [*dare*]; *θαρρ-ύνω*, to encourage.

fas-tus (full form *farstus*), scornful contempt, arrogance; *fas-tidium* (for *fasti-ti-dium*), loathing, aversion; *fas-tidiōsus*, (full of disgust or aversion), disdainful, *fastidious*.

261. **dhar, dhra; dhar; θρα; fir, for;** hold, support, bear up.

θρή-σασθαι, to seat one's self, to sit; *θρά-vos*, a bench; *θρή-vus*, a footstool; *θρό-vos*, a seat, chair, *throne*.

fir-mus, *firm*, strong; **in-fir-mus**, feeble, *infirm*; **fir-mitas**, *firm-tudo*, firmness; **fir-mo**, to make firm, support, strengthen, (compd. w. *ad*, *com*, *in*, *ob*), [*affirm*, *confirm*]; **fir-mātor**, an establisher; **fir-mamentum**, a support, [*firmament*]; **for-tis**, strong, brave, [*fort*, *fortress*, *fortify*, *force*, *forte*]; **for-titudo**, strength, firmness, *fortitude*; **frē-tus**, leaning or supported on something, relying upon; **frē-num**, a bridle.

262. Greek rt. *θpe*.

θρέ-ομαι, to cry aloud; **θρό-ος**, a noise; **θρή-vos**, a dirge; **θρηνηδία** (**θρήνος**, *ψδῆ*), a lament, dirge, *threnode*, *threnody*; **θόρυ-βος**, a noise.

263. *dhugh-atar*; *duh-i-tā*; **θυ-ά-τηρ**; —; *daughter*.

264. Primary (Indo-Eur.) form, *dhur*, *dhvar*. Sk. *dvara-m*, *dvar*, door.

θύ-α, **θύ-ερα**, door; **θύ-ᾱσι**, at the door; **θύ-ίς**, a window; **θυ-εός**, a door-stone; **θαίρος**, hinge, axle.

fōr-is (more freq. in pl. **fōr-es**), a door; **fōr-is** (adv., an abl. form from an obs. nom. *fora*), out of doors; **fōr-ās** (adv., an acc. form from an obs. nom. *fora*), out through the doors, forth.

265. **dhu**; **dhū**; **θυ**; **fu**. Of this root the primary meaning is that of a violent movement, and from this spring three modifications: 1. to rush, excite; 2. to smoke, fumigate; 3. to sacrifice.

θύ-ω, to rush, to sacrifice; **θύ-ν-ω**, to rush along; **θύ-vos**, a violent movement onward, an attack; **θύ-ελλα**, a hurricane, whirlwind; **θυ-ι-άς**, **θυ-άς**, a mad or inspired woman, a Bacchante; **θυ-μός**, the soul, courage, passion, feeling; **θύ-μα**, **θύ-σία**, a sacrifice; **θύ-ος**, a sacrifice, incense; **θύ-ῆς**, smoking or smelling with incense, fragrant; **θύ-μος**, **θύ-μον**, *thyme*.

fū-mus, smoke, *fume*, [*dust*]; **fū-mēus**, smoky; **fū-mīdus**, **fū-mōsus**, full of smoke, smoky; **fū-mo**, to smoke, steam, *fume*; **fū-mīgo** (*fūmus*, *ago*), to smoke, *fumigate*; **suf-fi-o**, **sub-fi-** (*fio* = *θύω*), to fumigate, scent; **suf-fi-tio**, fumigation; **suf-fi-men**, **suf-fi-mentum**, fumigation, incense; **fē-teo** (less correctly

foeteo, faeteo), to have an ill smell, to stink; fē-tīdus (faetidus, foetidus), that has an ill smell, stinking, *fetid*; foe-dus, foul, filthy; foe-do, to make foul, to defile, disfigure; fū-nus, a funeral procession, burial, *funeral*.

266. sku, kudh; gudh; kvθ; cud; cover, conceal.

κεῖθ-ω, to cover, hide; κεῖθ-ος, κευθ-μῶν, a hiding-place.

cus-tos (= cud-tos), a guard; cus-tōdia, a guarding, *custody*, a guard; cus-tōdio, to watch over, to guard.

267. μισθός, pay, [*meed*].

268. vadh; vadh; dθ; od; thrust, strike, beat.

ὠθ-έω, to thrust, push; Εν-οσί-χθων, Ἐννοσίγαιος, Earth-shaker (epithet of Poseidon).

ōd-i, to hate; ōd-ium, hatred, *odium*; ōd-iosus, hateful, *odious*.

269. oθ-ap, an udder.

ūb-er, a teat, an *udder*, [*exuberant*].

270. bhandh; bandh; πevθ; —; join, bind, [*bond, band*].

πevθ-ερός, a father-in-law, brother-in-law, son-in-law; πevθ-ερά, a mother-in-law; πείσ-μα, a rope.

271. bhandh; bandh; πevθ; fid; join, bind, unite, trust.

πειθ-ω, to persuade; πείθ-ομαι, to obey; πέ-πρωθ-a, trust (vb.); πίσ-τις, faith; πειθ-ώ, persuasion, persuasiveness; πεί-σα, obedience.

fid-es, trust, *faith*, [*affiance, affidavit*]; fid-ēlis, faithful; fid-ēlitas, faithfulness, *fidelity*; Fid-ius, a surname of Jupiter; Dins Fidius, the god of truth; medius fidius, by the god of truth, most certainly; per-fid-us (*per, fides*), faithless; per-fid-iōsus, full of perfidy, *perfidious*; fid-us, faithful; fid-o, to trust; con-fid-o, to trust confidently, *confide* in, [*confident, confidant*]; dif-fid-o, to distrust; [*diffident, defy*]; foed-us, a league, compact, [*federal*]; foed-ēro, to establish by treaty; foed-erātus, leagued together, *federate*.

272. —; **budh**; **πυθ**; —; awake, inquire, perceive, know.

πυνθ-άνομαι, **πείθ-ομαι**, to ask, inquire; **πύσ-τις**, **πεύ-σις**, an asking; **πύσ-μα**, a question; **πυθ-ήν**, an inquirer.

273. **bhu**, **bhu-dh**; **budh**; **πυθ**, **πυνδ**; **fund**; grow.

πυθ-μήν, the bottom, the stock of a tree; **πύνδ-αξ**, the bottom of a vessel.

fund-us, the bottom of anything, the soil, a farm; **fund-o**, to lay the bottom or foundation of a thing, to *found*; **fund-āmentum**, foundation, [*fundamental*]; **prō-fund-us**, (having the bottom forward, i.e., at some distance off), deep, *profound*.

II

p; **p**, **ph**; **π**; **p**.

274. **ἀπό**, from, away from; **ἄψ**, back, back again.

ap, **af**, **ab**, (**av**) **au-**, **ā**, **ā**, **aps**, **abs**, **as-**, from, away from, by, [*off*, *of*].

275. **rap**, **rup**; —; **ῥαπ**; **rap**; seize.

(293)

Ῥαπ-υιαί, the Snatchers, the storm-winds (personified), (in later mythology) the *Harpies*; **ῥαπ-η**, a bird of prey; **ῥαπ-αξ** (adj.), robbing; **ῥαπ-αξ** (subst.), rapine, a robber; **ῥαπ-ἄλέος**, grasping, greedy; **ῥαπ-άζω**, to snatch away, seize, plunder; **ῥαπ-άγη**, a hook, a rake; **ῥαπ-αγή**, rapine, robbery, booty.

ῥαπ-io, to seize and carry off, (compd. w. **ab**, **ad**, **com**, **de**, **di**, **e**, **prae**, **pro**, **sub**), [*rap*, *rape*, *reave* (obs.), *bereave*, *rob*, *rapture*, *ravage*, *ravish*]; **ῥαπ-αξ**, grasping, *rapacious*; **ῥαπ-ᾰcitas**, *rapacity*; **ῥαπ-idus**, tearing away, fierce, tearing or hurrying along, swift, *rapid*; **ῥαπ-ῖna**, robbery, pillage, *rapine*, [*raven*, *ravin*, *ravenous*, *ravine*]; **ῥαπ-tor**, a robber; **ῥαπ-tus**, a carrying off, plundering, abduction; **ῥαπ-tim** (adv.), by snatching or hurrying away, suddenly, hurriedly.

276. ἄρπ-η, a sickle.

sarp-o, to cut off, prune; sar-mentum, the thing lopped or pruned, twigs.

277. var, val; —; Ἐλπ; vol(u)p; hope, desire.

The root in Greek and Latin is connected with the shorter form in No. 525.

Ἐλπ-ω, to make to hope; Ἐλπ-ομαι, to hope; Ἐλπ-ίς, hope; Ἐλπ-ωρή, hope; Ἐλπ-ίζω, to hope.

vōlūp (shortened for vōlūpis), agreeably; vōlūp-tas, pleasure; vōlūp-tuōsus, full of pleasure, [voluptuous].

278. ἐμπί-ς, a gnat.

ἄπισ, āpes, a bee; ἄπιόυλα, a little bee; ἄπι-ἄριος, relating to bees; ἄπι-ἄριον, a bee-house, bee-hive, apiary.

279. ἐπί, upon, to, toward.

ob (old form obs), toward, at, before, on account of; ἄπud, with, near.

280. ἐπτά, seven; ἑβδομος, seventh.

septem, seven; septīmus, septūmus, seventh; Septem-ber, September (the seventh month of the Roman year, reckoning from March); sept-ēni, seven each, seven; sept-ies, seven times; septuāginta (for septuma-ginta, septem-decenta), seventy, [Septuagint].

281. sarp; sarp; ἔρπ; serp, rep (for srep); creep, go with an even motion along the ground.

ἔρπ-ω, to creep, to move slowly; ἔρπ-ύζω, to creep, crawl; ἔρπ-ετόν, a creeping thing, a beast.

serp-o, to creep, crawl; serp-ens, creeping, crawling; serp-ens, a serpent; rēp-o (serp = srep = rep), to creep, (compd. w. ad, com, de, in, ob, per, pro, sub); rep-tīlis, creeping, reptile; rep-to (freq.), to creep.

282. Greek rt. λαμπ.

λάμπ-ω, to shine; λαμπ-άς, a torch, [lamp]; λαμπ-ρός, bright.

lanterna, laterna, a *lantern*, lamp, torch; **limp-ýdus**, clear, bright, *limpid*.

283. rup; lup; λυπ; rup; break, trouble. (275)

λυπ-ρός, wretched, painful; **λύπ-η**, pain, grief; **λύπ-έω**, to pain, distress; **λύπ-ηρός**, painful.

rump-o, to break, break asunder, (compd. w. ab, com, di, e, inter, intro, in, ob, per, prae, pro), [*rupture, abrupt, corrupt, eruption, interrupt, irruption*].

284. Greek rt. νεπ.

ἀ-νεψ-ιός, a first cousin, any cousin; **νέπ-οδες**, offspring, descendants.

něp-os, a grandson, spendthrift, *nephew*, [*nepotism*]; **neptis**, a granddaughter.

285. pak, pag; παρ; παγ; pag, pac; bind fast.

πήγ-νυμι (ἐ-πάγ-ην), to make fast, to fix; **πήγ-μα**, anything fastened or joined together; **πηγ-ός**, firm, strong; **πάγ-os**, a firm-set rock; **πάγ-os**, **πάχ-νη**, **παγ-ετός**, frost; **πάγ-η**, anything that fixes or holds fast, a trap; **πάσσ-αλος**, a peg, a nail.

pa-n-g-o (old form **pāco, pago**), to fix, record, determine (compd. w. com, in, ob, re), [*impinge, impact*]; **pāco-isoor**, **pāco-isoo** (old form **pāco**), to make a bargain or agreement; **pao-tum**, an agreement, compact, *pact*; **pax** (orig. an agreement, treaty), *peace*, [*appease*]; **pāc-o**, to make peaceful, to pacify; **pāci-fico**, to make a peace, to *pacify*; **pāci-ficus**, peace-making, *pacific*; **pāg-us**, (prop. a place with fixed boundaries), a district, the country; **pāg-ānus**, of or belonging to the country or to a village, civil, (in eccl. Latin) heathen, pagan; **pāg-ānus** (subst.), a countryman, a civilian, (in eccl. Latin) a heathen, a *pagan*; **pāg-īna**, a *page*; **com-pāg-es**, **com-pāg-o**, a connection, joint, structure; **prō-pāg-o**, to fasten or fix forward or down, to set slips, *propagate*, prolong; **prō-pāg-o**, a layer, a setting, offspring; **pā-lus**, **pā-lum**, a stake; **pig-nus**, a pledge; **pig-nero**, to give as a pledge; **pēc-u**, (the thing fastened up), a head of the larger cattle, cattle of all kinds, sheep, money; **pēc-us**

(*ūdis*), a head of cattle of any kind; *p̄co-us* (*ōris*), the larger cattle, a herd, cattle of all kinds, animals; *pec-ūnia* (fr. *pecus*; "omnis pecuniae pecus fundamentum," Var.), property, money; *pec-ūniaris*, of or belonging to money, *pecuniary*.

286. *pu*, —, —, —, strike.

παί-ω, to strike.

p̄v-io, to beat, strike; *p̄v-imentum*, (the thing beaten or rammed down), a hard floor, a *pavement*; *p̄v-imento*, to cover with a pavement, to pave; *de-p̄iv-io*, to strike, beat.

287. *παλ-άμη*, the palm of the hand, the hand.

pal-ma, the *palm* of the hand, the hand, the blade of an oar, the *palm-tree*, [*palmy*]; *pal-mus*, the palm of the hand; *pal-mūla* (dim.), palm of the hand, oar-blade; *pal-metum*, a palm-grove; *pal-mes*, a young branch or shoot of a vine.

288. *παρά*, *παρά*, *πάρ*, *πά*, (w. gen.) from the side of, (w. dat.) at the side of, (w. acc.) to the side of.

per, through, throughout, by means of.

289. *pa*; *pa*; *πα*; *pa*; nourish, protect.

πα-τήρ, a father; *πα-τριά*, lineage, a clan; *πατρι-άρχης*, the father or chief of a clan, a *patriarch*; *πατριώτης*, a fellow-countryman, [*patriot*].

p̄a-ter, a *father*; *p̄a-ternus*, *p̄a-tritus*, *p̄a-tricus*, *p̄a-trius*, of or belonging to one's father, *paternal*; *p̄a-tria*, one's fatherland, native country; *p̄a-trimonium*, an estate inherited from a father, a *patrimony*; *parricida* (for *patricida* from *pater*, *caedo*), the murder of a father, a *parricide*, a murderer; *pa-truus*, a father's brother; *pa-truēlis*, a cousin on the father's side; *p̄a-trōnus*, a protector, defender, *patron*; *pa-trōcinor*, to protect; *pāpa*, a father, *papa*, (in eccl. writers) a spiritual father, a bishop.

290. *πάτο-s*, a path; *πατέ-ω*, to walk, tread.

pons, a bridge.

291. **pa**; **pa**; **πα, πατ**; **pa, pen**; nourish, protect.

πατ-έομαι, to eat; **ἄ-πασ-τος**, not having eaten.

pa-sco, to nourish, support by food; **pa-scor**, to feed upon; **pascuus**, of or for pasture, grazing; **pascuum**, **pastūra**, a *pasture*; **pas-tor**, a feeder, feeder of cattle, shepherd, *pastor*; **pas-toralis**, of or belonging to shepherds, *pastoral*; **pas-tus**, feeding, food; **pā-bŭlum**, food, fodder; **pā-bulor**, to seek for food, to forage, to feed; **pā-bulātor**, a forager, a herdsman; **pā-nis**, bread; **pēn-us**, food, food stored within a place (perhaps through the intermediate idea of storing food within, the root "*pen*" acquired the meaning "*within*"); **Penātes**, the Penates, (deities of the interior of the house), guardian deities of the household and of the state; **pēn-es**, with, in the possession or power of; **pēn-ētro**, to put into, enter, *penetrate*.

292. **pava**; —; st. **παυ**; **pau**; little.

παύ-ω, to make to end or cease, [*pause*]; **παύ-ομαι**, to cease from; **παύ-λα**, **παυ-σολή**, a rest, an end; **παύ-ρος**, small, few.

pau-ous, small, little, (pl.) *few*; **pau-citas**, fewness, *paucity*; **pau-oñlus**, very small, (pl.) very few; **pau-lus**, **paullus**, little, small; **pau-lum**, (adv.), a little, somewhat; **pau-lō** (advbl. abl.), by a little, somewhat; **pau-lātim**, by little and little, by degrees; **pau-lisper**, for a little while; **pau-per** (adj.), poor; **pau-per** (subst.), a poor person, [*pauper*]; **pau-pertas**, *poverty*; **pau-pēries** (poet. and in post Aug. prose for *paupertas*), poverty; **pau-rum** (adv.), too little, little.

293. **πελλός, πελός, πελιός, πελιδνός**, dark-colored, dusky, livid; **πολ-ιός**, gray.

pal-leo, to be or look pale; **pal-lesco** (inch.), to grow or turn pale; **ex-pal-lesco** (inch.), to grow or turn very pale; **pal-lidus**, *pallid*, *pale*, [*fallow*]; **pal-lor**, paleness, *pallor*; **pul-lus**, dark-colored, dusky; **pul-lātus**, clothed in soiled or black garments; **liveo** (for *pliveo*), to be of a bluish or lead color; **lividus**, of a leaden color, blue, *livid*; **ob-liv-isoor** (*ob, liveo*, to have the

(*ūdis*), a head of cattle of any kind; *pēc-us* (*oris*), the larger cattle, a herd, cattle of all kinds, animals; *pec-ūnia* (fr. *pecus*; "omnis pecuniae pecus fundamentum," Var.), property, money; *pec-ūniaris*, of or belonging to money, *pecuniary*.

286. *pu*, —, —, —, strike.

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287. *παλ-άμη*, the palm of the hand, the hand.

pal-ma, the *palm* of the hand, the hand, the blade of an oar, the *palm-tree*, [*palmy*]; *pal-mus*, the palm of the hand; *pal-mūla* (dim.), palm of the hand, oar-blade; *pal-metum*, a palm-grove; *pal-mes*, a young branch or shoot of a vine.

288. *παρά, παρὰ, πάρ, πά, (w. gen.)* from the side of, (*w. dat.*) at the side of, (*w. acc.*) to the side of.

per, through, throughout, by means of.

289. *pa; pa; πα; πα; nourish, protect.*

πα-τήρ, a father; *πα-τριά*, lineage, a clan; *πατρι-άρχης*, the father or chief of a clan, a *patriarch*; *πατριώτης*, a fellow-countryman, [*patriot*].

pā-ter, a *father*; *pā-ternus*, *pā-trītus*, *pā-trious*, *pā-trius*, of or belonging to one's father, *paternal*; *pā-tria*, one's fatherland, native country; *pā-trimonium*, an estate inherited from a father, a *patrimony*; *parricida* (for *patricida* from *pater, caedo*), the murder of a father, a *parricide*, a murderer; *pa-truus*, a father's brother; *pa-truēlis*, a cousin on the father's side; *pā-trōnus*, a protector, defender, *patron*; *pa-trōcinor*, to protect; *pāpa*, a father, *papa*, (in eccl. writers) a spiritual father, a bishop.

290. *πάτο-s*, a path; *πατέ-ω*, to walk, tread.

pons, a bridge.

291. **pa**; **pa**; **πα, παρ**; **pa, pen**; nourish, protect.

πατ-έσμαι, to eat; **ἄ-πασ-τος**, not having eaten.

pa-sco, to nourish, support by food; **pa-scor**, to feed upon; **pascuus**, of or for pasture, grazing; **pascuum**, **pastūra**, a *pasture*; **pas-tor**, a feeder, feeder of cattle, shepherd, *pastor*; **pas-torālis**, of or belonging to shepherds, *pastoral*; **pas-tus**, feeding, food; **pā-bŭlum**, food, fodder; **pā-bulor**, to seek for food, to forage, to feed; **pā-bulātor**, a forager, a herdsman; **pā-nis**, bread; **pēn-us**, food, food stored within a place (perhaps through the intermediate idea of storing food within, the root "*pen*" acquired the meaning "*within*"); **Penātes**, the Penates, (deities of the interior of the house), guardian deities of the household and of the state; **pēn-es**, with, in the possession or power of; **pēn-ētro**, to put into, enter, *penetrate*.

292. **pava**; —; st. **παυ**; **pau**; little.

παύ-ω, to make to end or cease, [*pause*]; **παύ-ομαι**, to cease from; **παύ-λα**, **πau-σολή**, a rest, an end; **παύ-ρος**, small, few.

pau-cus, small, little, (pl.) *few*; **pau-citas**, fewness, *paucity*; **pau-cŭlus**, very small, (pl.) very few; **pau-lus**, **paullus**, little, small; **pau-lum**, (adv.), a little, somewhat; **pau-lō** (advbl. abl.), by a little, somewhat; **pau-lātīm**, by little and little, by degrees; **pau-lisper**, for a little while; **pau-per** (adj.), poor; **pau-per** (subst.), a poor person, [*pauper*]; **pau-pertas**, *poverty*; **pau-pēries** (poet. and in post Aug. prose for *paupertas*), poverty; **pa-rum** (adv.), too little, little.

293. **πελλός**, **πελός**, **πελιός**, **πελιδνός**, dark-colored, dusky, livid; **πολ-ιός**, gray.

pal-leo, to be or look pale; **pal-lessco** (inch.), to grow or turn pale; **ex-pal-lessco** (inch.), to grow or turn very pale; **pal-lidus**, *pallid*, *pale*, [*fallow*]; **pal-lor**, paleness, *pallor*; **pul-lus**, dark-colored, dusky; **pul-lātus**, clothed in soiled or black garments; **liveo** (for *pliveo*), to be of a bluish or lead color; **lividus**, of a leaden color, blue, *livid*; **ob-liv-isoor** (*ob*, *liveo*, to have the

mind darkened), to forget; **ob-liv-io**, forgetfulness, *oblivion*; **obliviōsus**, forgetful, *oblivious*.

294. **πέλ-λα**, a hide, leather; **ἐρυσί-πελας** (*ἐρυθρός*, *πέλλα*), inflammation of the skin, *erysipelas*; **ἐπι-πολή**, a surface.

pel-lis, a skin, hide (of a beast) whether on the body or taken off, a *pelt*, a *fell*.

295. Greek rt. **πεν**, want, toil.

πέν-ομαι, to work, toil, be poor or needy; **πέν-ης**, **πεν-ιχρός**, poor, needy; **πεν-ία**, poverty; **πεν-έσται**, serfs; **πόν-ος**, work, esp. hard work, toil; **πον-έω**, to work hard, toil, distress; **πον-ηρός**, toilsome, troublesome, bad; **πείν-α**, hunger.

pēn-ŭria, **paen-ŭria**, want, *penury*.

296. **par**; **par**; **πᾶρ**, **πορ**; **per**, **por**; pierce, go through, go over, carry over.

περά-ω, to drive right through, to pass through or over; **πόρος**, a means of passing, a way; **πόρ-θμος**, a ferry; **πορ-εύω**, to make to go, to convey, (pass. to be made to go, to go); **πορ-ίζω**, to carry, to procure; **ἐμ-πορ-ος**, a passenger, a merchant; **ἐμ-πόρ-ιον**, a trading-place, *emporium*; **ἐμ-πορ-ικός**, commercial; **πείρ-α**, a trial, attempt; **πειρ-άω**, to attempt, [*pirate*]; **ἄ-πειρ-ος** (*ἄ*, *πείρα*), without trial or experience of, ignorant of.

per-ta, a gate; **por-ticus**, a colonnade, *porch*, *portico*; **por-tus**, a harbor, *port*; **ex-pēr-ior**, to try, prove, attempt; **ex-pēr-ientia**, a trial, *experience*; **ex-pēr-imentum**, a proof, *experiment*; **pēr-itus**, experienced, skilful; **pēr-icūlum**, trial, danger.

297. **πέρα** (adv.), beyond; **πέραν** (adv.), on the other side, across; **περαίν-ω**, to bring to an end; **περαῖος**, on the farther or other side; **πέρᾱ-τος** (adj.), on the farther or opposite side; **περά-τη** (sc. *χώρα*), land on the farther or opposite side; **πέρas**, **πείραρ**, **πείρας**, an end, a goal; **ἄ-πειρος** (*ἄ*, *πείρας*, *πέρas*), **ἄ-πειρ-έσιος**, (poet. *ἄ-περ-είσιος*), boundless, immense.

298. **περά-ω** (orig. identical with No. 296), to export beyond sea for sale, to sell; **πι-πρά-σκω** (shortened from *πι-περά-σκω*,

reduplicated from *περάω*), to sell (often in pass., to be sold, esp. for exportation); *πέρ-νημι* (poet. mostly Ep. for *πιπράσκω*), to export for sale, to sell; *πρί-αμαι*, to buy; *πῶ-σις*, a selling, sale; *πρα-τήρ*, *πρα-τίας*, a seller; *πόρ-νη*, a prostitute.

299. *περί* (prep.), round, about, all around; *περί* (adv.), around, above, exceedingly, very; *περί* (in comp.), around, above, very; *πέριξ* (strengthened for *περί*), round about; *περισσός*, prodigious, extraordinary; *-περ* (encl. particle), very much, however much.

per- (before adjectives), very; *per-magnus*, very great.

300. These words are probably connected with No. 293.

πηλός, clay, earth, mud; *πήλ-ϊνος*, of clay; *προ-πηλακ-ίζω*, to bespatter with mud, to treat with contumely.

pā-lus, a swamp.

301. These words are probably connected with No. 295.

πήνος, *πήνη*, the woof, (pl.) the web; *πην-ίον*, the quill or spool on which the bobbin is wound for weaving; *πην-ίζομαι*, to reel, to weave; *πηνήτις* (fem.), the weaver.

pannus, a cloth, a garment; *panus*, the thread wound upon the bobbin in a shuttle.

302. *πί*; *πί*; *πι*; *πί*; swell, be fat.

πί-ων, *πί-ᾠρός*, *πί-ερός*, *πί-ἄλέος*, fat, plump, (of soil) rich; *πίαρ*, *πιμελή* (subst.), fat; *πι-αίνω*, to fatten.

opimus (?), rich.

303. *ῥίλος*, wool or hair wrought into *felt*, anything made of felt, esp. a felt cap.

pilleus, *pilleum*, *pilleus*, a felt cap or hat.

304. *παρ*, *παλ*; *παρ*; *πα*, *πα*; *πλε*; fill.

πί-μ-πλη-μι (inf. *πιμ-πλά-ναι*), to fill; *πλήθω*, to be full; *πλέ-ος*, *πλεῖ-ος*, *πλέ-ως*, *πλή-ρης*, full; *πλη-θύς*, *πλη-θος*, a throng, a crowd; *πλού-τος*, wealth.

‡ **pleo**, to fill, fulfil, (compd. w. com, de, ex, in, ob, re, sub), [*complete, deplete*, (adj.) *replete, supply*]; **com-plē-mentum**, a complement, [*compliment*]; **ex-plē-tivus**, serving to fill out, *expletive*; **im-plē-mentum**, a filling up, [*implement*]; **sup-plē-mentum**, a supply, a *supplement*; **plē-nus**, full, [*plenary, replenish*]; **plebs, plebes**, the common people, the *plebeians*; **popū-lus**, a *people*, the people; **po-pū-l-āris**, of or belonging to the people, *popular*; **pūb-licus**, (contr. from *pōpūlicus*, from *pōpulus*), *public*; **pūb-licus**, on the part of the state; **pūb-lico**, to seize and adjudge to the public use, to confiscate; **pūb-licānus** (subst.), a tax-gatherer, a *publican*; **mānī-pūl-us** (*manus, pleo*), a handful, a small handle, a company, a *maniple*, [*manipulate*].

305. **plak**; —; **πλαγ** (for **πλακ**), **πληγ**; **plag, plang**; strike, beat.

πλήσσω (**ἐ-πλήγ-ην**, **ἐξε-πλάγ-ην**), to strike; **πληγ-ή**, a blow; **πλάζω**, to strike, drive off, make to wander.

plang-o, to strike; **plang-or**, a striking, beating, lamentation; **plano-tus**, a striking, beating; **plāg-a**, a blow; **pleo-to**, to strike.

306. **plu**; **plu**; **πλυ, πλε, πλεF**; **plu**. This root denotes movement in water and of water, under four main heads: float, sail, flow, rain.

πλέ-ω, to sail; **πλό-ος**, a voyage; **πλω-τός**, floating, fit for sailing; **πλω-τήρ**, a sailor; **πλύν-ω**, to wash; **πλύ-μα**, water in which something has been washed; **πλύ-τός**, washed; **πλυν-τήρ**, **πλύν-ός**, a trough, tank.

plū-o (usu. impers.), to rain; **plūv-ius**, causing or bringing rain; **plūv-ia**, rain; **plūv-iālis**, **plūv-iātious**, of or belonging to rain; **lin-ter**, (old Latin, *lunter* = *plunter*), a boat.

307. **pnu, plu**; —; **πνυ, πνε**; **plu, pul**; blow, breathe.

πνέ-ω, to blow, breathe; **πνεῦ-μα**, wind, air, breath, spirit; **πνευματικός**, of or belonging to wind or air, *pneumatic*; **πνο-ή**, a blowing, a blast; **πνεύ-μων, πλεύ-μων**, the lungs; **πνευ-μονία**, a disease of the lungs, *pneumonia*; **πέ-πνῦ-μαι** (old Epic perf. pass. of **πνέω**, with pres. sense), to have breath or soul, to be wise; **πε-πνυ-μένος, πῖνῦ-τός**, wise, discreet; **πῖνῦ-τή**, under-

standing; *ποι-πνύ-ω*, to be out of breath, to puff, to bustle about.

pul-mo (= *plu-mon*), a lung, (pl.) the lungs; *pul-moneus*, of or belonging to the lungs, *pulmonic*; *pul-monārius*, pertaining to the lungs, *pulmonary*.

308. *pa, pu, po; pá; πο, π; po, bi*; drink.

πί-νω, to drink; *πο-τός* (adj.), drunk, for drinking; *πο-τόν* (subst.), drink; *πό-τος*, a drinking, a drinking-bout; *πό-σις*, a drinking, drink; *πό-μα*, *πῶ-μα*, a drink; *πό-της*, a drinker; *πο-τήριον*, a drinking-cup; *πί-νον*, liquor made from barley, beer; *πι-τί-σκω*, to give to drink; *πί-σος* (prob. used only in the plural), meadows; *πί-σα*, *πί-στρα*, a drinking-trough, drink.

pō-tus, *pō-tio*, a drinking, a drink, a *potion*; *pō-tor*, a drinker, a drunkard; *pō-to*, to drink (usually from passion, habit, etc.), to tipple, (compd. w. e, prae, per); *pō-tatio*, a drinking, a *potation*; *pō-cūlum*, a drinking-vessel, cup, bowl; *bī-bo*, to drink (from natural thirst), (compd. w. com, e, in, per, prae), [*imbibe*]; *bī-bū-lus*, drinking readily, *bibulous*; *im-bū-o* (a sort of causative to *imbibo*), to cause to drink in, to fill, to *imbue*.

309. *ποι-μήν*, a shepherd. This word is to be traced to the root *pa*, meaning protect.

310. *pu; pu; πο; pu*; cleanse, purify.

ποι-νή, a penalty; *ῥ-ποι-να* (pl.), a ransom, recompense, penalty.

pū-tus, purified, pure; *pū-to*, (lit. to clean, cleanse, trim, prune, [in this lit. sense very rare]), (very freq. in the trop. sense) to make clear, set in order, reckon, compute, consider; *am-pū-to*, to cut around, to cut off, [*amputate*]; *com-pū-to*, to reckon, *compute*; *dē-pū-to*, to prune, consider, (in late Latin) to destine, allot, [*depute, deputy, deputation*]; *dis-pū-to*, to calculate, consider well, discuss, *dispute*; *ex-pū-to*, to prune, consider well, comprehend; *inter-pū-to*, to prune out here and there; *re-pū-to*, to count over, compute, reflect upon, [*repute, reputation, reputable*]; *pū-tāmen*, prunings, waste; *pū-tātor*,

a pruner; **pū-rus**, clean, *pure*, [*puritan*]; **im-pū-rus**, unclean, *impure*; **pū-ri-fico** (*purus*, *facio*), to cleanse, *purify*; **pū-rītas**, cleanness, *purity*; **purgo** (contr. for *purigo*, from *purum*, *ago*), to cleanse, *purge*; **ex-purgo**, to purge completely, [*expurgate*]; **pur-gātio**, a cleansing, *purgation*; **pur-gātor**, a cleanser; **purgatorius**, cleansing, purgative, *purgatory*; † **poena**, expiation, *penalty*, [*penal*]; **pū-nio** (arch. from *poe-nio*), to punish; **im-pūnītas**, *impunity*; **pae-niteo** (less correctly *poe-niteo*), to cause to repent, to *repent*, [*penitent*]; **pae-nītet** (less correctly *poe-nītet*), it repents one, etc., i.e., I, you, etc., *repent*; **pae-nitentia**, *repentance*, *penitence*.

311. This group is related to No. 304.

πόλι-s, a city; **πολί-της**, a citizen; **πολίτεια**, citizenship, administration, civil *polity*, [*policy*, *police*]; **πολιτικός**, civil, *political*, [*politic*, *politics*]; **μητρόπολις** (*μήτηρ*, *πόλις*), the mother-state, the mother-city, a *metropolis*; **κοσμοπολίτης** (*κόσμος* [world], *πόλις*), a citizen of the world, a *cosmopolitan*.

312. **par**, **pal**; **par**; **πλε**; **ple**; fill (connected with No. 304).

πολύ-s (by stem *πολλο*), much, [*poly-*, in compds., e.g., *polysyllable*]; **πλε-ί-ων**, more, [*pleonasm*]; **πλήν**, besides.

plūs (= *ple[i]os*), more, [*plus*]; old Latin form **plous** (= *plo[i]os*), more; **plū-rimū**s (= old Latin *plo-irūmus* = *plo-isimus*), very much, (pl.) very many; old Latin **pli-simū**s (= *ple-isimus*), very much; **plu-rālis**, relating to more than one, *plural*; **plē-rus**, very many, a very great part; **plē-rusque** (a strengthened form from *plerus*), very many, the most, (rare in sing., freq. in pl.).

313. **par**; —; **πορ**; **par**; place, make, perform, do.

ἐ-πορ-ον, brought to pass, gave; **πέ-πω-ται**, it has been fated; **πορ-σύνω**, to offer, prepare.

pār-o(?), to prepare (compd. w. *ad*, *com*, *prae*, *re*, *se*), [*prepare*, *repair*, *separate*]; **im-pēr-o**(?), [*in*, *paro*], to command, [*imperative*]; **im-pēr-ium**(?), a command, authority, dominion, *empire*, [*imperial*]; **pro-pērus**, quick, speedy; **pro-pēro**, to hasten;

pār-io, to bring forth, to produce; **a-pēr-io** (*ab, pario*), (lit. to get from), to uncover, to open; **o-pēr-io** (*ob, pario*), (lit. to get for, put upon), to cover, conceal; **pār-ens**, a *parent*; **par-tūrio** (*desid.*), to desire to bring forth, to bring forth; **par-tūritio**, *parturition*; **vīpera** (*vivus, pārío*), (lit. that brings forth living young), a *viper*; **pars**, a *part*, [*parboil*, (prob. from *part* and *boil*), *partake, partial, partner*]; **par-ticūla**, a small part, a *particle*; **par-ticūlaris**, of or concerning a part, *particular*; **par-tio**, to divide, (compd. w. *dis, in*); **particeps** (*pars, capio*), sharing; **particeps** (*subst.*), a partaker; **participium**, a sharing, (in gram.) a *participle*; **participo**, to share, to *participate*; **ex-pars** (*ex, pars*), having no part in, destitute of; **por-tio**, a share, *portion*; **por-to** (probably belongs here, though by some it is connected with *fēro*), to carry, (compd. w. *abs, ad, com, de, ex, in, prae, re, sub, trans*), [*comport, deport, deportment, export, import, report, support, transport*]; **pār-ēo** (*intrans. form of pārō, to make ready, and of pario, to bring forth*; hence, to be ready, be at hand), to come forth, *appear, appear* (as a servant), obey, (compd. w. *ad, com*), [*apparent*].

314. Indo-Eur. rt. **pa**; guard, protect.

πόσις (for **πότις**), a husband; **πότ-νια** (*fem.*), revered; **δεσ-πότ-ης**, a master, a *despot*; **δέσ-ποινα**, mistress; **δεσ-πόσυνος**, of or belonging to the master or lord; **δεσ-πόζ-ω**, to be lord or master.

pōt-is, powerful, able; **pōt-ior**, more powerful, preferable; **pōt-ior**, to become master of, acquire, possess; **com-pos** (*com, potis*), partaking of, possessing, sharing in; **impos** (*in, potis*), not master of, not possessed of; **possum** (*potis, sum*), to be able, [*possible, power*]; **pot-ens**, able, powerful, *potent*; **pot-entia**, might, power, *potency*, [*potential*]; **pot-estas**, ability, power; **ut-pōte**, as namely, inasmuch as.

315. Greek rt. **πρᾶ**.

πύμ-πρη-μι (*inf. πυμ-πρά-ναι*), to burn; **πρή-θω**, to blow up, blow out, blow into a flame, *intr. to blow*; **ἔ-πρη-σεν** (*Hom.*), blew, caused to stream; **πρη-δών**, an inflammation; **πρη-σ-τήρ**, a flash of lightning, a hurricane; **πρη-μαίνω**, to blow hard.

316. **pra**; **pra**; **προ**, **πρω**, **πρι**; **pra**, **pro**, **pri**; before.

πρό, before; **πρό-τερος** (compar.), before (in place, time, or rank); **πρῶτος** (sup. contr. fr. **πρότατος**), first, foremost; **πρόμος**, the foremost man, a chief; **πρύτανις**, a prince, a president; **πρίν** (= **προ-ν**, **προ-ων**), before, before that; **πρω-ι**, early, early in the day; **πρώ-ην**, lately, day before yesterday; **πρό-σσω**, **πρό-σω**, **πρόρ-σω**, **πρόρρω**, forwards, far.

prae (= **pra-i**, loc.), before, [*pre*, e.g., *predetermine*]; **prae-ter** (*prae*, with the demonstr. suffix *-ter*), past, by, beyond, before; **prae-postērus**, the last part foremost, reversed, perverted, *preposterous*; **prae-stō** (adv., a sup. form from *prae*), at hand, ready; **pri-mus**, the first, foremost, [*prime*, *prim*, *primer*, *primitive*, *primary*]; **princeps** (*primus*, *capio*), first, chief; **principālis**, first, *principal*; **principātus**, the first place, pre-eminence, dominion; **principium**, a beginning; **pri-or**, former, *prior* (adj.), [*priority*, *prior* (subst.), *priory*]; **pris-cus** (for *prius-cus*, a comparative form), of or belonging to former times, ancient; **pris-tinus** (for *prius-tinus*, a comparative form), former, *pristine*; **pri-dem**, a long time ago, long since; **pri-die**, on the day before; **pran-dium** (Sk. *pra*), a late breakfast, luncheon, a meal; **pran-deo**, to take breakfast, to eat; **pran-sus**, that has breakfasted or fed; **pran-sor**, one that eats breakfast, a guest; **prō** (perhaps old abl. form, of which *prae* is the loc.) (adv.), according, just as; **prō** (prep.), before, in front of, for; **prō-pē**, adv. and prep. (*pro* and dem. suffix *-pe*), near, nearly; **prō-pior** (adj. compar. from obs. *propis*), nearer; **proximus** (*proximus*), nearest, next, [*proximate*, *proximity*]; **prōpē-diem**, at an early day, very soon; **prōpē-modum**, **prōpē-mōdo** (*prope*, *modus*), nearly, almost; **prō-pītius**, favorable, *propitious*; **prō-pītio**, to *propitiate*; **prō-pinquus**, near, neighboring, related; **prō-pinquitās**, nearness, *propinquity*, relationship; **propter** (contr. for *propūter*), (adv.) near, (prep.) near, on account of; **proprius**(?), one's own, *proper*; **prō-nus**, turned forward, bending down, *prone*; **prūina** (for *provina*), (the thing belonging to the early morning), hoar-frost; **pōr-ro**, forward, further on; **rēciprōcus**(?) (perhaps

from *reque proque*, back and forth), turning back the same way, alternating, *reciprocal*.

317. **προ-τί (πο-τί), πρό-ς (πό-ς)**, (w. gen.) from, (w. dat.) by, (w. acc.) to; **προσ-θε(ν)**, (adv.), before.

po (old Latin prep. **port**), inseparable prep., a prefix denoting power or possession, or that renders emphatic the meaning of a verb; **polleo** (*po, valeo*), to be strong; **polliceor** (*port, liceor*), (lit. to bid or offer largely), to offer, promise; **pos-sideo** (*port, sideo*), to be master of, *possess*; **possido** (causative of *possideo*), to take possession of; **pō-no** (for *posno, posino*, from *port, sino*), to put or set down, to place, (compound w. ante, ad, circum, com, contra, de, dis, ex, in, inter, ob, post, prae, pro, re, se, sub, super, trans), [*positive, position, apposite, apposition, compose, composite, composition, deponent, depose, dispose, expose, impose, interpose, oppose, postpone, prepositive, preposition, propose, proposition, repose, suppose, superpose, superposition, transpose, transposition*].

318. **spju, spu; shtiv; πτυ, πντ; spu; spit.**

πτύ-ω, to spit; **πτύ-αλον**, spittle; **πντ-ίζω**, to spit frequently, spurt; **ψύττ-ω**, to spue.

spū-o, to *spit, spew, spue*, (compound w. com, de, ex, in, re); **spū-tum** (substantive), spit, spittle; **spū-ma**, foam, *spume*; **spu-mēus**, **spu-mīdus**, foaming; **spū-mo**, to foam, to cause to foam; **pītu-ita** (*pītu = sputu*), slime, phlegm, *pituite*.

319. **pu; pu; πν; pu; rot, stink, be foul.**

πύ-θω, to make to rot; **πύ-θο-μαί**, to rot; **πν-θεδών**, putrefaction; **πύ-on**, pus. •

pūs, pus; pū-rīlentus, full of pus, *purulent*; **sup-pū-ro** (*sub, pus*), to form pus, *suppurate*; **pū-tor**, a stench, rottenness; **pū-teo**, to stink, to be rotten; **pū-tīdus**, stinking, rotten; **pū-ter**, **pū-tris**, stinking, rotten; **pū-trīdus**, rotten, *putrid*; **pū-treo**, to be rotten; **pū-tresco** (inchoative), to grow rotten, putrefy; **pūtre-facio**, to make rotten, (passive) *putrefy*.

320. **pug**; —; **πυγ**; **pug**; strike, thrust, prick.

πύξ (adv.), with clenched fist; **πύκ-της**, **πυγ-μάχος**, a boxer; **πυγ-μή**, a fist.

pū-n-g-o (pf. *pū-pūg-i*), to prick, puncture, (compd. w. com, ex, inter, re), [*pungent, compunction, expunge*]; **puno-tus**, a puncture, a point, [*punctilious, punctual, punctuate*]; **pūg-io**, a dagger; **pug-nus**, a fist; **pūg-il**, a boxer, *pugilist*; **pug-na**, a fight, a battle; **pug-no**, to fight, (compd. w. de, ex, in, ob, pro, re), [*impugn, repugnant*]; **pug-nax**, fond of fighting, contentious, *pugnacious*.

321. **πῦρ**, fire; **πῦρ-ερός**, burning heat, fever; **πυρ-ά**, a funeral-pile, a *pyre*; **πυρ-σός**, a firebrand; **πυρρό-ς**, flame-colored.

πῦ-να, a burning or live coal.

322. **pu**; **pō**, **pu**; —; **pu**; beget.

πῶλο-ς, a foal, a *filly*, a young animal; **πωλ-ίον** (dim.), a pony; **ποιέ-ω**(?), to make; **παῖς**(?), a child, son, daughter; **παιδ-αγωγός**(?) (*παῖς*, *ἄγω*), a trainer and teacher of boys, [*pedagogue, pedant*].

pū-er, a child, a boy, a girl; **pū-ῆρα**, girl; **pu-ella** (dim. fr. *pū-ῆρα*), a girl; **pū-ῆρις**, childish, *puerile*; **pū-eritia**, childhood; **pū-pus**, a boy, a child; **pū-pillus** (dim.), an orphan boy, a ward, [*pupil*]; **pū-pa** (*puppa*), a girl, a doll, a *puppet*; **pū-pilla** (dim.), an orphan girl, a ward, the *pupil* of the eye; **pū-sus**, a boy, a little boy; **pū-sillus** (dim.), very little; **pū-sillanimis** (*pusillus, animus*), of small spirit, *pusillanimous*; **pū-bes**, **pū-ber**, **pū-bis**, of ripe age, adult; **pū-bertas**, the age of maturity, *puberty*; **pullus**, a young animal, a young fowl, [*pullet*].

323. **spar**, **sphar**, **spur**, **spal**, **sphal**, **pāl**; **sphar**, **sphur**; **σπαρ**, **σπαλ**, **παλ**; **sper**, **spur**, **pāl**, **pul**, **pol**.

The fundamental meaning of the root is that of a quick movement, especially, 1. with the feet (whence the meaning, to spurn) and 2. with the hands (whence the meanings, to scatter, strew, shake, lift).

σπαίρ-ω, **ἀ-σπαίρ-ω**, to pant, gasp, struggle convulsively; **σπείρ-ω**, to sow seed, to scatter like seed, to strew; **σπαρ-άσσω**,

to tear, to rend in pieces; *πα-σάλ-η, παι-πάλ-η*, the finest meal; *πάλ-η*, the finest meal, any fine dust; *πάλ-λω*, to shake, to quiver, to swing; *παλ-άσσω*, to besprinkle, (in pf. pass.) of men drawing lots, because these were shaken in an urn; *πάλ-ύνω*, to strew or sprinkle upon; *πάλ-ος*, the lot (cast from a shaken helmet); *παλ-μός*, a quivering motion, pulsation.

sper-n-o, to sever, reject, despise, *spurn*, [*spur*]; *a-spern-or* (*ab, spernor*), to reject, despise; *sprē-tio*, contempt; *sprē-tor*, a despiser; *spūr-ius*, illegitimate, *spurious*; *pāl-ša*, chaff; *pul-vis*, dust; *pul-vēro*, to scatter dust, [*pulverize*]; *pul-veritēntus*, full of dust, dusty; *pollen, pollis*, fine flour, fine dust.

324. *svap; svap; ύπ; sop*; sleep.

ύπ-νoς (for *σύπ-νoς*), sleep; *ύπ-νόω*, to put to sleep, to sleep; *ύπ-νωτικός*, inclined to sleep, putting to sleep, *hypnotic*.

sōp-or (= *svop-or*), sleep; *sōp-ōrus*, causing sleep, *soporosis, soporiferous, soporific*; *sōp-io, sōp-ōro*, to put to sleep; *som-nus* (= *sop-nus*), sleep; *som-nium*, a dream; *som-nio*, to dream; *som-ni-fer*, sleep-bringing, *somniferous*; *somni-ficus*, causing sleep, *somnific*; *somnulentus, somnolentus*, full of sleep, *somnolent*; *in-som-nis*, sleepless; *in-som-nia*, sleeplessness; *in-som-nium*, a dream, sleeplessness.

325. *ύπέρ, ύπέρ, over; ύπερθεν*, from above; *ύπερος, ύπερον*, pestle; *ύτέρα*, upper rope.

sūper, above, over; *in-sūper*, above, moreover; *sūpernus, sūperus*, upper, celestial, *supernal*; *sūpērior*, higher, *superior*; *suprēmus*, highest, *supreme*; *summus* (from *sup-imus, sup-mus*), highest, [*summit*]; *sum-ma* (sc. *res*), the summit, the main thing, the *sum*; *sūprā*, above, before; *sūp-ēro*, to go over, to overcome, surpass; *sūperbus*, haughty, magnificent, *superb*; *oon-summo*, to sum up, finish, *consummate*.

326. *ύπό, ύπαί*, under, [*up*]; *ύπιος* (= *supīnus*), laid back.

sub, under; *subter*, below, beneath; *sūpīnus*, bent back, upturned, *supine*; *sursum* (*sub-vorsum*), from below, upwards, on high.

B

b; b; β; b. The correspondence here shown is found in but few instances.

327. *βάρβαρος*, *barbarous*, i.e., not Greek, foreign; *βαρβαρίζω*, to behave or speak like a barbarian or foreigner.

† *barbārus*, foreign, *barbarous* (opp. to Greek or Roman); *balbus*, stammering; *balbutio*, to stammer.

328. *βλη-χή*, a bleating; *βληχ-άς*, a bleating sheep; *βληχάομαι*, to *bleat*.

bālo, to *bleat*; *bālātus*, a bleating.

329. *βολβό-s*, a bulbous root.

bulbus, a *bulb*, an onion; *bulbōsus*, *bulbous*.

330. *bargh*, *bhrag*; *barh*; *βραχ*; —; tear, tear off, torn off, short.

βραχ-ύς, short; *βράχ-εα*, shallows; *βραχ-ύτης*, shortness; *βράχ-ύνω*, to abridge, shorten.

Φ

bh; bh; φ; f and (in the middle of a word) **b**.

331. *arbh*, *rabh*, *labh*; *rabh*; *ἄλφ*; *lab*; lay hold of, work. The root *ἄλφ* is probably akin to *λαβ*-, *λαφ*-.

ἄλφ-άνω, to bring in, yield, earn; *ἄλφ-εσίβουος*, bringing in oxen; *ἄλφ-ή*, *ἄλφ-ημα*, produce, gain.

lāb-or, *lāb-os*, *labor*; *lāb-ερο*, to *labor*, strive, (compd. w. *ad*, *e*, in), [*elaborate*]; *lāb-oriōsus*, full of labor, *laborious*.

332. *ἄλφό-s*, a dull-white leprosy.

albus, white (prop. a dead white, not shining); *albātus*, clothed in white; *albūmen*, the white of an egg, *albumen*; *albeo*, to be white; *albesco* (inch.), to become white; *Alba*, *Alba Longa*, the mother-city of Rome; *Albānus*, *Alban*; *Alpes*, the *Alps* (from the whiteness of their snowy summits).

333. ἀμφί, on both sides, about; ἀμφίς, on both sides, apart; δι-αμφί-διος, utterly different.

ambi, amb-, am-, an-, (prep. used only in compos.), around, round about; **am-plus** (prob. from *am* and *plus*, akin to *pleo*, full all round), large, *ample*; **am-plio**, to enlarge; **am-plifico**, to enlarge, *amplify*; **annus** (for *am-nus*, that which goes around), a year; **annuus**, that lasts a year, that returns every year, yearly, *annual*; **biennis**, **biennālis**, lasting two years, [*biennial*]; **biennium**, a period of two years; **triennium**, the space of three years, [*triennial*]; **annālis**, relating to the year or age; **annāles** (sc. *libri*), a historical work in which the occurrences of the year are chronologically recorded, *annals*; **anniversārius** (*annus, verito*), that returns every year, yearly, *anniversary*; **annōna**, the yearly produce, means of subsistence, grain; **annōsus**, of many years, old; **perennis** (*per, annus*), that lasts the whole year through, everlasting, *perennial*; **sollemnis** (less correctly **solemnis**, **sollennis**, **solennis**, **sollempnis**), (*sollis*, i.e. *totus, annus*), (esp. in religious language, of solemnities), yearly, established, *solemn*, customary; **anūlus**, a ring; **anulāris**, relating to a signet-ring, [*annular*]; **omnis** (?), all, [*omnibus, omni-* (in compos.)].

334. ἄμφω, both; ἀμφό-τερος (more freq. plural or dual), both.

ambo, both.

335. **nabh; nabh; nef; neb, nub; veil, cover.**

νέφ-ος, νεφ-έλη, a cloud; **συν-νεφ-έω**, to collect clouds; **συν-νεφ-εῖ**, **συν-νέ-νοφ-ε**, it is cloudy; **νεφ-όμαι**, to be clouded over.

nēb-ūla, a mist, [*nebular*]; **nēb-ūlōsus**, full of mist or vapor, cloudy, *nebulous*; **nūb-es, nūb-is**, a cloud; **nūb-ūlus**, cloudy; **nūb-ūlum**, a cloudy sky; **nūb-ūlo**, to be cloudy; **nūb-o**, to cover, to veil, to marry; **nūb-ūlis**, marriageable; **nup-ta**, a bride; **nup-tiae**, marriage, *nuptials*; **co-nūb-ium** (less correctly **connūbium**), marriage; **co-nūb-īālis** (less correctly **con-nūb-īālis**), pertaining to marriage, *connubial*.

336. ὀρφ-ανός, *orphaned*, [*orphan*]; ὀρφ-ανίζω, to make orphan; ὀρφανίστης, one who takes care of orphans; ὀρφ-ανεύω, to take care of orphans.

orb-o, to bereave; orb-us, bereaved; orb-ίτας, orbítudo, bereavement, orphanhood.

337. ῥοφ-έω, ῥυφ-έω, ῥοφ-άνω, to sup greedily up; ῥόμ-μα, ῥόφ-ημα, thick gruel; ῥοπ-τός, to be supped up.

sorb-eo, to sup up, to drink down, (compd. w. ab, ex, ob, per, re), [*absorb*]; sorb-illo (dim.), to sip; sorb-ίτιο, a drinking, a drink.

338. Greek rt. ύφ.

ύφ-ή, a weaving, a *web*; ύφ-os, a web; ύφ-αίνω, ύφ-άω, to *weave*.

339. bha, bha-n, bha-s, bha-v, bha-k, bha-d; bha; φα, φαν, φαF; fa, fa-n, fa-s, fa-v, fa-c, fa-t; bring to light, make known, declare, say.

Rt. φα. φη-μί, φά-σκ-ω, to declare, make known, say, affirm; φά-τις, φή-μη, a voice, saying, report; φω-νή, voice, sound, language, [*phonics, phonetic, phonography, phonology, phonotype, -phone* in compounds (e.g., *telephone*, from τήλε, far off, and φω-νή)].

Rt. φαν. φαίν-ω, to bring to light, to show, to shine, [*phenomenon*]; φαν-τάζω, to make visible, (pass. to become visible, appear); φάν-τασμα, an appearance, *phantom, phantasm, fantasm*; φαν-ταστικός, able to represent, [*fantastic*]; φαν-τασία, a making visible, an appearance, [*fancy*]; φᾶν-ερός, visible, evident; φᾶν-ή, a torch; φά-σις, information, appearance, a saying; φά-σ-μα, an apparition, a vision.

Rt. φαF. φά-ε (= φάFε, Hm.), appeared; υπό-φανσις, a small light showing through a hole, a narrow opening; φά-os, φῶς, φέγγ-os, light, [*photo-* in compds., e.g., *photograph*]; φα-έθω, to shine; Φᾶ-έθων, son of Helios and Clymene, famous in later legends for his unlucky driving of the sun-chariot, [*phæton*]; φα-είνω, to shine, to bring to light; φαει-νός, shining; φᾶ-νός, light, bright; πι-φαύ-σκω, to show.

Rt. **fa.** for (inf. *fā-ri*), to speak, say, (compd. w. *ad*, *ex*, *inter*, *prae*, *pro*); **af-fā-bilis** (better adf.), that can be easily spoken to, *affable*; **prae-fā-tio**, (lit. a speaking beforehand), a *preface*; **fā-tum**, a prophetic declaration, destiny, *fate*; **fā-ma**, report, reputation, *fame*; **in-fā-mia**, *infamy*; **in-fā-mis**, ill spoken of, *infamous*; **in-fā-mo**, to defame; **dif-fā-mo**, to spread abroad, to publish; **fā-mōsus**, much talked of (well or ill), *famous*, infamous; **fā-num**, a place dedicated to some deity by forms of consecration, a temple, a *fane*; **fā-no**, to dedicate; **fā-nāticus**, of or belonging to a temple, inspired by a divinity, enthusiastic, frantic, [*fanatic*]; **pro-fā-nus** (*pro*, *fānum*, prop. before the temple, i.e., outside of it; hence opp. to the temple as a sacred object), unholy, not sacred, common, *profane*; **fā-būla**, a story, a *fable*; **fā-būlōsus**, *fabulous*; **fā-cundus**, eloquent; **fā-cundia**, eloquence; **in-fans**, that cannot speak, not yet able to speak, *infant*, [*infantry*]; **infandus**, unutterable, abominable; **ne-fandus**, (not to be mentioned), execrable.

Rt. **fa-n.** *fēn-estra*, a window,

Rt. **fa-s.** *fas*, that which is right, divine law; **ne-fas**, that which is contrary to divine law; **fas-tus**, a day on which judgment could be pronounced; **nē-fas-tus** (*dies*), a day on which judgment could not be pronounced, irreligious, inauspicious; **nē-fārius**, execrable, *nefarious*.

Rt. **fa-v.** *fāv-illa*, hot cinders or ashes; *fāv-eo* (?), to *favor*.

Rt. **fa-c.** *fax*, a torch; **fāc-ies**, form, appearance, *face*; **super-fic-ies**, the upper side, *surface*, *superficies*; **super-fic-iālis**, of or belonging to the surface, *superficial*; **fāc-ētus**, elegant, polite, *facetious*; **fāc-ēte**, elegantly, pleasantly, *facetiously*; **fāc-ētiaē**, witty sayings.

Rt. **fa-t.** *fāt-eor*, to confess; **con-fīt-eor**, to acknowledge fully, to *confess*; **pro-fīt-eor**, to declare publicly, to *profess*; **in-fīt-ior**, not to confess, to deny; **confessio**, a *confession*; **professio**, a public acknowledgment, a *profession*; **prōfessor**, a public teacher, *professor*, one who makes instruction in any branch a business.

340. Greek rt. φαγ.

φαγ-εῖν, to eat; φαγ-άς, glutton.

341. bhar; —; φαρ; for; bore, pierce, tear.

φάρ-ος, a plough; φαρ-ώω, to plough; ἀ-φαρ-ος, ἀ-φάρ-ωτος, unploughed; φάρ-σος, a piece cut off or severed; φάρ-αγξ, a mountain-cleft or chasm, a ravine; φάρ-υγξ, the throat.

φῶρ-ο, to bore, to pierce, (compd. w. per, trans), [*perforate*]; φῶρ-ἄμεν, an opening or aperture produced by boring, a hole.

342. —; bhī; φει; —; fear.

φεῖβ-ομαι, to flee affrighted; φόβ-ος, flight, panic fear; φοβ-έω, to put to flight, to terrify; φοβ-έομαι, to be put to flight, to flee affrighted; φοβ-ερός, fearful (act. or pass.), causing fear, feeling fear.

343. Greek rt. φεν, φα, kill.

Aor. ἔ-πε-φν-ον, killed; φα-τός, slain; φόν-ος, φον-ή, murder; φον-εύς, a murderer; ἄνδρ-ει-φόν-της, man-slaying; φόν-ιος, φοίν-ιος, bloody.

344. bhar; bhar; φερ; fer; bear. The meanings of these words may be grouped under three main classes: 1. to bear a burden; 2. to bear (with reference to the effect, the produce, and so), to bring forth; 3. to bear (considered as a movement).

φέρ-ω, φορ-έω, to bear, [*birth, bairn*]; φέρ-μα, that which is borne, a load, a burden, fruit; φέρ-ετρον, a bier, a litter; φαρ-έτρα, a quiver; φώρ, one who carries off, a thief; φόρ-ος, that which is brought in, tribute; φορ-ός, bearing; φορ-ά, a carrying, motion, a load; φορ-μός, a basket, a mat; φόρ-τος, a load; φερ-νή, a dowry.

φέρ-ο, to bear, (compd. w. ad, ante, circum, com, de dis, ex, in, intro, ob, per, post, prae, pro, re, sub, super, trans), [*circumference, confer, conference, defer, deference, differ, infer, inference, offer, prefer, preference, proffer, refer, reference, referable, referrible, suffer, sufferance, transfer*]; fer-tus, fēr-ax, fer-tilis, fertile; fer-tilitas, fertility; fer-cūlum, that on which anything is carried, a frame, a litter; fors, (whatever brings

itself, i.e., happens, occurs), chance; **fors-an** (ellipt. for *fors sit an*), **forstān** (contr. from *fors sit an*), **fortasse**, **fortassis** (*forte an si vis*), perhaps; **for-tūna** (lengthened from *fors*), chance, *fortune*; **for-tūtus**, casual, *fortuitous*; **far**, a sort of grain, spelt; **far-rāgo**, mixed fodder for cattle, mash, a medley, hodge-podge, *farrago*; **fār-īna**, meal, flour, *farina*; **fūr**, a thief; **fur-tum**, theft; **fur-tīvus**, stolen, secret, *furtive*; **fur-tim**, by stealth; **fūr-or**, to steal.

345. **bhal**, **bhla**, **bhlu**; —; **φλα**, **φλαδ**, **φλε**, **φλι**, **φλιδ**, **φλυ**, **φλυδ**, **φλυγ**; **fla**, **flo**, **flu**, **fle**; bubble over, overflow, blow, swell, flow.

a. Rt. **φλα**. **ἐκ-φλαίν-ω**, to burst or stream forth. Rt. **φλαδ**. **ἐ-φλαδ-ον**, rent with a noise; **φλασ-μός**, empty boasting; **πα-φλάξ-ω**, to boil, to foam.

Latin rt. **fla**. **flo**, to blow, (compd. w. ad, circum, com, de, dis, ex, in, per, pro, re, sub), [*blow, inflate*]; **flā-tus**, a blowing, a breeze; **flā-men**, a blowing, a blast; **flā-bra**, blasts; **flos**, a flower, [*bloom*]; **flō-reo**, to *bloom*, to *flower*, to *blow*, to *flourish*; **flō-resco** (inch.), to begin to blossom, (compd. w. de, ex, prae, re), [*efflorescence*]; **Flō-ra**, the goddess of flowers, [*floral*].

b. Rt. **φλε**. **φλέ-ω**, to swell, overflow; **φλέ-δων**, an idle talker; **φλήν-ᾱφος**, idle talk.

c. Rt. **φλι**. **Φλί-ās**, son of Dionysus. Rt. **φλιδ**. **φλιδ-άω**, to overflow with moisture.

d. Rt. **φλυ**. **φλύ-ω**, **φλύ-ζω**, to boil over, to overflow with words; **φλύ-ος**, **φλύ-αρος**, idle talk; **φλυ-ᾱρέω**, to talk nonsense, to play the fool; **φλύ-αξ**, a jester. Rt. **φλυδ**. **ἐκ-φλυδ-άνειν**, to break out (of sores); **φλυδ-άω**, to have an excess of moisture. Rt. **φλυγ**. **οινό-φλυξ**, given to drinking wine; **φλύκ-τις**, **φλύκ-ταινα**, a blister.

Latin rt. **flu**. **flu-o**, to *flow*, to overflow, (compd. w. ad, circum, com, ex, in, inter, per, prae, praeter, pro, re, subter, super), [*fluent, affluent, affluence, circumfluent, confluent, confluence, effluent, effluviū, efflux, influence, influx, reflux, superfluous*]; **flū-ιτο** (freq.), to flow, float; **flu-ᾱσco** (inch.),

to become fluid; **flū-men**, a stream, a river; **flu-īdus**, flowing, *fluid*; **fluo-tus**, a flowing, a wave, a billow; **fluo-tuo**, to move to and fro, to *fluctuate*; **fluv-ius**, a river, [*flue*]; **flux-us**, flowing, loose, careless; **flux-us** (subst.), a flowing, a *flux*; **fle-o** (= *flev-o*), to weep, (compd. w. *ad*, *de*); **flē-tus**, a weeping, lamentation.

e. St. **φλοι**. **φλοί-ω**, to burst out, to swell; **φλοι-ός**, **φλο-ός**, the inner bark of trees. St. **φλοιδ**. **φλοιδ-έω**, to have an excess of moisture; **φλοιῶ-βος**, any confused, roaring noise, as of a large mass of men, or of the sea.

346. bhark, bhrak; —; φρακ; farc, frequ; press hard, shut up fast, cram.

φράσσω, to fence in, to secure; **φράγ-μα**, a fence, protection; **φραγ-μός**, a shutting up, a fence; **δρύ-φακ-τος** (**δρύ-φρακ-τος**), a partition.

faro-io, to stuff; **con-fero-io**, to stuff or cram together; **con-fer-tus**, pressed close, crowded; **re-fero-io**, to fill up, to cram; **rē-fer-tus**, stuffed, crammed; **frequ-ens**, repeated, *frequent*; **frequ-ento**, to visit frequently, to repeat; **frequ-entia**, a throng.

347. φράτρα, φράτρη, φρήτρη, φράτρία, a brotherhood, a clan, a political division of the people; **φράττηρ, φράτωρ**, a member of a **φράτρα**; **φρατρ-ίζω, φρατρι-άζω**, to belong to the same **φράτρα**.

frā-ter, a brother; **frā-ternus**, brotherly, *fraternal*; **frā-ter-nitas**, brotherhood, *fraternity*.

348. bhū; bhū; φν; fu, fo, fe; grow, become, be.

φύ-ω, to bring forth, to beget; **φύ-ομαι** (pass.), to grow, to spring forth, to come into being, [*be, boor*]; **φν-ή**, growth; **φῦ-σις**, nature; **φῦ-σις**, natural, *physical*, [*physics, physisic, physician, physiognomy, physiology*]; **φῦ-μα**, a growth; **φν-τός**, shaped by nature, fruitful; **φῦ-τεύω**, to plant, to beget; **φῦ-λον**, **φῦ-λή**, a race, a clan; **φί-τῦμα** (= **φύ-τῦμα**) (poet. **φί-τυ**), a shoot, a scion; **φί-τύω** (= **φν-τύω**), to plant, to beget; **φι-τύομαι** (mid.), to bear.

fu-ām, fu-ās, fu-āt, fu-ant, for *sim, sis, sit, sint*; **fu-I**, I have been; **fū-tū-rūs**, about to be, *future*; **fō-rēm, fō-rēs, fō-rēt, fō-rent**, for *essem, esses, esset, essent*; **fō-rē**, for *futurus esse*; **fē-tus, foe-tus**, a bearing, offspring, fruit; **fē-to, foe-to**, to breed; **ef-fē-tus**, that has brought forth young, exhausted, worn out by bearing, [*effete*]; **fē-cundus**, fruitful; **fē-cunditas**, fruitfulness, *fecundity*; **fē-cundo**, to make fruitful, to *secundate*; **fē-lix**, fruitful, favorable, happy; **fē-liçtas**, fruitfulness, happiness, *felicity*; **fē-liçter**, fruitfully, happily; **fæ-num** (less correctly **fē-num**), hay; **fæ-nus** (less correctly **fē-nus**), the proceeds of capital lent out, interest; **fæ-nëror** (less correctly **fēn, foen**), to lend on interest; **fæ-nërador** (less correctly **fēn, foen**), a money-lender.

349. **φύλλον** (= **φύλ-ιον**), a leaf.

fōlĭum, a leaf, [*foliage, foil* (a leaf or thin plate of metal)]. These words are identical in their origin, and may be from the root shown in 345, *d*, or from that in 348.

N

n; n; v; n.

350. **an; an; av; an**; breathe, blow.

ἀν-εμος, wind.

ān-īma, air, breath, the animal life, the animal principle of life; **ān-īmus**, the rational soul in man (in opp. to the body, *corpus*, and to the physical life, *anīma*), the mind; **ān-īmo**, to fill with breath or air, to *animate*; **ex-ān-īmo**, to deprive of life or spirit, to terrify greatly; **ān-īmātio**, a quickening, [*animation*]; **ān-īmatūs**, *animated*; **ān-īmōsus** (fr. *anima*), full of air or life; **ān-īmōsus** (fr. *animus*), full of courage; **ān-īmōsitas**, boldness, vehemence, enmity, *animosity*; **ān-īmal**, a living being, an *animal*.

351. ἀνα-, ἀν-, ἀ-, a negative prefix, Eng. *un-*, *in-*, *im-*, *not*; ἀνευ, *without*.

in-, an inseparable negative prefix, Eng. *un-*, *in-*, *im-*, *not*; *in-tōlērābīlis*, *unbearable*, *intolerable*.

352. ἀνά, *up*, *upon*, *on*; ἄνω (adv.), *up*, *upward*.

αν-ἥλο (*an, halo*), to draw breath *up*, to breathe with difficulty, to pant.

353. γένυ-s, the under jaw, the cheek, the *chin*, an edge; γένειον, the chin; γνάθος, γναθμός, the jaw, an edge.

ᾠ-α, a cheek (more freq. in pl. ᾠ-αα, the cheeks).

354. ^ανακ; ^ανας; ἔνεκ (the initial ε is a vowel prefix); ^ανας; reach, obtain, carry away.

ἡνέχ-θην, ἐν-ἡνοχ-α, ἡνεγκ-ον, ἡνεγκ-α, carry; δουρ-ηνεκ-ές, a spear's throw or distance off; δι-ηνεκ-ής, continuous; ποδ-ηνεκ-ής, reaching down to the foot; ἡνεκ-ής, bearing onward, far-stretching.

nano-i-so-or (pf. pt. *nac-tus*), to obtain, to find.

355. ἐν (poet. ἐνί, εἰν, εἰνί), *in*, (in some dialects, also) *into*; εἰς, ἐς, (= ἐνι-s, ἐν-s), *into*, *to*; ἐν-τός, ἐν-δον, *within*; εἰς-ω, εἰς-ω (= ἐν-σω), *adv.*, to *within*, *into*, *within*; ἐν-εροι (= Lat. *inferi*), those below, those beneath the earth (used of the dead or of the gods below); ἐνερ-θε, from beneath, beneath; ὑπ-ἐνερθε, beneath; ἐνερ-τεpos, deeper; ἐν-τερον (usu. in pl. ἐν-τερα), inward parts, intestines, *entrails*.

in (old form *endō, indū*), *in*, *into*; *in-ter*, between, among, [*under*]; *interim*, *adv.* (*inter* and old acc. of *is*), meanwhile, [*interim*]; *intrā* (contr. from *intērā*, sc. *parte*), on the inside, within; *intrō*, *adv.* (contr. from *intēro*, sc. *loco*), inwardly, to the inside; *in-tērior*, inner, *interior*; *in-tīmus*, inmost, [*intimate*]; *in-tus* (*in* and the abl. termination *-tus*), on the inside, to the inside, from within; *intestīnus*, internal, *intestine*.

356. *ἐννέα*, nine; *ἐνατος*, *ἐνατος*, (poet. *ἐνατος*), ninth; *ἐνάκις*, nine times; *ἐνακόσιοι*, *ἐνακόσιοι*, nine hundred; *ἐνενήκοντα* (Hom. *ἐννήκοντα*), ninety.

nōvem, nine; *nōnus* (for *novenus*, fr. *novem*), the ninth; *nōnā-nus*, of or belonging to the ninth legion; *nōvies*, *noviens*, nine times; *nōnāginta*, ninety; *non-genti*, nine hundred; *Nōvember*, the ninth month of the old Roman year, *November*; *Nōnae*, the *Nones*, the ninth day before the Ides; *nōvendialis*, that lasts nine days; *nundinae* (sing. *nundina*), the ninth day.

357. *ἐνο-s*, *ἐν*, belonging to the former of two periods, old.

sēn-ex, old; *sēn-ior*, older, [*senior*, *sire*, *sir*]; *sēn-ex* (subst.), an aged person; *sēn-ectus* (adj.), aged, very old; *sēn-ecta*, *sēn-ectus*, old age; *sēn-ilis*, of or belonging to old people, *senile*; *sēn-ium*, the feebleness of age; *sēn-eo*, to be old, to be feeble; *sēn-esoo* (inch.), to grow old, (compd. w. *com*, in); *sēn-ātor*, a senator; *sēn-ātus*, the council of the elders, the *Senate*.

358. *μα*, *ma-d*, *ma-dh*, *ma-n*, *mna*; *man*; *μν*, *μν*; *man*, *men*.

The meanings of this root have taken three main directions: 1. Thought accompanied by effort, striving. 2. Excited thought: hence, (a) to be inspired, raving, wrathful; (b) to remain (as one engrossed in thought stands still). 3. To keep in mind, remember, (causatively) to remind.

μν-ω, to remain; *μέ-μον-a* (pl. *μέμαμεν*), to wish, to strive; *μν-ος*, might, strength, spirit, courage; *Μέν-τωρ*, *Mentor*, [*mentor*]; *Μέν-της*; Ἀγα-μέμνων; *μάλν-ομαι*, to rage, to rave; *μαν-ία*, madness, *mania*, [*maniac*]; *μάν-τις*, one who divines, a seer; *μῆν-ις*, wrath. St. *μνᾶ* *μέ-μνη-μαι*, to remember; *μνά-ομαι*, to keep in mind, to think much of, to woo to wife; *μνησ-τήρ*, *μνησ-τής*, a wooer, a suitor; *μνησ-τεύω*, to woo; *μι-μνή-σκω*, to remind (mid. and pass. to call to mind, to remember); *μνή-μη*, *μνη-μοσύνη*, memory, [*mnemonic*]. St. *μαθ*. *μανθ-άνω* (2 aor. *ἐ-μαθ-ον*), to learn; *μαθ-ηματικός*, disposed to learn, of or for the sciences, esp. *mathematical*; ἡ *μαθ-ηματική* (with or without *ἐπιστήμη*), *mathematics*. St. *μηνν*. *μηνύ-ω*, to reveal, inform.

mān-eo, to stay, to remain, (compd. w. com, e, per, ob, re), [*permanent, remain*]; **man-sīto** (freq.), to remain, to dwell; **man-sio**, a staying, a place of abode, a *mansion*; **mě-mīn-i**, to remember, [*mind* (vb.), *mean* (vb.)]; **com-měmīni**, to recollect a thing in all its particulars; **com-min-iscor**, to devise something by careful thought; **re-min-iscor**, to recall to mind, to recollect, [*reminiscence*]; **com-men-tum**, an invention, a contrivance; **com-men-tor**, to study thoroughly, to contrive, to *comment* upon; **com-men-tārius**, **com-men-tārium**, a note-book, a *commentary*; **men-tio**, a calling to mind, a mentioning, *mention*; **Min-erva**, *Minerva*; **mens**, the *mind*, [*mental*]; **a-mens**, out of one's senses, frantic; **de-mens**, out of one's mind, raving, foolish, *demented*; **věhě-mens**, **vě-mens**, (**vě**, *mens*), (lit. not having mind, unreasonable), violent, *vehement*; **men-tior**, (to form in the mind, hence in a bad sense), to lie, (compd. w. com, ex, prae, sub); **men-dax**, given to lying, *mendacious*; **mōn-ěo**, to remind, to admonish, (compd. w. ad, com, e, prae, sub), [*admonish*]; **mon-ītor**, one who reminds, a *monitor*; **ad-mon-itio**, a reminding, an *admonition*; **mōn-ītus**, a reminding, warning; **mōn-īmentum** (**mōn-imentum**), a memorial, a *monument*; **mon-strum**, a divine omen indicating misfortune, an evil omen, a *monster*; **mon-stro**, to show, instruct, (compd. w. com, de, prae), [*demonstrate, remonstrate*]; **Mōn-ěta**, (the reminding one): 1. The mother of the Muses; 2. A surname of Juno, in whose temple at Rome money was coined; **mōn-ěta**, the place for coining money, the *mint, money*, [*monetary*]; **měd-eor**, to heal, to restore; **měd-īous**, of or pertaining to healing, *medical*; **měd-īous** (subst.), a physician; **měd-ico**, to heal; **měd-īcīnus**, of or pertaining to a physician; **měd-īcīna**, the healing art, *medicine*; **rě-měd-ium**, a *remedy*, a relief; **měd-ītor**, to think upon, to *meditate*, (compd. w. com, prae), [*premeditate*].

359. **vaūs**, a ship; **vav-της**, a sailor; **vav-τικός**, of or for a ship, *nautical*; **vav-ρία**, **vav-ρία**, sea-sickness, *nausea*.

nāvis, a ship; **nāvālis**, of or belonging to ships, *naval*; **nau-ta** (ante-class., poet., and late Lat. **nāvīta**), a sailor; **nāvīgo** (*nāvis*,

ago), to sail, to *navigate*. The root of these words is perhaps the same as of No. 370.

360. *nam*; —; *νεμ*; *nem*, *num*; allot, number, pasture.

νέμ-ω, to distribute, to hold as one's portion, to possess, to hold sway, to pasture; *νομ-άω*, to distribute, to govern; *νέμ-ησις*, a distribution; *νομ-ή*, a pasture, distribution; *νεμ-έτωρ*, a dispenser of rights; *νομ-εύς*, a shepherd, a distributor; *νέμ-εσις*, righteous indignation, resentment; *Νέμ-εσις*, Nemesis, the impersonation of divine wrath; *νεμ-εσάω*, *νεμ-εσσάω*, to feel righteous indignation; *νεμ-εσιζομαι*, to be wroth with; *νόμ-ος*, custom, law; *νομ-ίζω*, to own as a custom, to acknowledge, consider as; *νόμ-ισμα*, a custom, the current coin; *νέμ-ος*, a wooded pasture or glade; *Νεμ-έα*, a wooded district between Argos and Corinth; *νομ-ός*, a pasture, a dwelling.

νῦμ-ἔρως, a *number*; *νῦμ-ἑρόσος*, *numerous*; *νῦμ-ἔρο*, to count, to *number*, (compd. w. *ad*, *com*, *di*, *e*, *per*, *re*, *trans*), [*numerate*, *enumerate*]; *νῦμ-ἑράτωρ*, a counter, numberer, the *numerator*; *nummus*, *numus*, a piece of money, money; *nummārius*, *numārius*, of or belonging to money; *νέμ-υς*, a wood with much pasture-land, a grove.

361. —; *nas*; *νεσ*; —; go, return.

νέσ-ομαι, to go or come; *νίσ-σομαι*, to go; *νόσ-τος*, a return home; *νοσ-ρέω*, to go or come home, to return.

362. The words under this number are probably from the pronominal stem *nu*, No. 368.

νέ-ος (*νεF-ος*), young, *new*; *νε-ός*, *νει-ός*, (new land), fallow land; *νε-ἄπός*, young, new; *νε-ανίας*, a youth; *νε-οσσός*, a young bird, a young animal; *νε-ορτία*, *νε-οσσία*, a nest; *νε-οχμός*, new; *νε-βρός*, a fawn; *νέ-ατος*, the last, the latest; *νε-ωστί*, lately; *νέ-αιπᾶ*, the latter, the lower; *Νέ-αιπα*, the Younger.

νόvus, *new*; *νόv-ellus* (dim.), new, [*novel*]; *νόv-ιτας*, newness; *νόv-ἄλις*, that is ploughed anew or for the first time; *νόv-ο*, to make anew, (compd. w. *in*, *re*), [*renovate*]; *δέ-νῡο* (contr. from *δέ νόvο*, which never occurs), anew, a second time; *νῡ-per* (for

novum-per), newly, lately; *nōv-erca* (for *noverica*, the new one), a step-mother; *nōv-āotila*, a razor (which gives a new appearance to the face), a knife.

363. *νεῦρον*, a sinew, cord, nerve, [*neuralgia*]; *νευρά*, a bow-string.

nervus, a sinew, nerve; *nervōsus*, sinewy, *nervous*; *δ-nervis* (*e, nervus*), nerveless, weak; *δ-nervo*, to *enervate*, to weaken.

364. *sna*; *nah*; *ve*; *ne*; spin.

νέ-ω, *νή-θω*, to spin; *νή-μα*, yarn, thread; *νή-σις*, spinning; *νή-τρον*, a spindle.

ne-o, to spin, (compd. w. *per*, *re*), [*needle, net*]; *nē-tus*, a thread, yarn.

365. The words of this group are probably from the pronominal root *na* (Indo-Eur.).

νη-, insep. privative (= negative) prefix, [*nay*].

nē (old form *nei*, *nī*), (adv.) not, (conj.) that not, lest; *-nē*, interrog. and enclit. particle (weakened from *nē*) throwing emphasis on the word to which it is attached; *nē-*, a negative adverb used in composition, e.g., *nē-que* (= *nec*), *nē-fas*; *neo-nē*, or not; *nī-si* (= *si*, *nī*), if not, unless; *nī-mīrum*, [*nī* (= *nē*), *mīrum*], (not wonderful), doubtless; *nōn* (probably contracted from *ne*, *oenum* or *unum*, old form *nēnum* or *noenum*), *not*, *non* (e.g., *non-performance*), [*no, none*].

366. *nig*; —; *ny*, *niβ*; —; wash.

νίξ-ω, *νίπ-τω*, to wash (usually said of the washing of a part of the person, while *λούμαι* is used of bathing); *χέρ-νιβα* (acc. fr. *χέρ*, *νίξω*), water for washing the hands; *νίπ-τρον*, water for washing.

367. *snigh*; *snih*; *niφ*; *nig*, *niv* (for *nigv*); snow.

νίφ-α (acc.), snow; *νίφ-άς*, a snow-flake; *νίφ-ετός*, *νίφ-ετος*, a snow-storm; *νίφ-ει*, *νείφ-ει*, it snows.

nix (gen. *niv-is* = *nig-vis*), snow; *niv-ūs*, *niv-ālis*, snowy; *niv-ōsus*, full of snow; *ning-it*, *ningu-it*, it snows.

368. These forms are connected with those of No. 362.

vū, now; *vū-v-i* (Att. form of *vū*, strengthened by *-i* demonstrative), now, at this moment; *vūv*, *ví* (postpos. and encl.), a weakened form of *vū*, used to denote sequence or inference, or to strengthen a command or question.

num (an acc. m. of which *nam* is the acc. f.), an interrog. particle usually implying that a negative answer is expected; *nun-o* (*num* and the demonstrative suffix *ce*, just as *tunc* from *tum* and the demonstrative suffix *ce*), *now*.

369. *nu*; —; *vv*; *nu*; *nod*.

veū-ω, to nod, incline; *veū-μα*, a nod; *veū-σις*, a nodding, inclination; *vev-σάζω*, *vv-σάζω*, to nod, to sleep; *vv-σάλος*, drowsy.

-nūo (used only in derivatives and in compound words), to nod; *ab-nūo*, *rē-nūo*, to deny, refuse; *ad-nuo*, *annuo*, *innuo*, to nod to, give assent, promise, [*innuendo*]; *nū-tus*, a nod, command, will; *nū-men*, a nod, will, the divine will, a divinity; *nū-to* (freq.), to nod, to waver; *nū-tātio*, a nodding, *nutatation*.

370. *sna*, *snu*; *snu*; *vv*, *svv*; *na*, *nu*; flow, swim.

vé-ω (for *σνέFω*), to swim; *veū-σις*, a swimming; *vev-σής*, a swimmer; *vá-ω* (for *σναFω*), to flow; *δέ-va-os*, ever-flowing.

no, to swim, (compd. w. *ad*, *de*, *e*, *in*, *prae*, *re*, *trans*); *nā-to* (freq.), to swim, float, fluctuate, (compd. w. *ad*, *de*, *e*, *in*, *prae*, *re*, *super*, *trans*); *nū-trio*, (lit. to make to flow), to suckle, to nourish; *nū-trix*, a nurse, [*nursery*]; *nū-trioins*, *nūtritiūs*, that nourishes, [*nutritious*, *nutrition*]; *nū-trimentum*, nourishment, *nutriment*.

371. *vūos* (for *σνυός*), a daughter-in-law.

nūrus (for *σνυsus*), a daughter-in-law.

372. *na*; —; *st. vv*; —.

vū-ĩ, we two.

nōs, we, us.

373. *oîrḡ*, the ace on dice; *oîos*, alone, single.

ûnus (old forms *oinus* and *oenos*), *one*, [*uni*-, e.g., *universal*]; *ûnio* (subst.), the number one, unity, *union*; *ûnio* (vb.), to join together, *unite*, [*uni*]; *ûnicus*, one and no more, only, only of its kind, *unique*.

374. *gan*, *gna*, *gno*; —; *γνο*, *γνω*; *gno*; perceive, know.

ô-vo-μα, (prob. = *ô-γvo-μα*), a name; *ὀνοματοποιήσις*, *ὀνομα-τοποιία*, the making of a name or word (esp. to express a natural sound), *onomatopoeia*; *ἀν-ὠν-μος*, *ν-ὠν-μος*, nameless; *ὀνομάζω*, *ὀνομαίνω*, to name.

co-gnô-men, a surname; *i-gnô-minia*, disgrace, *ignominy*; *nô-men* (for *gnô-men*), a name, [*noun*, *nomenclature* (*çâlo*, to call)]; *nô-minâlis*, *nominal*; *no-minativus*, of or belonging to naming, *nominative*; *nô-mino*, to call by name, to name, to *nominate*, (compd. w. *co*, *de*, *trans*), [*denominate*, *denomination*].

375. *ôvñξ*, a claw, a *nail*.

ungu-is, a nail (of a person's finger or toe), a claw, talon; *ungu-icûlus*, (dim.), a little nail of the finger; *ungŭ-la*, a hoof, a claw; *ungŭ-latus*, having claws or hoofs.

376. *ôvo-s*, price of purchase; *ὠνή*, a purchasing, purchase; *ὠνέ-ομαι*, to buy.

vên-us, *vên-um* (occurring only in the forms *vênui*, *vêno*, and *vênum*), sale; *vên-eo* [*venum*, *eo*], (to go to sale), to be sold; *vênâlis*, of or belonging to selling, purchasable, [*venal*]; *ven-do* (*venum*, *do*), to sell, *vend*, [*vender*, *vendor*, *vendee*, *vendue*].

M

m; m; μ; m.

377. —; —; *âm*, *ôm*; *sim*; like.

âm-a, at the same time; *ὁμός*, one and the same, common; *ὁμογενής*, of the same race or family, of the same kind, *homogeneous*; *ôm-οῦ*, together; *ὁμό-θεν*, from the same place;

ὁμό-σε, to one and the same place; ὁμο-ιος, ὁμο-ίος, like; ὁμοί-ω-ς, resembling; ὁμοιοπάθεια, likeness of condition or feeling, [*homeopathy, homoeopathy*]; ὁμα-λός, ὁμα-λής, even, level; ὁμα-λίζω, to make even or level.

sīm-īlis, like, *similar*; **dis-sīmilis**, unlike, *dissimilar*; **sīm-ul** (adv.), at the same time, [*simultaneous*]; **sim-ultas**, dissension, strife; **sīm-ūlo, sīm-ύλο**, to imitate, *simulate*; **dis-sim-ulo**, to *dissemble, dissimulate*, conceal; **in-sīm-ύλο**, to bring a charge against any one; **sīm-ύlātor**, an imitator, a pretender; **sīm-ύlitudo**, resemblance, *similitude*; **sīm-ύlācrum**, an image, likeness; **sim-ίtu**, (old Lat.), at once; **sēm-el**, once; **sem-per** (-*per* = *παρά*), ever, always; **sim-plex** (*sim-, plico*), *simple*, uncompounded; **sin-gūli**, one to each, *single*; **sin-gūlāris**, one by one, *single, singular*.

378. ἀμά-ω, to cut or reap corn; ἀμη-τος, a reaping, a harvest; ἀμη-τός, the crop or harvest gathered in; ἀμάλλα, ἀμάλλη, a sheaf.

mē-to, to *mow* or reap; **mes-sis**, a harvest; **mes-sor**, a reaper.

379. **mov**; **mtv**; —; **mov**; push, push out of place.

ἀ-μείβ-ω (Pind. ἀμεύω), to change; ἀ-μείβ-ομαι, to change one with another, to reply; παρ-αμείβ-ω, to change, pass by, excel; ἀ-μοιβ-ή, compensation, change.

mōv-eo, to *move*, (compd. w. a, ad, com, de, di, e, ob, per, pro, re, sub, se, trans); **mō-bīlis** (for *movibilis*), easy to be moved, *movable, mobile*, [*mob, mobility, mobilize, mutiny*]; **mō-mentum** (for *mōvimentum*), *movement, momentum*, a *moment* (of time), *moment*, (importance), [*momentous, momentary*]; **mō-tio**, a moving, *motion*, a removing, [*emotion*]; **mō-tus**, a moving, motion, disturbance; **com-mō-tio**, a *commotion*; **mū-to** (freq. = *mōvito*), to move, to change, (compd. w. com, de, in, per, sub, trans), [*commute, transmute*]; **mū-tābilis**, changeable, *mutable*, [*immutable*]; **mū-tūus**, borrowed, lent, in exchange, *mutual*.

380. **mu; mu; μν; mu;** bind, enclose, protect.

ἀμύνω, to keep off; **ἀμύν-ομαι**, to defend one's self; **ἀμύν-τωρ**, **ἀμύν-τηρ**, a helper; **ἀμύνα**, defence; **μύν-η**, a pretence.

mū-nis, ready to be of service, obliging; **com-mū-nis** (serving together), *common*, [*commune* (subst.)]; **com-mū-nīco**, (to do or have in common), to *communicate*, impart, share, *commune*; **im-mū-nis** (*in, munis*), exempt from a public service, free from; **im-mū-nītas**, exemption from public service, *immunity*; **mū-nia**, (that to which one is bound), duties; **mū-niceps** (*munia, capio*), [one undertaking a duty], an inhabitant of a municipium or free town, a citizen; **mū-nicipium**, a free town; **mū-nicipālis**, of or belonging to a municipium, *municipal*; **mū-nificus** (*munus, facio*), liberal, *munificent*; **mū-nus**, a service, duty; **mū-nēro**, **mū-nēror**, to give, bestow; **re-mūnēror**, to repay, *remunerate*; **mū-nio** (old form *moenio*), to build a wall, to build a wall around, to fortify, (compd. w. *circum, com, e, per, prae*); **mū-nimentum**, a fortification, [*muniment*]; **mū-nitio**, a fortifying, fortification, [*munition, ammunition*]; **moe-nia**, defensive walls, ramparts; **mū-rus**, a wall; **mū-rālis**, of or belonging to a wall, *mural*; **po-mē-rium**, **po-moe-rium** (*post, moerus = mūrus*), an open space within and without the walls of a town.

381. **vam; vam; ἔμ, Fμ; vom; vomit.**

ἐμ-έω, to vomit; **ἐμ-eros**, **ἐμ-εσις**, a vomiting; **ἐμ-ετικός**, inducing to vomit, *emetic*.

vōm-o, to vomit, (compd. w. *com, e, pro, re*); **vōm-ito** (freq.), to vomit often; **vōm-itus**, **vōm-ītio**, a vomiting.

382. This number is related to No. 377, since from the idea 'like,' the idea of like parts or halves is naturally developed.

ἡμί-, insep. prefix, half-; **ἡμί-ους**, half.

sēmi-, half-, demi-, *semi-*; **sēmi-s**, a half; **sē-lībra** (*semi, libra*), a half-pound; **ses-tertius** (*sēmis, tertius*), a sesterce, a small silver coin equal to two and a half asses.

383. **mad; mad; μαδ; mad; be wet, flow.**

μαδ-αρός, melting away; **μαδ-άω**, to be moist or wet.

măd-eo, to be moist, wet, or dripping; **măd-esco** (inch.), to become moist or wet; **mădē-facio**, to wet, moisten, intoxicate; **măd-idus**, moist, soaked, intoxicated; **mă-no** (?) (prob. for *mad-no*), to flow, run, (compd. w. de, dis, e, per, re).

384. makh; —; **μαχ**; **mac**; kill, slaughter.

μάχ-ομαι, to fight; **μάχ-η**, battle, [*logomachy*, from λόγος, μάχη]; **μάχ-ιμος**, warlike; **πρό-μαχος**, fighting before; **πρό-μαχος** (subst.) a champion; **μάχ-αιρα**, a knife, a sword.

măo-ellum, meat-market; **mac-to**, to slaughter (in sacrifice), to slaughter, kill, destroy.

385. ma; **ma**; **μe**; **me**; pronom. denoting the first person.

με, **ἐμε**, me.

me, **me**; **me-us**, my.

386. ma, **mi**; **mă**; **μe**; **ma**, **me** = *mai*, **men**; measure.

μέ-τρον, a measure, *metre* [-*meter* in compos., e.g., *thermometer* (θερμός, μέτρον)]; **με-τρικός**, of or for measure or metre, *metrical*; **μέ-τριος**, within measure, moderate; **μι-μέ-ομαι**, to imitate, *mimic*; **μί-μη-σις**, imitation, *mimesis*; **μι-μος**, an imitator.

mă-ta (the measuring thing), the goal; **mă-to**, to measure, mete, survey; **mă-tor**, to measure, mark off, encamp, traverse; **mă-tior**, to measure, mete, mark off, encamp, traverse, (compd. w. de, e, per, re), [*immense*]; **men-sūra**, a measuring, *measure*, [*mensuration*, *mensurable*, *commensurate*, *commensurable*]; **men-sa**, a table; **nī-mis** (*nī*-, *ne*-, and root *ma*), beyond measure, too much; **mă-nus** (as the measurer, feeler, shaper), the hand, [*manual*, *manufacture*, *manumit*, *manuscript*]; **mă-nus** (old Latin for *bonus*), good; **immānis** (negative of *mānus*), monstrous, (in size) immense, (in character) frightful, fierce; **mă-ne**, (in good season), the morning, early in the morning; **Mānee**, (the good spirits), manes; **mos** (?) (from this root or from No. 379), (a measuring or guiding rule of life), custom, usage, (in pl. manners, *morals*, character).

387. mag, magh; mah; me; mag; great. From the root *ma* there probably came at an early time three related roots, *mak* (No. 82), *mag*, and *magh*, all three existing together and having the common meaning of extension.

μέγ-as (by-stem *μεγαλο*), great, [*mega-* in compos., e.g., *megatherium*, *megalosaurus*]; *μεί-ζων* (= *μεγ-ίων*), greater; *μεγ-αλύνω*, to magnify; *μεγ-αίρω*, to look at a thing as great or too great, to grudge; *μέγ-εθος*, greatness.

mag-nus, great; *mag-nitudo*, greatness, *magnitude*; *magna-nīmus* (*magnus*, *animus*), great-souled, *magnanimous*; *mā-jor* (= *mag-ior*), greater, *major*, [*majority*, *mayor*]; *maj-estas*, greatness, grandeur, *majesty*; *māg-is*, in a higher degree, more; *māg-ister*, a master, [*magisterial*]; *māgistratus*, *magistracy*, *magistrate*; *māg-istēro*, *māg-istro*, to rule; *mālo* (*māgis*, *volo*), to wish rather, to choose, prefer.

388. smi; smi; me; mi; smile, wonder.

μει-δος, *μει-δημα*, a smile; *μει-δάω*, *μει-διάω*, to *smile*.

mi-ror (to smile upon, i.e., in indication of approval), to *admire*, to wonder at, (compd. w. *ad*, *e*); *mi-rābilis*, wonderful, *admirable*; *mi-rācūlum*, (that which causes to wonder), a wonder, a *miracle*; *mi-rus*, wonderful; *ni-mi-rum* (*ni*, *ne*, *mīrum*), doubtless, certainly.

389. marl; mard (for marl); μελλ, μελ; —; mild.

μείλ-ια, soothing things, propitiations; *μείλ-ιχος*, gentle, kind; *μειλ-ίχιος*, gentle, soothing, *mild*, gracious; *μειλ-ίχια*, gentleness, kindness; *μειλ-ίσσω*, to soothe, to treat kindly.

390. μέλι, honey; μελί-φρων (φρήν), sweet to the mind, delicious; μέλισσά, a bee.

mel (gen. *mell-is* = *melt-is*), honey; *mellifluus* (*mel*, *fluo*), flowing with honey, *mellifluous*.

391. smar; smar; μερ, μαρ; mor; keep in mind.

μέρ-μηρ-α, *μέρ-ιμνα*, care, anxious thought; *μερ-μαίρω*, *μερ-μηρ-ίζω*, to be full of cares; *μέρ-μερα έργα*, warlike deeds; *μέρ-μερ-ος*, peevish, baneful; *μάρ-τυς*, *μάρ-τυρ*, a witness, (later) a

martyr; *μαρ-τύριον*, a testimony, proof; *μαρ-τύρομαι*, to call to witness.

mǣ-mor, mindful of, remembering; *mǣ-mǣr-ia*, *memory*; *mǣ-mǣr-ialis*, *memorial*; *mǣ-mǣr-o*, to remind of, to relate; *com-mēmōro*, to recall an object to memory in all its particulars, [*commemorate*]; *mǣ-mǣr-ābilis*, *memorable*; *mǣ-mǣr-īter*, from memory, accurately; *mǣr-a*, a delay; *mǣr-or*, to delay, (compd. w. *com*, *de*, *in*, *re*), [*demur*, *demurrage*].

392. *mar*; —; *μαρ*; *mer*; *measure* out, distribute to.

μαίρ-ομαι, (*ἔμ-μορ-α*, *ἔμ-μαρ-ται*), to receive as one's portion; *μέρ-ος*, *μέρ-ις*, a part, share; *μερ-ίζω*, to divide; *μόρ-ος*, fate, destiny; *μοῖρ-α*, part, share, destiny, one's due; *μόρ-α*, a division (of the Spartan army); *μόρ-σιμος*, appointed by fate.

mǣr-eo, *mǣr-eor* (to receive as one's share), to deserve, *merit*, *earn*, obtain, (compd. w. *de*, *e*, *pro*); *mǣr-ītum*, that which one deserves, reward, punishment, *merit*; *merx*, (the gainful thing), merchandise; *com-mer-cium*, *commerce*; *mer-o-ēs*, hire, pay, recompense; *mer-o-or*, to trade, (compd. w. *com*, *e*, *prae*); *mer-cans* (pres. part.), trading, [*mercantile*]; *mer-cans* (subst.), a buyer, purchaser, [*merchant*, *merchandise*]; *mer-o-ātor*, a merchant; *mer-o-ēnārius*, *mer-o-ennārius* (in old Mss.), doing anything for reward or pay, *mercenary*.

393. *mar*; *mar*; *μαρ*, *μop*, *μαρ*, *μop*; *mor*, *mar-c*; waste away, die.

βρο-τός, *μop-τός*, mortal; *ἀ-μβρο-τος* (*ἀ-μβρόσιος*), immortal; *ἀ-μβροσ-ία*, *ambrosia*, the food of the gods; *μαρ-αίνω*, to put out or quench, pass. to waste away, [*amaranth*]; *μαρ-ασ-μός*, *μάρ-ανσις*, decay.

mǣr-ior, to die, (compd. w. *de*, *e*, *in*, *inter*, *prae*); *mors*, death, [*murder*, *mortify*]; *mor-tālis*, *mortal*; *mor-bus*, a sickness, disease; *mor-bidus*, sickly, diseased, *morbid*; *mar-o-eo*, to wither, to be feeble; *mar-o-esco* (inch.), to wither, to become feeble.

394. *mad*; *madhjas*; *μεθ*; *med*, *mid*; middle.

μέσος (= *μεθ-jos*), *μέσος* (a still further weakened form), middle; *μεσσηγύς*(ς), *μεσηγύς*(ς), between.

mēd-ius, *middle*, *mid-*, [*midst*]; mēd-ium, the *middle*, a *medium*; mēd-io, to divide in the *middle*, to be in the *middle*, [*mediate*]; med-iator, a *mediator*; mēd-iocris, *middling*, ordinary, *mediocre*; di-mid-ius (*dis*, *midius*), *half*; di-mid-io, to divide into halves, to *halve*; mēditerraneus (*medius*, *terra*), *midland*, *inland*, *mediterranean*; meri-dies (for *medi-dies*), *mid-day*, *noon*; mēridiānus, of or belonging to *mid-day*, *meridian*; mēridionālis, *southern*, *meridional*.

395. ma; mā; (st.) μην; men; measure.

μήν, μής, μέis, a *month*; μή-νη, the *moon*; μην-ιαῖος, *monthly*. mens-is, a *month*; -mestris, (= *mensitris*); bi-mes-tris, of two months duration; tri-mes-tris, of three months; mens-truus, *monthly*, *menstrual*.

396. ma; mā; μα, μη; ma; measure, fashion, make.

μή-τηρ, μά-τηρ, a *mother*; μα-ία, good *mother*.

mā-ter, a *mother*; mā-ternus, *maternal*; mā-trimōnium, marriage, *matrimony*; mā-trōna, a married woman, wife, [*matron*]; mā-trix, a breeding-animal, a public register; mā-tricula (dim.), a public register, [*matriculate*]; mā-teria, mā-teries, *matter*, materials, wood; mā-teriālis, of or belonging to *matter*, *material*.

397. mlk; mlç; μυ; misc; mix.

μίγ-ω, μίγ-νυ-μι, to *mix*; μίγ-α, μίγ-δα, μίγ-δην, confusedly; μίγ-ας, mixed pell-mell; μίξ-ις, a *mixing*.

miso-oo, to *mix*, *mingle*, (compd. w. ad, com, inter, re); miso-ellus, mixed; miso-ellāneus, mixed, *miscellaneous*; mis-tio, mix-tio, mis-tura, mix-tura, a *mixing*, a *mixture*; prō-miso-uus, mixed, *promiscuous*.

398. ma, mi; mī; μν, με; man, min, men; diminish.

μν-ῦθω, to make less, become less, *perish*; μίν-νθα, a *little*, a short time; μν-νθάδιος, short-lived; με-ίωω, less; με-ίωω, to diminish.

man-ous, maimed; men-da, men-dum, a fault, a defect; men-dōsus, full of faults, faulty; ē-men-do, to *amend, emend, mend*; men-dīcus, beggarly; men-dīcus, a beggar, a *mendicant*; men-dīco, men-dīcor, to beg; mīn-uo, to diminish, (compd. w. com, de, di, in), [*diminish, mince*]; mīn-ūtus, small, *minute*; mīn-ūtum, the smallest piece of money, pl. very small parts, [*minute*]; mīn-or, mīn-us, less, [*minor, minus*]; mīn-īnus, very little, least, [*minimum, minim*]; mīn-īster, adj., (a double comparative in form, from *minus* and compar. ending -ter, Gr. -τερο-ς), serving; mīn-īster (subst.), a servant, a *minister*, [*minstrel*]; mīn-īstērium, service, *ministry*; min-īstro, to serve, supply, *minister*, (compd. w. ad, prae, sub).

399. μορ-μύρ-ω, μυρ-μύρ-ω (formed by redupl. from μύρ-ω), (of water) to roar and boil.

mur-mur (formed perhaps by onomatopoeia), a *murmur*, rushing, roaring; mur-mūr-o, to *mur-mur*, rustle, roar.

400. mu; mu; μν; mu; bind, close. (Cf. No. 380.)

μύ-ω, to close (eyes, mouth); μύ-σις, a closing (of the lips, eyes, etc.); μν-ίνδα, blindman's-buff; μύ-ωψ, blinking, short-sighted, [*myops, myope, myopy*]; μν-χός, the innermost place or part; μν-έω, to initiate into the mysteries, to instruct; μύσ-της (fem. μύσ-τις), one initiated; μυσ-τήριον, a *mystery* or secret doctrine; μν-άω, to compress the lips; μύ-ζω, to murmur with closed lips, to moan; μν-γμός, a moaning; μν-χθίζω, to moan, to sneer; μν-κτήρ, the nose; μνν-δός, μύ-δος, dumb; μύ-ζω, to drink with closed lips, to suck in; μν-ζάω, to suck; μν-ττός, μύ-της, dumb.

mū-tus, dumb, *mute*; mū-tesco (inch.), to become dumb, (compd. w. in, ob), mū-tio, muttio, to *mutter*; mu-ssō, mu-ssūto (intens.), to speak low, to *mutter*.

401. mus; mush; μω; mus; steal. (Cf. No. 403.)

μν-ία (for μυσ-ία), a fly.

mu-sca, a fly, [*midge, mosquito, musquito*].

402. **mar, mal**; —; **μῦλ; mol**; rub, grind.

μύλ-η, μύλ-ος, a mill, a millstone, [*meal*]; **μύλ-ωθρός**, a miller;
μύλ-αι, μύλ-όδοντες, μύλ-ῖται, the molar teeth, the grinders.

μῶλ-ο, to grind; **μῶλ-α**, a mill, millstone, *meal*; **mol-āris**, of a mill, of grinding, *molar*; **im-mōl-o** (*in, mola*), to sprinkle a victim with sacrificial meal, to sacrifice, to *immolate*.

403. **mus; mush**; **μῦς; mus**; steal. (Cf. No. 401.)

μῦς, a mouse, a muscle (shell-fish).

mus, a mouse; **mus-cūlus** (dim.), a little mouse, a sea *muscle* (*mussel*), a *muscle* (of the body), [*muscular*]; **mus-cip-ūla, mus-cip-ūlum**, (*mus, capio*), a mouse-trap.

404. Perhaps these words are from the root **mu** (No. 400).

μωρός, dull, foolish; **μωρία**, folly; **μωρόομαι**, to become dull, be stupefied; **μωραίνω**, to be silly, to be foolish.

mōrus, foolish; **mōrōsus**, self-willed, peevish, *morose*.

405. **ὄμβρος**, rain; **ὄμβριος**, rainy; **ὄμβρέω**, to rain.

imber, rain, a rain-storm, a shower of rain; **imbrex**, a hollow tile, pantile (used in covering roofs, for conducting off the rain).

406. **ὤμός**, raw, fierce; **ὤμότης**, rawness, fierceness.

amārus, bitter.

407. **ὤμος**, the shoulder; **ὤμοπλάτη**, the shoulder-blade.

hūmērus (incorrectly spelled **hūmērus**), the upper part of the arm, the shoulder.

P

p; r; ρ; r (sometimes **l**).

408. **ar; ar; ἄρ; ar**; fit, join closely. The Indo-European root *ar* has the fundamental meaning of motion in the direction of something. From this arise the meanings of attaining a goal, close union, fitness, closeness, narrowness. The root *ar* is in Sanskrit retained unchanged in form. In Greek it appears under three forms, **ἄρ, ἐρ, ὀρ**; and to each of these forms a definite meaning is attached, to the one with *a* that of fit-

ting (No. 408) and ploughing (No. 410), to the one with *ε* that of rowing (No. 411), to the one with *ο* that of raising or arousing (No. 414). Comparing the Latin words, *artus*, *rēmus*, *oriōr*, we find a similar special meaning attached to each of the corresponding vowels.

ἀρ-αρ-ίσκω, to join, to fit together, to be joined closely together, to fit or suit; *ἀρ-μενος*, fitting, fitted or suited; *ἀρ-θρον*, a joint, (pl. limbs); *ἀρ-τύω*, to prepare; *ἀρ-τύς*, *ἀρ-θμός*, a bond, friendship; *ἀρ-ιθμός*, a number, a numbering; *ἀρ-ιθμητικός*, of or for numbering; *ἡ ἀριθμητική* (sc. *τέχνη*), *arithmetic*; *ν-ήρ-ιτος*, *ν-ήρ-ιθμος*, *ἀν-ἀρ-ιθμος*, countless; *ἀρ-μός*, a joint, the shoulder-joint; *ἀρ-τῆ*, just, exactly; *ἀρ-τιος*, suitable, exactly fitted; *ἀρ-τίζω*, to prepare; *ἀρτ-*, insep. prefix, used to strengthen the meaning of its compound; *ἀρ-είων*, better; *ἀρ-ιωτος*, best; *ἀρ-έσκω*, to make good, make amends, please; *ἀρ-ετή*, goodness, excellence, manhood, valor; *ἀρ-εάω*, to be fit or proper; *ἐπί-ηρ-ος*, fitting exactly; *ἀρα* (*ἀρ*, *ρά*), then, straightway.

ar-ma, armor, *arms*; *ar-mo*, to arm, [*army*, *armada*]; *ar-matūra*, armor, [*armature*]; *ar-mus*, the shoulder, the arm; *ar-tus*, fitted, close, narrow, severe; *ar-tum*, a narrow place; *ar-te*, closely; *ar-tus*, a joint, (pl. limbs); *ar-ticūlus* (dim.), a joint, (of discourse) a part, a division, *article*; *ar-ticūlo*, to utter distinctly, to *articulate*; *ars*, skill in joining something, skill in producing, occupation, *art*, [*artist*, *artisan*, *artifice*, *artificer*, *artificial*, *artful*, *artless*, *artillery*]; *in-ers* (*in*, *ars*), unskilled in any art, inactive, *inert*, [*inertia*]; *sollers*, *solers* (*sollus* [old word meaning 'entire'], *ars*), [having all art], skilled, intelligent.

409. *ark* (expanded fr. rt. *ar*); —; —; —; spin.

ἀράχ-νης, a spider; *ἀράχ-νη*, a spider, a spider's web; *ἀράχ-νων*, a spider's web.

arā-neā (= *araknea*), a spider, a spider's web; *arā-neus*, a spider; *arā-neum*, a spider's web.

410. *ar*; —; *ἀρ*; *ar*; move, plough.

ἀρ-ώω, to plough; *ἀρ-οτήρ*, a ploughman; *ἀρ-οτος*, a crop or cornfield, ploughing, seed-time; *ἀρ-ορπον*, a plough; *ἀρ-ορπα*, tilled land.

ǣr-o, to plough, [*arable*]; ǣr-ātor, a ploughman; ǣr-atio, a ploughing; ǣr-ātrum, a plough; ar-vus, ploughed, arable; ar-vum, an arable field; ar-mentum(?), cattle for ploughing, a drove, a herd.

411. ar, ra; ar; ip; ra, re; move, move with oars. (Cf. No. 408.)

ἀμφ-ήρ-ης, fitted on both sides, with oars on both sides; ἀλι-ήρ-ης, sweeping the sea; τρι-ήρ-ης, a galley with three banks of oars, a trireme; πεντηκόντ-ορο-ς, a ship of burden with fifty oars; ἐρ-έ-της, a rower; ὑπ-ηρ-έ-της, an under-rower, under-seaman, servant; εἰρ-εσία, ἐρ-εσία, a rowing, a crew; ἐρ-έσσω, to row; ἐρ-εμὸν, an oar.

rā-tis, a raft, boat, vessel; rē-mus, an oar, [*rudder*]; rē-migium, a rowing, the oars, the rowers; tri-rē-mis (adj.), having three banks of oars; tri-rē-mis (subst.), a vessel having three banks of oars, a *trireme*.

412. var; —; ip, Fep; ver; speak.

εἶρ-ω, to say, (ἐρ-έω, εἶρ-ηκα [for ἔ-Fρη-κα], ἐπρήθην, ῥη-τός [for Fρη-τός]); ῥή-τωρ, a public speaker; ῥη-τορικός, *rhetorical*; ἡ ῥη-τορικὴ (sc. τέχνη), *rhetoric*; ῥή-τρα, a verbal agreement, an unwritten law, a law; ῥή-μα, a word; ῥή-σις, a speaking, speech; εἰρήνη, peace.

ver-bum, a word, a verb; ver-bālis, verbal; ver-bōsus, full of words, *verbose*; ad-verbium, an *adverb*; prōverbium (*pro, verbum*), a *proverb*.

413. var; —; —; —; cover.

εἶρ-ος, ἐρ-ω-ν, wool; ἐρ-ίν-εος, ἐρεούς, woollen.

vell-us, a fleece, *wool*; vill-us, shaggy hair.

414. ar; ar; op; or; arouse, rouse one's self, rise. (Cf. No. 408.)

ὀρ-νυμι, ὀρ-ίνω, ὀρ-θύνω, to stir up, excite, arouse; ὀρ-ούω, to rise and rush violently on or forward; ἀν-ορ-ούω, to start up; οὐρ-ον, a boundary; δίσκ-ουρ-α (pl.), a quoit's cast.

ὄρ-ior, to stir one's self, to rise, to have one's origin from, (compd. w. ab, ad, com, ex, in, ob, sub); or-tus, a rising, origin,

birth; *abortus*, *abortio*, a premature birth, *abortion*; *ὄρ-ιενς*, the rising sun, the East, the *Orient*; *ὄρ-ιεντάλις*, *oriental*; *ὄρ-ίγο*, birth, *origin*, [*aborigines*, *aboriginal*]; *ὄρ-ίγινάλις*, primitive, *original*.

415. *var*; —; *ὄρ*, *Fop*; *ver*; be watchful, wary.

ὄρ-ομαι, to watch; *ὄρ-ος*, a watcher, guardian; *ἐπί-ορ-ος*, a guardian; *φρουρός* (*προ-ορός*), a watcher; *φρουρά*, a looking out, a watch, guard; *τιμά-ορο-ς*, *τιμωρός*, upholding honor, helping, avenging, punishing; *πυλα-ωρός*, *πυλωρός*, a gate-keeper; *θυρ-ωρός*, a door-keeper; *ὦρα*, care, heed; *ὄρά-ω*, to see; *ὄρα-μα*, a sight, [*cosmorama* (*κόσμος*, world), *diorama* (*διά*, through), *panorama* (*πᾶν*, all)]; *ἀ-όρα-τος*, invisible.

ῥέρεορ, to reverence, to fear; *ῥέ-ῥέρεορ*, to honor, *reverence*, *revere*, [*reverent*, *reverend*]; *ῥέρ-ῥεουνδς*, feeling shame, modest.

416. *ὄρ-μή*, 1. a violent movement onward, a rush, an attack; 2. the first stir or start in a thing, effort, attempt; 3. a start on a march, etc.; *ὄρ-μάω*, to set in motion, to urge on, (more commonly intrans.), to hurry on, to start; *ἀφ-ορ-μή*, *ὄρ-μη-τήριον*, a starting-place, an incentive.

417. *ὠρυγ-ή*, *ὠρυθμός*, a howling, a roaring.

ῥῆγ-ιο, to roar, to bellow; *ῥῆγ-ίτις*, a roaring.

418. *var*; *var*; —; —; cover.

οὐρ-ανός (*ὦρ-ανός*, *ὀρ-ανός*), the vault or firmament of heaven, a ceiling, the roof of the mouth, palate; *οὐρ-άνιος*, heavenly; *Οὐρανίωτες*, the gods.

419. *ῥίγ-ος*, frost, cold; *ῥίγ-ιον*, more frosty or cold, more horrible; *ῥίγ-έω*, to shudder with the cold, to shudder at anything; *ῥίγ-σω*, to be cold, to shiver from frost or cold.

frig-us (subst.), cold; *frig-eo*, to stiffen with cold, to be cold; *frig-idus*, cold, *frigid*.

420. *ρίζ-α*, a root.

radix, a root, [*wort*, *radical*].

421. sru; sru; ρυ, σρυ; ru, rou, ro; flow, break forth, come out with vehemence.

ῥέ-ω (ῥεύ-σω, ἐ-ῥήνυ-ν), to flow, to run; ῥέ-ος, ῥεύ-μα, ῥο-ή, a stream; ῥύ-σις, ῥεύ-σις, a flowing; ῥύ-τός, flowing; ῥευσ-τός, made to flow, fluctuating; ῥεῖθρον, ῥέ-εθρον, a stream, the bed of a stream; ῥύ-αξ, a stream that bursts forth, esp. a stream of lava; ῥύ-μη, the force, swing, rush of a body in motion; ῥυ-θμός, any motion, esp. a regular, recurring, vibratory motion, time (in music), *rhythm*. From the root ρυ comes the stem ρω. ῥώ-ομαι, to move with speed or violence, to rush; ῥώ-ννυμι, to strengthen, to put forth strength; ῥώ-μη, strength, force; Ῥώ-μη, Rome; ἐ-ρω-ή, a quick motion, rush; ἐ-ρω-έω, to rush, rush forth.

Ru-mo, an older name of the Tiber; **Ro-ma** (= *Srou-ma*, *Rou-ma*, stream-town), *Rome*; **ru-o** (= *srou-o*), to rush down, fall down, go to ruin, (compd. w. com, de, di, e, in, ob, pro, sub, super); **ru-ina**, a falling or tumbling down, *ruin*.

422. svar, sar; sar; σερ, ἑρ, ἑρ, σερ, ερ, ἀερ; ser, sre, sor; swing, hang, bind; (Latin) arrange, put together.

σερ-ά, a rope; ὄρ-μος, 1. a chain, necklace, 2. a roadstead, anchorage, place where the ships swing or ride at anchor, where ships are bound or fastened, 3. = ἑρ-μα, ear-ring; (ὄρμος, with the second signification, is by some referred to ὀρμάω, No. 416); ὀρ-μαθός, a string or chain (as of beads, etc.); ὀρ-μία, a fishing-line; ἑρ-μα, an ear-ring (prob. of strung pearls); ἑρ-μα, prop, support, ballast, (prob. belongs with this root); εἶρ-ω (simple verb rare; compds. w. ἀν-, δι, εν, ἐξ, σύν), to fasten together in rows, to string; εἶρ-μός, a train, series (as of things bound or fastened together); εἶρ-επος, bondage; ἀείρ-ω [Ionic], (Att. αἶρ-ω, Aeol. ἀέρω), to raise, to lift; ἄορ, a hanger, a sword; ἀορ-τήρ, a strap over the shoulder to hang anything to; αἰώρα, a sword-belt; αἰώρα, a machine for suspending bodies, a being suspended or hovering in the air, oscillation; ἀρ-τάω, to fasten to or hang one thing upon another; ἀρ-τάνη, that by which something is hung up, a rope, cord.

sēr-o, to join or bind together, to plait, to entwine, (compd. w. ad, de, dis, ex, in, inter, pro, sub, trans), [*insert*]; **disserto** (freq. fr. *dissēro*), to discuss, to treat, [*dissertation*]; **in-sēr-to** (freq. fr. *insēro*), to put into, to insert; **ser-mo** (may be referred to No. 422 or to No. 423), a speaking, discourse, [*sermon*]; **ser-tum** (rare in sing., freq. in pl.), a wreath of flowers; **sēr-ies**, a row, succession, *series*; **rē-te** (= *sre-te*), a net; **rē-ticūlum** (dim.), a little net, [*reticule*]; **rē-ticulatus**, made like a net, *reticulated*; **circum-rētio**, to enclose with a net, ensnare; **ir-rē-tio**, to take in a net, catch, ensnare, hinder; **sēr-a**, a bar for fastening doors; **ob-sēr-o**, to bolt, bar, fasten; **rē-sēr-o**, to unlock, unclosed, open; **ser-vus**, slavish; **ser-vus**, **ser-va**, a slave, a *servant*; **ser-vitium**, slavery, the class of slaves, [*service*]; **ser-vitūdo**, *servitude*; **ser-vilis**, slavish, *servile*; **ser-vio**, to be a servant or slave, to *serve*, (compd. w. ad, de, in, sub); **sors** (?), anything used to determine chances, a lot, (*sēro* : *sors* = *fēro* : *fors*); **sor-tio** (?), **sor-tior** (?), to cast or draw lots; **con-sors** (?), having an equal share with another or others, partaking of in common; **con-sors** (?) (subst.), a sharer, partner, *consort*; **ex-sors** (?), without lot, having no share in.

423. svar; svar; sup; sur; tune, sound.

σῦρ-ιγξ, a musical pipe; **σῦρ-ῥῶ**, to pipe, to make any whistling or hissing sound; **σῦρ-ιγμός**, a shrill piping sound, a hissing.

ab-sur-dus, 1. out of tune, giving a disagreeable sound, harsh, 2. incongruous, silly, *absurd*; **su-sur-rus**, a humming, whispering; **su-sur-ro**, to hum, buzz, whisper.

424. ὥρα, any limited time or period (as fixed by natural laws and revolutions), whether of the year, month, or day, a season, spring-time, part of a day, hour, the right or fitting time; **ἔπος**, time, a year; **ὥρασι**, in season; **ὥραϊος**, timely, seasonable; **ἄπος**, untimely.

hōra, (lit. a definite space of time fixed by natural laws), an *hour*, a *season*.

421. sru; sru; ρυ, σρυ; ru, rou, ro; flow, break forth, come out with vehemence.

ῥέ-ω (ῥεύ-σω, ἐ-ῥήνυ-ν), to flow, to run; ῥέ-ος, ῥεύ-μα, ῥο-ή, a stream; ῥύ-σις, ῥεύ-σις, a flowing; ῥύ-τός, flowing; ῥευσ-τός, made to flow, fluctuating; ῥεῦθρον, ῥέ-θρον, a stream, the bed of a stream; ῥύ-αξ, a stream that bursts forth, esp. a stream of lava; ῥύ-μη, the force, swing, rush of a body in motion; ῥυ-θμός, any motion, esp. a regular, recurring, vibratory motion, time (in music), *rhythm*. From the root *ρῡ* comes the stem *ρῡ*. ῥώ-ομαι, to move with speed or violence, to rush; ῥώ-ννυμι, to strengthen, to put forth strength; ῥώ-μη, strength, force; Ῥώ-μη, Rome; ἐ-ρω-ή, a quick motion, rush; ἐ-ρω-έω, to rush, rush forth.

Ru-mo, an older name of the Tiber; **Ro-ma** (= *Srou-ma*, *Rou-ma*, stream-town), *Rome*; **ru-o** (= *srou-o*), to rush down, fall down, go to ruin, (compd. w. com, de, di, e, in, ob, pro, sub, super); **ru-ina**, a falling or tumbling down, *ruin*.

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hōra, (lit. a definite space of time fixed by natural laws), an hour, a season.

425. **ru**; **ru**; **ῥυ** (ῥ is here a prefixed vowel); **ru**, **rau**; sound.

ῥυ-ομαι, howl, roar; **ῥυ-θμός**, a howling, roaring; **ῥυ-μαγδός**, a loud noise, din.

rū-mor, common talk, *rumor*; **rū-mifacio** (*rumor, facio*), to report; **rau-cus**, **rāv-us**, hoarse; **rāv-is**, hoarseness.

Λ

l; **l**; **λ**; **l**. **L** is sometimes represented by **r**.

426. **al**; —; **ἄλ**; **al**, **ol**, **ul**; grow, make to grow, nourish.

ἄν-αλ-τος, insatiable; **ἄλ-σος**, a grove; ***Ἄλ-τις**, the sacred grove of Zeus at Olympia.

ἄλ-o, to nourish, support; **ἄλ-esco** (inch.), to grow up; **co-alesco** (inch.), to grow together, become united, *coalesce*; **ἄλ-imentum**, nourishment, *aliment*; **ἄλ-imonium**, sustenance, support, *alimony*; **al-tor**, (fem. *al-trix*), a nourisher; **ἄλ-umnus** (adj.), that is nourished; **ἄλ-umnus** (subst.), a foster-son, pupil, *alumnus*; **ἄλ-umna**, a foster-daughter, a pupil; **ἄλ-umno**, to nourish, educate; **al-mus**, nourishing, cherishing, kind; **al-tus** (lit. grown or become great), high, [*old*]; **al-titudo**, height, *altitude*; **ex-al-to**, to elevate, *exalt*; **ἄλ-ἔmentum**, a first principle, *element*; **ἄδ-ῥl-es**, to cause to grow up, to magnify; **ad-ul-tus**, grown up, *adult*; **ἄδ-ῥl-esco** (inch.), to grow up; **ad-ῥl-escens**, **ἄδ-ῥl-escens**, growing up; **ἄδ-ῥl-escens** (subst.), a youth; **sub-ῥl-es**, a sprout, offspring; **ind-ῥl-es**, inborn or native quality; **prō-les** (= *pro-ol-es*), offspring; **obs-ῥl-esco** (inch.), to wear out, fall into disuse, become obsolete; **obs-ῥl-etus**, worn out, *obsolete*.

427. **ἄλλος**, another; **ἄλλως**, otherwise; **ἄλλ-ήλους**, one another; **ἄλλά**, (in another way), but; **ἄλλ-οῖος**, of another kind; **ἄλλ-άσσω**, to make other than it is, to change, exchange; **ἄλλ-ότριος**, of or belonging to another, foreign, strange.

āli-us, another (of many), other, *else*; **ālio**, to another place, elsewhere; **ālia** (sc. *via*), in another way; **ali-as**, at another time; **ālīter**, otherwise; **ali-bi** (contr. fr. *aliubi*), elsewhere; **ali-ēnus**, that belongs to another person, place, object, etc., *alien*; **ali-ēno**, to transfer, *alienate*; **ali-quantus** (*alius, quantus*), somewhat, some; **ali-quando**, at some time, sometimes; **ali-quis** (*alius, quis*), some one, something; **ali-quot** (*alius, quot*), some, several, [*aliquot*]; **al-ter** (a comparative form of *alius*), the other of two, one of two, [*alter, alterative*]; **al-ternus** (adj.), *alternate, alternative*; **al-terno**, to *alternate*; **al-teroor**, to dispute, quarrel, *altercate*; **al-tercatio**, a dispute, *altercation*; **altēr-ūter**, one of two, either; **ad-ul-ter** (*ad, alter*), an *adulterer*.

428. γλυκύ-ς, sweet; γλυκύ-της, sweetness; γλεῦκ-ος, must; ἀ-γλευκ-ής, not sweet, sour.

dul-cis (perhaps from *gulcis*, by dissimilation), sweet, [*dulcet*]; **dul-cēdo**, sweetness.

429. **var**; **val**; **Faλ, Faλ**; **vol**; wind, roll, grind.

εἰλύ-ω, to wind, to twist together; **εἰλύ-ω**, to roll, enfold; **εἰλυ-μα**, a wrapper; **εἰλυ-τρον**, a cover; **ἱλιγέ**, a whirling; **ἱλλά-ς**, a rope; **ὀλοί-τροχος, ὀλοί-τροχος**, a rolling stone; **ὄλ-μος**, a round stone, a mortar; **οἰλαί**, coarsely-ground barley; **ἀλέω**, to grind; **ἄλευρον, ἀλείατα**, wheaten flour; **ἀλέτης**, a grinder; **ἀλε-τός**, a grinding, meal; **ἀλε-τρίβ-ανος**, a pestle; **ἀλο-άω**, to thresh; **ἀλω-ή, ἄλος**, a threshing-floor.

volv-o, to roll, (compd. w. *ad, circum, com, de, e, in, ob, per, pro, re, sub, super*), [*walk, well* (vb.), *convolve, convolution, devolve, evolve, evolution, involve, involution, revolve, revolution, revolt, revolver*]; **vōl-ūto** (freq.), to roll; **vōl-ūbilis**, rolling, whirling, (of speech) rapid, *voluble*; **vōl-ūmen**, a roll, *volume*.

430. **ἔλαιον**, olive-oil; **ἐλαί-α** (Att. **ἐλά-α**), the olive-tree, the fruit of the olive-tree, an olive.

ἐλῆν-μ, oil, olive-oil, [*oleaginous*]; **ὄλινα**, an olive, olive-tree.

431. ἔλος (*Felos*), low ground. -

valles, vallis, a *valley*.

432. ἦλος, a nail; ἔφ-ηλο-ς, nailed on or to; ἐφ-ηλό-ω, to nail on.

vallu-s, a stake, a palisade; vallum, a rampart set with palisades, a fortification; vallo, to surround with a rampart and palisades, (compd. w. circum, com, e), [*circumvallation*]; inter-vallum, the space between two palisades, an *interval*.

433. las; lash; λα, λασ; las; wish, long for.

λά-ω, to wish; λῆ-μα, λῆ-σις, will; λι-λα-ίωμα, to desire earnestly; λε-λίη-μαι (pf.), to strive eagerly; λία-ν, very, exceedingly.

las-o-ivus, playful, wanton, *lascivious*, [*lust*].

434. λαίος, left, i.e., on the left side.

laevu-s, left, i.e., on the left side.

435. λάξ, λάγδην, with the foot; λακ-τίξω, to kick with the heel or foot; λακ-πάτητος, trampled on.

calx, the *heel*; calo-o, to tread under foot; circum-calco, circum-culco, to trample around; con-culco, to crush or bruise by treading; de-culco, to tread down; pro-culco, to tread down, to despise; ex-culco, to tread out or down; in-culco, to tread into or upon, to impress on, to *inculcate*; oo-culco, to trample upon or down; re-calco, to tread again, retrace; calcar, a spur; calo-eus, a shoe; calo-ιτρο, to kick, to be stubborn, [*recalcitrate*, *recalcitrant*].

436. λα-ός, the people; λά-ϊτον, λῆ-ϊτον, the town-hall or council-room; λειτουργός, (λείτος or λείτος, ἔργον), a public servant; λειτουργία, a burdensome public office or duty, any public service, the public service of the gods, [*liturgy*]; λειτουργέω, to perform public duties; βασιλεύς (prob. from rt. βα and Ionic λευ = λαο), a king (as leader of the people).

437. **lu, lav**; —; **laF**; **lu, la**; gain, get booty.

λά-ω, ἀπο-λαύ-ω, to enjoy; **λεία**, Ion. λητή, Dor. λαία, ληίς, **laís**, booty; **ληίζομαι**, to seize as booty; **ληίτις**, she who gives booty, epithet of Athena; **λά-τρης**, a hired servant; **λα-τρεύω**, to work for hire, to serve; **λω-ίων** (for **λω-φίων**), better.

lǎ-crum, gain, [*lucre*]; **lǎ-cror**, to gain; **lǎ-crátivus**, *lucrative*; **lǎ-tro**, a hired servant, a hired soldier, a freebooter, a robber; **lǎ-trōcīmor**, to practise robbery on the highway; **lǎ-trocīnium**, freebooting, robbery, piracy.

• 438. **láp**; —; **λαπ**; **lab**; lick.

λάπ-τω, to *lap* with the tongue, to drink; **λαφ-ύσσω**, to swallow greedily.

lǎb-rum, **lǎb-ia**, **lǎb-ea**, **lǎb-ium**, a *lip*, [*labial*, *labiate*]; **lamb-o**, to lick, *lap*, (compd. w. circum, de, prae, praeter).

439. **λάχ-νη**, soft, woolly hair; **λάχ-νος**, wool; **λαχ-νήεις**, woolly, shaggy; **λαχ-νέομαι**, to grow hairy; **λῆ-νος**, wool.

lā-na, wool; **lā-nū-go**, down; **lā-neus**, woollen; **lā-nicius**, woolly, fleecy.

440. **rag, lag**; —; **λεγ**; **leg**; collect, gather.

λέγ-ω, to pick, collect, count, tell, speak (the meaning 'speak' is the latest, and is developed through the intermediate notion of 'counting one's words'); **λεκ-τός**, chosen, spoken; **λογ-άς**, gathered, chosen; **δια-λέγ-ομαι**, to converse with, [*dialect*, *dialectic*]; **διάλογος**, a conversation, *dialogue*; **κατα-λέγ-ω**, to lay down, to pick out, to recount; **συλ-λογ-ή**, a collecting, levying; **εκ-λογ-ή**, a picking out, election, selection; **λόγ-ος**, a word, speech, reason, [*logarithm* (**λόγος**, ἀριθμός), *logic*, *logomachy* (**λόγος**, μάχη), -logy in compds., e.g., *geology* (**γῆ**, λόγος)]; **λέξ-ις**, a speaking, speech; **λογ-ίζομαι**, to reckon, to consider, [*syllogize*, *syllogism*].

lēg-o, to collect, gather, hear, see, read, (compd. w. ad, com, de, e, inter, per, prae, se, sub), [*lecture*, *collect*, *elect*, *select*]; **di-lig-o** (*dis*, *lēgo*), (to distinguish one by selecting him from others), to esteem highly, to love; **intellēgo**, less correctly

intelligo, [*inter, lēgo*], (to choose between), to perceive, understand, distinguish, [*intelligent, intellect*]; *neg-lēg-o*, less correctly *neg-līg-o*, *neo-lēg-o*, [*nec, lēgo*], (not to gather), to neglect, to slight; *rē-lēg-o*, to collect again, go over again, read again; *leo-tio*, a gathering, a reading, *lection*; *leo-tor*, a reader; *leg-ibilis*, *legible*; *lēg-io*, (prop. a levying), a body of soldiers, a *legion*; *lēg-ionarius*, *legionary*; *di-lig-ens* (prop. esteeming, loving), attentive, *diligent*; *neg-lēg-ens*, *neg-līg-ens*, heedless, *negligent*; *ē-lēg-ans* (another form of *eligens*), luxurious, *elegant*; *rē-lig-io*, in poetry also *rel-lig-io* (by some authorities derived from *religare*), reverence for God (the gods), *religion*; *ool-lēg-a*, one who is chosen at the same time with another, a *colleague*; *ool-lēg-ium*, persons united by the same office or calling, a *college*, a corporation; *leg-ūmen*, (that which is gathered), pulse, any *leguminous* plant; *leo-tus*, a reading; *sūpel-lex* (*supcr, lēgo*), household utensils, furniture; *lig-num*, (that which is gathered), wood, firewood, (*lignum* is by some derived from Sk. rt. *dah*, burn).

441. *li*; —; *lei*; *lev*; smooth, polish.

lei-os, *lev-rós*, smooth, even, level; *lei-ótyis*, smoothness; *lei-aínw*, *lei-aínw*, to smooth, to polish.

lēv-is, smooth; *lēv-itas*, smoothness; *lēv-o*, to smooth, to polish; *lēv-igo*, 1. to make smooth, 2. to make small, pulverize, *levigate*.

442. *lak*; —; —; bend.

léχ-rios, slanting, crosswise; *léχ-rys* (adv.), slanting, crosswise; *lox-ós*, slanting, crosswise, indirect.

lio-inus, bent or turned upward; *obliquus*, slanting, *oblique*; *obliquo*, to turn aside or in an oblique direction; *li-mus*, side-long, aslant; *li-men*, (prop. a cross-piece), a threshold; *ē-li-mino*, to turn out of doors, [*eliminate*]; *sub-li-mis* (etym. dub., perhaps *sub, limen*, up to the lintel; or *sub, levo*), uplifted, high, *sublime*; *li-mes*, a cross-path, boundary, *limit*; *li-mito*, to

enclose within boundaries or limits, to *limit*; **lux-us** (adj.), dislocated; **lux-um**, **lux-us**, a dislocation; **lux-o**, to dislocate, to *luxate*, [*luxation*].

443. **ri, li, lib**; —; **liβ**; **ri, li, lib**. From the fundamental idea 'melt' have been developed two meanings, viz.: 1. flow, drop, melt away, pass away; 2. melt on to, adhere to.

λείβ-ω, to pour, to let flow; **λοιβ-ή**, a drink-offering; **λίψ**, **λίβ-άς**, **λίβ-os**, anything that drops or trickles, a drop, a stream; **λιβ-ρός**, wet; **λείβ-ηθρον**, a wet country or place; **λιβ-άδιον**, a small stream, a wet place; **λίμ-νη**, a pool; **λι-μήν**, a harbor; **λει-μῶν**, a moist, grassy place, a meadow.

ri-vus, a small stream of water, a brook, [*river*]; **ri-vūlus** (dim.), a small brook, a *rivulet*; **ri-vālis** (adj.), of or belonging to a brook; **ri-vāles** (subst.), those who have or use the same brook; **ri-vālis**, a competitor in love, a *rival*; **ri-vo**, to lead or draw off; **de-ri-vo**, to draw off, divert, *derive*, [*derivation*]; **cor-ri-vo**, to conduct streams of water together; **li-no**, **li-nio**, to daub, spread over, (compd. w. *ad*, *circum*, *com*, *de*, *ob*, *per*, *prae*, *sub*, *super*); **li-tus**, **li-tura**, a smearing, anointing; **li-ni-mentum**, smearing-stuff, *liniment*; **li-tus**, the sea-shore; **littēra** (less correctly *litera*), a *letter*, a word, (pl. an epistle); **litterālis**, **literālis**, of or belonging to letters or writing, *literal*; **litteratura**, **literatura**, philology, *literature*; **oblittero**, **oblitero**, to blot out, *obliterate*; **de-le-o**, to destroy; **lib-o**, to take a little of, to taste of, to pour out in honor of a deity, to make a libation, (compd. w. *de*, *prae*, *pro*); **lib-atio**, a *libation*; **lib-um**, **lib-us**, a consecrated cake, a cake; **de-lib-uo**, to besmear, anoint; **Lib-er**, an old Italian deity who presided over planting and fructification, afterwards identified with the Greek Bacchus.

444. **li-no-v**, anything made of flax, linen; **λίνεος** (adj.), of flax, linen.

lin-um, flax, *linen*; **lin-eus** (adj.), of flax, of linen; **lin-ea**, a linen thread, a *line*; **lin-eāris**, of or belonging to lines, *linear*; **lin-eālis**, consisting of lines, *lineal*; **lin-eāmentum**, a line (made

with a pen, pencil, brush, etc.), a feature, *lineament*; **dē-līn-eo**, (lit. to make a line down), to sketch out, to *delineate*; **līn-tēus**, of or belonging to linen or flax.

445. **λῖς, λέων, lion**; **λέ-αινα, lioness**.

leo, lion.

446. **λί-ς** (st. **λι-τ**), smooth; **λιτ-ός**, smooth, plain; **λίσσός-ς**, **λίσ-πος, λίσ-φος**, smooth; **λίσ-τρον**, a tool for levelling or smoothing, a spade; **γλοι-ός**, sticky oil; **γλί-α, γλοι-ά**, glue.

‡ **glu-o**, to draw together; **glus** (for the usual *gluten*), *glue*; **glū-ten, glū-tinum**, glue; **glū-tino**, to glue, (compd. w. *ad, com, de, re*).

447. **lubh**; **lubh**; **λιφ**; **lib, lub**; desire, long for.

λίπ-τω, λίπ-τομαι, to be eager, to long for; **λύψ**, a longing.

lib-et, lūb-et, (impers.), it pleases, it is pleasing; **lib-eo, lūb-eo**, to please; **prō-līb-ium**, desire, pleasure; **lib-ido, lūb-ido**, desire, passion; **lib-er**, doing as one desires, free; **lib-έρο**, to *liberate*; **lib-έratio**, *liberation*; **lib-εράτορ**, a *liberator*; **lib-ertas**, *liberty*; **lib-ertus**, a freedman (in reference to the manumitter); **lib-ertinus** (adj.), of or belonging to the condition of a freedman; **lib-ertinus** (subst.), a freedman (in reference to his condition or class), [*libertine*]; **lib-εράλις**, of or belonging to freedom, noble, *liberal*; **lib-εραλῑtas**, a disposition befitting a freeman, a noble spirit, *liberality*.

448. **lu**; **lu**; **λυ**; **lu**; loose, release, ransom.

λύ-ω, to *loose*, [*lose, -less*]; **λύ-η, λύ-α**, dissolution, separation; **λύ-σις**, a loosing, release, [*analysis*]; **λυ-τήρ**, a deliverer; **λύ-τρον**, a ransom.

lū-o, to loose, release; **rē-lūo**, to redeem; **solvō** (= *se-lu-o*), to loose, (compd. w. *ab, dis, per, re*), [*solve, solution, absolve, absolute, absolution, dissolve, dissolute, dissolution, resolve, resolute, resolution*].

449. **lu**; —; **λυ, λο, λου**; **lu, luv, lav**; wash.

λύ-μα, filth or dirt removed by washing, defilement; **λύ-θρον**, defilement; **λύ-μη**, 1. outrage, ruin, 2. defilement; **λυ-μαίνομαι**, to outrage, to ruin; **λού-ω** (orig. form **λό-ω**), to wash; **λου-τρόν** (= **λοφετρόν**), a bath; **λου-τήρ**, a bathing-tub; **λού-τρον**, water that has been used in washing.

lū-o, to wash, cleanse, expiate, (compd. w. **ab, ad, circum, dis, e, per, praeter, pro, sub**), [*ablution, dilute, dilution*]; **pol-luo**, to defile, to pollute; **lū-tum, lū-tus**, mud, clay, [*lute*]; **lū-to**, to daub with mud or clay; **lu-s-trum** (that which is washed, covered with water or flooded), a muddy place, a haunt or den of wild beasts; **lu-s-trum**, (that which washes out or expiates), an expiatory offering, a period of five years, a *lustrum*, [*lustral*]; **dē-lū-brum**, a temple or shrine (as a place of expiation); **al-lūv-ies**, a pool of water occasioned by the overflowing of the sea or a river; **al-lūv-ius, alluvial**; **dī-lūv-ium, dī-lūv-ies, dī-lūv-io**, an inundation, *deluge*, [*diluvial*]; **lāv-o**, to wash, bathe, *lave*; **lau-tus** (part.), washed; **lau-tus** (adj.), elegant, noble; **lō-tio**, a washing, a *lotion*.

450. **λώβ-η**, maltreatment, outrage; **λω-βάομαι**, to maltreat, outrage; **λωβ-εύω**, to mock; **λω-βητήρ**, a slanderer, a destroyer.

lāb-es, a spot, a stain.

451. **mal**; **mal**; **μλ**; **mal**; be dirty.

μέλ-as, black; **μλ-αίνω**, to blacken; **μολ-ύνω**, to stain.

māl-us, bad; **māl-e**, badly, ill, (in Eng. *male*, *mal*-, e.g., *malevolent*, *maltreat*); **māl-itia**, badness, *malice*; **māl-ignus** (for *maligenus*, from *malus* and *gen*, root of *gigno*), of an evil nature or disposition, *malignant*, *malign*; **māle-fācio**, to do or act wickedly; **mālō-factor**, an evil-doer, *malefactor*; **māle-dīco**, to speak ill of, revile, curse; **māle-dīctio**, evil-speaking, *male-diction*.

452. For this group of words, there is assumed a stem-form *mluva*. *ml* was softened in Greek by means of the auxiliary vowel *o*, while *m* in Latin, being in immediate contact with *l*, was changed into *p*.

μόλυβος, μόλιβος, μόλυβδος, lead; μολ-ύβδαινα, a ball of lead; μολιβοῦς, μολυβοῦς, leaden.

plumbum, lead, [*plumb*, *plumber*, *plumbago*]; plumb-eus, of or belonging to lead, leaden.

453. ul; ul; ὤλ; ul; howl.

ὀλοῦζω, to cry aloud; ὀλογυγή, ὀλογυμός, any loud cry.

ῥῆλα, a screech-owl, [*owl*]; ῥῆλο, to howl, to shriek; ῥῆλα-tus, a howling, wailing, shrieking.

454. οὔλε, hail (a salutation); ὄλος, happiness; ὄλβιος, happy, blessed.

salv-us, safe, [*save*, *salve*, *salver*, *salvage*, *salvation*, *savior*]; salv-eo, to be well; sāl-us, health, safety; sāl-ūbris, healthful, *salubrious*.

455. σάλ-ος, unsteady, tossing motion, the open sea; σαλ-εύω, to toss; σόλ-ος, a quoit.

sāl-um, the open sea.

456. σίαλον, spittle; σίαλος, fat, grease.

salīva, spittle, *saliva*.

457. spal; sphal; σφαλ; fal; deceive, disappoint.

σφάλλ-ω, to make to fall, to mislead; σφάλμα, a false step, a fall; ἀ-σφαλ-ής, firm, sure; σφαλ-ερός, likely to make one fall, ready to fall.

fall-o, to deceive, [*fall*]; fal-sus, *false*; fall-ax, deceitful, *fallacious*; fall-acia, deceit, trick, [*fallacy*].

458. ὕλη, a wood, forest; ὕλεις, woody; ὕλημα, under-wood.

silva, a wood, forest; silvestris, of or belonging to a wood or forest; silvōsus, full of woods, [*syllvan*].

Σ

s; s; σ; s (or usually, when between two vowels, r).

459. as; as; iσ; es. The three principal meanings of this root are probably developed in the following order: *breathe, live, be*. The distinction of this root from the root *bhu* (No. 348) is that the root *as* denotes, like respiration, a uniform, continuous existence, while the root *bhu* implies a becoming. By short and natural steps, we have the successive meanings, *living, real, true, good*.

ει-μί (Aeol. ἐμ-μί = ἐσ-μί), *am, iσ-τί, is; εὖ-εσ-τώ* (εὖ, εἰμί), *well-being; iσ-θλός, good, excellent; εὖς, good, brave, noble; εἰρός, true, real; εἶ-ῥυμος, true; τὸ εἶ-ῥυμον* (as subst.), *the true, literal sense of a word according to its origin, its etymology or derivation, the etymon or root; εἶ-ῥυμο-λογία, the analysis of a word so as to find its origin, its etymology; εἶ-οιμος, ready, certain, real.*

ὄs, *mouth; ὄro, to speak, plead, entreat, (compd. w. ex, per), [oral]; ὄrätio, a speech, oration; ὄrätör, a speaker, orator; oracülum, a divine announcement, an oracle; os-cülum* (dim.), *a little mouth, a pretty mouth, a kiss; os-cülör, to kiss, (compd. w. de, ex, per); os-culatio, a kissing, osculation; orificium* (*os, facio*), *an opening, orifice; orärium, a napkin, handkerchief; cōram* (prob. from *co = cum, os*), *in the presence of; os-cïto, os-cïtor* (*os, cïeo*), *to open the mouth wide, to gape; sum* (= *esum*), *am, (compd. w. ab, ad, de, in, inter, ob; post, potis, prae, pro, sub, super). Whenever s of the stem es comes between two vowels, e is dropped, as in sum, sunt, or s is changed to r, as in eram, ero. essentia, the being or essence of a thing; absens, absent; praesens, present; praesento, to place before, to present; repraesento, to bring before one, to bring back, to represent; sons, (prop. he who was it, the real person, the guilty one) [adj.], guilty, criminal; insons, guiltless, innocent; sonticus, dangerous, serious.*

460. **vas**; **vas**; **ἴσ**, **Fes**; **ves**; cover around, clothe.

ἔν-νυμ, to clothe; **ἔλ-μα**, a dress, a garment, clothing; **ἱ-μάτω**, a piece of dress, a cloak; **ἔσ-θής**, dress, clothing; **ἔ-ανός**, a fine robe; **ἔ-ανός**, good for wear.

ves-tis, clothing, [*vest, vestment, vesture*]; **ves-tio**, to clothe, to vest, (compd. w. circum, com, de, in); **vas** (gen. *vasis*), a vessel, utensil, [*vase*]; **vas-culum** (dim.), a little vessel, [*vascular*].

461. Under this number the root is perhaps the same as of No. 460.

ἑσπερος, evening (subst. and adj.); **ἑσπέρα**, evening; **ἑσπέριος**, **ἑσπερινός** (adj.), toward evening, western.

vesper, the evening, evening-star, the west, [*vesper, vespers*]; **vespéra**, the evening; **vespertinus**, belonging to evening.

462. **sa**; —; **σαο, σω**; **sa**; save, safe, whole and sound.

σάο-ς, **σόο-ς**, **σῶ-ος**, **σῶ-ς**, safe and sound; **σῶ-κος**, strong; **σώ-ζω** (lengthened from **σά-ω**, **σαό-ω**, **σώ-ω**), to save; **σω-τήρ**, a savior, preserver; **ἄ-σω-τος**, without salvation, abandoned.

sā-nus, sound, whole, *sane*; **sā-no**, to make sound, heal, restore; **sā-nitas**, soundness of body, soundness of mind, *sanity*; **in-sā-nus**, unsound in mind, *insane*; **sos-pes** (prob. from **σῶς** and the root *pa*, nourish, or from **σῶς** and *peto*), saving, delivering; **sos-pes** (subst.), a savior, deliverer; **sā-cer**, 1. dedicated to a divinity, sacred, 2. devoted to a divinity for destruction, forfeited, accursed; **sacrum**, a holy or sacred thing, a sanctuary; **sa-cellum** (dim.), a little sanctuary, a chapel; **sa-cro**, to declare or set apart as sacred, to consecrate; **con-sā-cro**, to devote, to consecrate; **ex-sā-cror**, to curse, to ex-ecrate; **ob-sā-cro**, (lit., to ask on religious grounds), to beseech, implore; **rē-sā-cro**, to beseech again, to free from a curse; **sā-crāmentum**, 1. the thing set apart as sacred, the sum deposited by the two parties to a suit, 2. the thing setting apart as sacred, the military oath of allegiance, a solemn obligation or engagement, 3. (in eccl. and late Lat.) something to be kept sacred, a mystery, revelation, *sacrament*; **sā-cerdos**, a priest, a priestess, [*sacerdotal*]; **sancio**, to render sacred or inviolable,

to confirm, to sanction; **sanctio**, an establishing, a decree, ordinance, *sanction*; **sanctifico** (*sanctus, facio*), to make holy or treat as holy, to *sanctify*. (The words *sacer* and *sancio* with their derivatives are by some considered to come from the root *sak*, shown in No. 497.)

463. **sa, si; —; σα, ση; sa, sa-p, se, si; sow.**

σά-ω, σή-θω, to sift; σή-στρον, a sieve.

sē-ro (= *se-s-o*) (*sē-vi, sē-tus*), to sow, plant, beget, bring forth, (compd. w. circum, com, in, inter, ob, pro, re, sub); **sā-tio**, a sowing, planting; **sā-tor**, a sower, planter, father; **in-si-tio**, an ingrafting; **sē-men**, seed; **sē-mīno**, to sow, (compd. w. dis, in, prae, pro, re), [*disseminate*]; **sē-mīnārium**, a nursery, nursery-garden, seed-plot, *seminary*; **saeculum, seculum** (perhaps to be referred to *secus, sēquor*), a race, a generation, an age; **saeculāris, seculāris**, of or belonging to a saeculum, temporal, *secular*; **Sa-turnus**, (the Sower), *Saturn*; **pro-sāpia**, a stock, race.

464. **στλεγγ-ίς, στελγ-ίς, στεργ-ίς**, iron for rubbing or scraping. **strig-ilis**, a scraper. The root is the same as that of No. 465.

465. **strag, strang; —; στραγγ (st.); strag, strang, strig, string.**

This root has two principal meanings: 1. to draw or force through, to press; 2. to strip.

στράγξ, a drop; **στραγγ-εύω**, to force through, to twist, (in middle voice) to turn one's self backward and forward, hesitate; **στραγγ-άλη**, a halter; **στραγγαλ-ιά**, a knot hard to unloose; **στραγγ-αλίζω**, to *strangle*.

string-o, to draw tight, press together, touch, strip off, (compd. w. ad, com, de, dis, in, ob, per, prae, re), [*strong, strain, string, stringent, astringent, strict, stricture, restrict, restriction, constrict, constriction*]; **strang-ίλο**, to choke, *strangle*.

466. **si, siu, siv; siv; sv; su.** The root *si* means 'bind,' *su* means 'sew.'

κασ-σύ-ω (prob. contr. from *κατα-σύ-ω*), **καττύω**, to stitch or sew together like a shoemaker; **κάσ-σύ-μα, κάτ-τυ-μα**, anything stitched of leather; **κασ-σύ-s, κατ-τύ-s**, a piece of leather.

sū-o, to *sew*, (compd. w. *ad*, *in*, *ob*, *prae*, *sub*, *trans*); **sū-tor**, a shoemaker, cobbler; **sū-tūra**, a seam, *suture*; **sū-tōla**, (prop. a sewing together), a cunning device; **sū-būla**, an awl.

467. **σὺς**, **ῥς**, a swine, a pig.

su-s (the prolific animal), a *swine*, boar, *sow*, pig.

468. **σφήξ**, a wasp.

vespa, a *wasp*.

Ξ

ks; ksh; ξ; hs, chs.

469. **ἀλέξ-ω**, to ward or keep off, to help; **ἀλεξήτήρ**, a helper. These words are formed on an expansion of the root **ἀλκ** (No. 3).

470. **ἄξ-ων**, an axle; **ἄμ-αξ-α**, **ἄμ-αξ-α** (**ἄμ** is for **ἄμα**, No. 377), a wagon.

ax-is, an axle-tree, *axle*, *axis*, of the earth, the pole, the heavens. We may consider **ἄξ** as an expanded **ἀγ** (No. 104), and the Latin *ax* as an expanded *ag* (No. 104).

471. **vaks; vaksh; αύξ; —**; increase.

αύξ-ω, **αύξ-άνω**, to increase; **αύξ-η**, **αύξ-ησις**, **αύξ-ημα**, growth, increase. Cf. No. 138. By adding *s*, the root *vag* becomes *vaks* (Sk. *vaksh*), Greek **Feξ**, with prothetic *a* **ἄFeξ**, with a 'thinning' from **Fe** to **v**, **αύξ**.

472. **ἐξ, ἐκ** (Locr. **ἐ**), from out of, out of, forth from.

ex, eo, e, out of, from; **ex-ter**, **ex-térus**, outward; **ex-terior**, outer, *exterior*; **ex-tremus**, outermost, *extreme*; **ex-tra** (contr. from *extera*), (adv.), on the outside, (prep.) outside of, without, beyond, [*extra*]; **ex-trānus**, external, *extraneous*; **ex-ternus**, outward, *external*; **ex-trīnsēcus** (adv.), from without, [*extrinsic*].

473. **ξξ** (from **Feξ**), six; **ἐκ-τός**, the sixth.

sex (from a primitive Graeco-Italic form *svez*), *six*; **sextus**, the sixth.

F

v; v; F; v.

474. αἰές, αἰέν (ἀεί), always, even, for ever; αἰ-διος, everlasting; αἰών, lifetime, an age, a long space of time.

ævu-m, lifetime, age, an age or generation, long time, eternity, [*aye, ever*]; ætas (contr. from *ævitas*), lifetime, age, an age or generation; æternus (contr. from *æviternus*), eternal; æternālis, everlasting, *eternal*.

475. av; av; dF; av, au; hear, attend to, help, treat affectionately or tenderly.

ἀῶ, to hear, to perceive; ἐπ-α-ί-ω, to hear, to understand; ἀ-ί-τας (Dor.), a beloved youth.

au-di-o, to hear, understand, listen to, (compd. w. ex, in, ob, sub), [*audible, audience, audit*]; ob-oe-dio, ob-ē-dio (*ob, audio*), to hearken to, to obey; ob-oe-diens, ob-ē-diens, *obedient*; ἄv-us, a grandfather; ἄv-ia, a grandmother; ἄv-uncūlus (dim.), *uncle*; ἄv-θo, to desire earnestly, to be or fare well; ἄv-ιδus, longing eagerly for something; ἄv-ιδitas, eagerness, *avidity*; ἄv-ἄrus, covetous, avaricious; ἄv-aritia, ἄv-arities, *avarice*; au-deo (for *avideo*, from *avidus*, prop. to be eager about something), to dare, to be bold; audax, daring, courageous, *audacious*.

476. av, va; vâ; aF, Fa; va, ve, a; breathe, blow.

ἀ-ω, ἀ-ημι, to blow, breathe hard; ἀή-της, a blast, gale, wind; ἀ-ελλα, a stormy wind, a whirlwind; αὔ-ρα, air in motion, a breeze; οὔ-ρος, a fair wind; ἀ-ήρ, the lower air or atmosphere, air, [*aerolite* (λίθος), *aeronaut* (ναύτης)]; ἀίσθω, to breathe out; ἀσθ-μα, short-drawn breath, panting, *asthma*; αὔω, to shout, to call aloud; αὔ-τή, a cry, shout, war-cry; αὔ-τέω, to cry, to shout; ἰ-ω-ή, a shout or cry; αὐ-δή, the human voice, speech.

ven-tus, *wind*; **ven-tŭlus** (dim.), a slight wind, a breeze; **ven-tŭlo**, to blow gently, to *ventilate*; **van-nus**, a *fan*, a *van*; **āēr**, the *air*, (prop.) the lower atmosphere; **āērĭus**, **āērĕus**, *aerial*, *airy*, *high*, [*acrate*, *aeriform*].

477. **āŭr-μῆν**, **āŭr-μῆ**, *breath*; **āτ-μός**, *smoke*, *vapor*, [*atmosphere*]. These words are derived from No. 476, the root being expanded by *ar*.

478. **ἔαρ**, **ἦρ** (= *Féar-ap* = *Féap*), *spring*; **ἔαρ-ινός**, of *spring*.

ver (= *ves-er* or *ver-er*), the *spring*; **ver-nus**, of *spring*; **ver-nālis**, of *spring*, *vernal*.

479. **ἰο-v** (= *Fíov*), the *violet*; **ἰώδης** (**ἰov**, **εἶδος**), *violet-like*, *dark-colored*, [*iodine*].

ῥῖola, the *violet*.

480. **ῖ-ός**, an *arrow*, *rust*, *poison*.

virus, a *slimy liquid*, a *poisonous liquid*, *poison*, *virus*; **virulentus**, *poisonous*, *virulent*.

481. **ῖ-ς** (pl. **ἰν-ες**), *sinew*, *strength*; **ἰν-λον**, *nape of the neck*; **ἰφι**, *strongly*, *mightily*; **ἰφιος**, *strong*; **ἰφθίμος**, *strong*, *mighty*, *goodly*.

vis (pl. **vires** for *vīses*), *strength*; **ῥι-δlo**, to treat with *violence*, to *violate*; **virulentus**, *forcible*, *violent*. For these words there is assumed a Graeco-Italic stem *vi*, which, coming from the \sqrt{vi} , *plait*, (No. 482), meant *band* or *cord*, then (like *nervus*, No. 363) *sinew*, and finally *strength*. The stem is expanded in Greek in some forms by *v*, in Latin by *s* (afterwards becoming *r*).

482. **va**, **vi**; **vja**, **va**; **ι**; **vi**; *plait*, *entwine*.

ῖ-rus, *shield-rim*, *felloe of a wheel*; **ἰ-ρέα**, a *willow*, [*withe*].

ῥι-δ-o, to *plait*, *weave*; **ῥι-men**, a *pliant twig*, a *withe*; **vitta**, a *band*, a *fillet*; **ῥι-tis**, a *vine*; **ῥι-tŭm**, (prop. a *twist*), a *fault*, *defect*, *vice*; **ῥι-tŭpéro** (*vitium*, *paro*), to *censure*, *vituperate*.

483. **οἶ-vos** (orig. *Fóivos*), *wine*; **οἶ-vη**, *vine*; **οἶ-vás**, **οἶ-v-αρον**, a *vine-leaf*, a *tendril*; **οἶ-v-άνθη**, *vine-shoot*, *vine-blossom*.

vi-num, *wine*. The Indo-European root is probably *vi* as in No. 482.

484. *ō-is* (orig. *ōfis*), *ōs*, a sheep. (Sk. *av-is*, a sheep.)

ōvi-s, a sheep; *ōvīle*, a sheep-fold.

The Sanskrit *avis*, as an adjective, means *devoted*, *attached*, and is probably derived from the root *av* (No. 475). The sheep may have been called pet, favorite, from its gentleness.

485. *oi-ovó-s*, a large bird. (Sk. *vis*, a bird.)

avis, a bird; *āviarium*, a place where birds are kept, an *aviary*; *au-ceps*, (contr. for *aviceps*, from *avis*, *capio*), a bird-catcher; *augur* (*avis* and Sk. *gar*, to call, show, make known), an *augur*, soothsayer; *augūro*, *augūror*, to act as augur in any matter; *ex-augūro*, to desecrate; *in-augūro*, to practise augury, to consecrate, *inaugurate*; *auspex* (a contraction of *avispez*, from *avis-spicio*), (lit. a bird-seer), an augur, soothsayer; *auspiciūm*, augury from birds, *auspices*, [*auspicious*]; *augūrium*, *augury*, prophecy. The root is probably *va*, *av*, blow, as in No. 476. We may assume the Indo-European stem *avi*, from which came Greek *ōfi* = *ōi*. In Sk. the initial vowel was lost.

486. *ψ-όν* (*ōion*), an egg.

ōvu-m, an egg, [*oval*, *ovate*, *ovary*].

The older Graeco-Italic form was *ōvjo-m*, of which the Roman suppressed the *j*, and the Greek suppressed the *F*.

Spiritus Asper.

A Greek spiritus asper is in the following words the representative of an Indo-European initial *s* followed by a vowel, which *s* is retained in the Sanskrit and the Latin.

487. Prefix *ā-*, *ā-*, *ō-*, with. (Sk. *sa*, *sam*, with). The aspirated form is found in only two words, *ā-θρό-ος* and *ā-πας*; but the so-called *ā* copulative, expressing union, participation or likeness, is very common with the spiritus lenis; e.g., from *ā* copulative and *κοίτη*, bed, we have *ἀκοίτης*, husband, *ἄκουῖς*, wife. This prefix is not related to *σύν*, *ξύν*, or to Latin *com-*, but it is probably akin to *ā-μα* (No. 377) and perhaps to No. 488.

488. *í* in *ἄπαξ* (formed from *í* and the root *παγ*, No. 285), once; *ἰ-πλό-ος*, single.

sim-plex (*sim* = Sk. *sam*, *plico*), *simple*; **singuli**, one to each, separate. These words are derived from a stem *sam*, *sa*, with the meaning *one*, and are probably akin to No. 487 and 377.

489. Pronominal stem, *í*, *Fε* (for *σFε*), *σφε*, (*οῦ*, *οἱ*, *ἐ*), himself, herself, themselves; *ἑ-ός*, *ός*, *σφός*, own, his own, her own, their own; *ἰ-δω-ς*, one's own, private, personal; *ἰ-δω-της*, a private person, one who has no professional knowledge, [*idiot*]; *ἰ-δίω-μα*, a peculiarity, *idiom*.

se, himself, herself, itself, themselves; **suus**, of or belonging to himself, herself, itself, themselves, [*suicide*].

The Spiritus Asper appears in the following words as the representative of an original *j* or *y*, which in Sk. and Latin may be retained or replaced by *i* or *e*.

490. **ya**; **ja**; (st. *ῶ*, fem. *ῶ*, *ῆ*); **i**; pronominal forms.

ῶ-ς, who; *ῶς*, as.

ī-a, he; **e-a**, she; **i-d**, it; **iste** (compounded of two pronominal stems, *i* and *to*), this, that, this of yours, that of yours; **ipse** (*is* and *pse* for *pte*; the suffix *pte* being from the same root as *potis*, No. 314), he himself; **i-bī** (from the pronominal root *i*, with dative ending *bi* [as in *tibi*, *sibi*], in locative sense [as in *ubi*]), there; **ī-ta**, thus; **ī-tem** (from the pronominal root *i* and *-tam*), just so, in like manner, also, [*item*]; **i-dem** (from the pronom. rt. *i* and the demonstrative suffix *-dem*, meaning *just, exactly*), the same, [*identical, identity, identify*]; **ī-tērūm**, (acc. sing. neut. of a comparative form from the pronom. rt. *i*), further, again; **ī-tēro**, to do a thing a second time, to repeat, [*iterate, reiterate*].

In the following words (Nos. 491-495), in Greek a simple vowel is the representative of the Indo-European vowel corresponding to it: *ā*, *ε*, *ο*, representing original *ā*; *ā*, *η*, *ω*, representing original *ā*; *ι* and *υ* representing original *i* and *u*; and the original vowels are retained in Sk. and Latin, sometimes in a fuller form.

491. **vas, us; ush, us; —; us; burn.**

ῥῶ, ῥῶ, to singe; ἄῶ, to kindle.

ūr-o (= *us-o*) (**us-si, us-tus**), to burn, (compd. w. *ad, amb, com, de, ex, in, per, prae*); **us-tor**, a burner of dead bodies; **combūro** (*com, būro* = *ūro*), to burn entirely, to consume; **com-bus-tio**, a burning, *combustion*; **bus-tum**, the place where the bodies of the dead were burned and buried, a tomb.

492. **ῥῶς**, Aeol. **ἄῶς**, Att. **ἑῶς**, the dawn; **Ἑωσ-φόρος**, Bringer of morn, (Lat. *Lucifer*), the Morning-star; **ἄῤῥιο-ν**, to-morrow; **ῥῖ-μι** (adv.), early; **ῥῖ-γένεια**, child of morn; **ῥῆπιος** (adj.), early; **ἄριστον**, morning-meal, breakfast.

aurōra (for *aus-os-a*), the dawn, morning. Of these words the Indo-Eur. rt. is *us*, burn, shine.

493. **i; i; i; i; go.**

"As the root *i* has been expanded in Sk. to *ja*, so Greek *i* has been expanded to *ie*, which occurs in *ἰέναι*. From the same *ja* in a causative sense comes *ἰ-η-μι*, i.e., *ji-jā-mi*, and, with the addition of a *c*, Lat. *jacio*." Curtius.

ἔ-μι (pl. *ἔ-μεν*), to go; **ἔ-ρης, ἔ-τα-μός**, headlong, eager; **ὁ-μος**, a way, path; **ὁ-μη**, the course of a song; **ὁ-τος**, fate, doom; **ἰ-ημι** (causal of *ἔ-μι*), to put in motion, to send.

e-o (pl. *i-mus*), to go, (compd. w. *amb, ab, ad, ante, circum, com, ex, in, inter, intro, ob, per, prae, praeter, pro, re, retro, sub, trans*), [*exit, transient, transit, transition, transitive, transitory*]; **ἔ-τος, ἔ-tio**, a going; **amb-ἔ-tio**, a going round, a soliciting for votes, *ambition*; **ὄ-μες** (*com, eo*), a companion; **i-ter** (for *i-tiner*), a going, a journey, [*itinerant*]; **in-ἔ-tium**, a going in, a beginning, [*initial*]; **in-ἔ-tio**, to begin, to *initiate*; **ex-ἔ-tium**, a going out, destruction; **sēd-ἔ-tio** (*sēd*, i.e., *sine, itio*), a going apart, dissension, *sedition*; **sub-ἔ-tus**, that has come on stealthily or unexpectedly, sudden, unexpected; **ὄ-ἔ-tus, co-ἔ-tus**, a coming together, an assemblage; **pra-ἔ-tor** (for *prae-itor*), a leader, a *praetor* (*pretor*); **jā-c-ἔ-io**, (to make go, cause to go, hence), to throw, (compd. w. *ab, ad, circum, com, de, dis, e, in, inter, ob,*

prae, pro, re, sub, super, trans), [*adjective, conjecture, dejected, eject, inject, interject, interjection, object, project, project, reject, subject, subject*]; *amiclo* (*am* = *ambi*, *jacio*), to throw around, to wrap about; *amictus*, an outer garment, clothing; *jao-to* (freq.), to throw, to hurl; *jao-tira*, that which is thrown overboard, loss; *jao-tilus* (adj.), that which is thrown, cast, or hurled; *jao-tilum*, a net, a dart; *jao-tilor*, to hurl a javelin, to throw, [*ejaculate*]; *obex* (*ob*, *jacio*), a bolt or bar, a barrier; *jao-oo* (intrans. of *jacio*), (lit. to be thrown or cast, hence), to lie, (compd. w. *ad*, *circum*, *inter*, *ob*, *prae*, *sub*), [*adjacent, circumjacent*]; *Jānus*, an old Italian deity (the month of January, as the beginning of the year, was sacred to him, as were also the beginnings of things in general; and the doors of houses were under his special protection); *Jānuarius* (adj.), of or belonging to Janus; *Jānuarius* (sc. *mensis*), *January*; *jā-nua*, a door; *jānitor*, a door-keeper, a *janitor*.

494. *is*; *ish*; *is*; —; wish, long for.

is-ops, will, desire; *i-mepos*, a longing or yearning after.

495. *oīs*, the ear.

aur-is (= *aus-is*), the ear, [*aurist, auricular*]; *aus-culto* (freq.), to listen to, give ear to, [*auscultation*]. The Indo-Eur. rt. of these words is probably *av* (shown in No. 475). By adding *s* we have the stem *aus* shown in the Latin *auris* (= *ausis*).

PART III.

Irregular Substitution of Sounds.



k; k, p; π; qu.

496. vak; vak'; Fπ; vōc, vec; sound, speak, call.

ž-(F)ειπον, ειπον, I spoke, I said; žπ-ος, a word, (pl.) epic poetry; žπ-ικός, *epic*; ὄψ, a voice; εν-ση, a cry, voice, sound.

vox (st. *vōc*), a *voice*, sound; **vōc-o**, to call, (compd. w. a, ad, com, de, e, in, pro, re, se), [*convoke, evoke, invoke, provoke, revoke*]; **vōc-ābulum**, an appellation, name, [*vocabulary*]; **vōc-ālis**, that utters a voice, *vocal*; **vōc-ātio, vōc-ātus**, a calling, summoning, [*vocation, avocation, convocation, invocation, provocation, revocation*]; **vōc-ifēror** (*vox, fero*), to cry out, *vociferate*; **con-vic-ium** (= *con-vec-ium*), a violent or loud noise, loud or violent reproaching; **invito** (= *in-vic-ito* = *in-vec-ito*), to *invite*, ask.

497. sak; sak'; žπ (for σπ); **sequ, sec, soc;** follow.

žπ-ω, to be about or with; žπ-ομαι, to follow; ž-ση-όμεν (2 aor.), I followed; žπ-έτης, a follower, attendant; ὄπ-λον, an implement, (pl.) arms.

sēqu-or, to follow, (compd. w. ad, com, ex, in, ob, per, pro, re, sub), [*sue, suit, ensue, pursue, sequence, consequent, consequence, subsequent, consecutive, persecute, prosecute*]; **sec-tor** (freq.), to follow continually or eagerly, (compd. w. ad, com, in); **as-sec-la** (ad-sec-la), a follower; **sēqu-ester**, a depositary, a trustee; **sēqu-estro**, to give up for safe-keeping, surrender, [*sequester, sequesterate*]; **sēc-undus**, following, the following in

time or order, the next, the *second*, [*secondary*]; *sĕo-undo*, to favor, to *second*; *sĕo-us*, adv. (prop. following later in rank or order), otherwise; *sĕo-ins* (adj.), sharing, associated; *sĕo-ins* (subst.), a sharer, partner, companion; *sĕo-ialis*, of or belonging to companionship, *sociable*, *social*; *sĕo-io*, to associate, to share a thing with another, (compd. w. ad, com, dis), [*associate*, *association*, *consociate*, *consociation*, *dissociate*, *dissociation*]; *sĕo-ietas*, *society*. -

498. *ik*; —; *ik*; *ic*; hit.

ἵπτομαι, to press hard, to hurt; *ἵψ* (st. *ik*), a noxious worm; *ἵπ-os*, (in a mouse-trap) the piece of wood that falls and catches the mouse, a fuller's press.

io-o, to strike, to hit; *io-tus*, a blow, a stroke, (in prosody or music) a beating time, a beat.

499. *ἵππος* (*ikkos*), a horse; *ἵππό-τα*, a driver or rider of horses, a horseman, knight; *ἵππιος*, of or pertaining to horses; *ἵππεύς*, a horseman; *ἵππό-δρομος*, a chariot-road, race-course, *hippodrome*; *ἵππο-πόταμος*, the river-horse, *hippopotamus*.

ἔqu-s, a horse; *ἔqu-ins*, of or belonging to horses, *equine*; *ἔqu-es*, a horseman; *Equ-ites*, the order of knights; *ἔqu-ester*, of horsemen, of cavalry, *equestrian*; *ἔq-ulto*, to ride, (compd. w. ad, in, inter, ob, per, praeter). The Indo-Eur. root of these words is probably *ak* (No. 2).

500. *rik*; *rik'*; *lik*; *liqu*, *lic*; leave, leave free.

λείπ-ω, *λιμπ-άνω*, to leave; *λείμ-μα*, *λείψ-ανον*, a remnant; *λοιπ-ός*, remaining, the rest; *ἔλ-λειψ-ις*, a leaving out, *ellipsis*, *ellipsis*.

linqu-o (*liqu-i*, *lio-tum*), to leave; *de-linquo*, to fail, to be wanting in one's duty, [*delinquent*]; *re-linquo*, to leave behind, *relinquish*, [*relic*, *relict*]; *de-re-linquo*, to forsake entirely, [*derelict*]; *re-liqu-us*, that is left behind, remaining; *reliquiae*, *reliquiae*, the remains, *relics*; *lio-et* (it is left to one, open to one), is lawful, permitted, (*licet*, being the intrans. to *linquere*, as

pendet to *pendere*, *jacet* to *jacere*), [*licit*, *illicit*]; *lio-entia*, freedom, *license*; *lio-eo*, to be for sale; *lio-eor*, to bid at an auction; *pol-lio-eor*, [to bid or offer largely, cf. No. 317], to offer, to promise; *liqu-eo*, to be fluid or liquid, to be clear or evident; *liqu-esco* (inch.), to become fluid or liquid, to become clear; *liqu-idus*, flowing, fluid, *liquid*, clear; *liqu-or*, to be fluid or liquid, to flow; *liqu-or*, fluidity, a fluid or liquid, *liquor*.

501. **mark**; **març**; **μαρπ, μαπ**; **mulo**; touch, seize.

μάρπ-τω (2 aor. *ἔμαπ-ον*), to catch, seize; *μάρπ-τις*, a seizer, ravisher.

mulo-o, †**mulo-to**, to maltreat, injure; **mulo-eo**, to stroke, to touch lightly, (compd. w. *com*, *de*, *per*, *re*).

502. **ak**; **aç**, **ak-sh**; **óp**; **oc**; see.

√*όπ* (*όπ-ωπ-α*, *όψ-ομαι*), see; *όμ-μα*, the eye, a sight; *όψ*, the eye, countenance; *όψις*, the look or appearance of a person or thing, countenance, sight; *όπ-τήρ*, a spy, a scout; *όπ-ιπεύω*, *όπ-ιπτεύω*, to look around after; *όπ-ή*, an opening, a hole; *όπ-εας*, an awl; *όπ-τικός*, of or for sight, *optic*, *optical*, [*optics*, *optician*]; *όφ-θαλμός*, the eye; *όφ-θαλμία*, a disease of the eyes, *ophthalmia*, *ophthalmy*.

όο-τίλος, an eye, [*ocular*, *oculist*, *daisy*]; *όο-τίλο*, to make to see, to make visible, [*ogle*]; *in-όοτίλο*, to *inoculate*, i.e., to ingraft an eye or bud of one tree into another; *ex-όοτίλο*, to deprive of eyes.

503. *όπ-ός*, juice, (properly) the milky juice which flows naturally from a plant or is drawn off by incision; *σαφ-ής*, clear, sure (prop. of a keen, decided taste); *σοφ-ός*, skilful, intelligent, wise, [*sophist*, *philosopher*]; *σοφ-ία*, skill, intelligence, wisdom; *σοφ-ίζω*, to make wise, to become wise.

sūg-o, to suck; **ex-sūgo**, to suck out; **sūc-us** (*succous*), juice; **sūc-ulentus**, full of juice or sap, *succulent*; **sū-men** (= *sug-imen*, *sug-men*), breast; **sāp-a**, must or new wine boiled thick, [*sap*]; †**sāpo**, *soap*, [*saponaceous*]; **sāp-io**, to taste, to have taste, to

have good taste, to be wise; *săp-iens*, wise, *sapient*; *săp-or*, taste; *săp-ldus*, well-tasted, relishing, savory, wise; *in-săp-ldus*, tasteless, *insipid*.

504. *πέντε*, five; *πέμπ-τος*, the fifth.

quinque, five; *quintus* (= *quinc-tus*), the fifth.

505. *πακ*, *kak*; *πακ'*; *παπ*; *coqu*, *coc*; cook, ripen.

πέπ-ων, cooked by the sun, ripe, soft, tender; *παπ-τός*, cooked; *πέψ-ις*, a ripening, cooking, digestion; *δυσ-πεψ-ία*, indigestion, *dyspepsia*, *dyspepsy*; *πέπ-τω*, to soften or ripen, to cook; *πέμ-μα*, any kind of dressed food, (but mostly in plur.) pastry; *πόπ-αρον*, a sacrificial cake.

οἷqu-o, to cook, (compd. w. *com*, *de*, *dis*, *ex*, *in*, *per*, *prae*, *re*), [*decoction*]; *οἷqu-us* (*οἷquos*, *οἷcus*), a cook; *coqu-ina*, a kitchen; *οἷ-li-na*, (= *coc-lina*), a kitchen, [*culinary*].

506. *κα*; *κα*; *πο*, *κο*; *quo*; pronominal roots.

πό-θι, *πού*, where; *πό-θεν* (Ion. *κό-θεν*), whence? *πῶς* (Ion. *κῶς*), how? *πότε* (Ion. *κότε*), when? *πό-τερος* (Ion. *κό-τερος*), which of two? *πό-στος* (*πόσος*), which in a series? *πο-ῖος* (Ion. *κοῖος*), of what nature, of what sort? *πό-σος* (Ion. *κόσος*), of what quantity?

quo-d, that, because; *quo* (prop. dat. or abl. of *qui*), where, whither; *ἔ-bi* (for *quo-bi*), where; *qua-m* (adverbial acc. of *qui*), how; *quan-do*, when; *ὔter* (for *cu-ter*, or *quo-tero-s*, in form a comparative of *quis*), which of the two, [*whether*]; *ὔterque* (*uter*, *que*), each (of the two), one and the other, one as well as the other; *quo-t*, how many, as many; *quōtiens*, quōties, how often, how many times, as often as, [*quotient*]; *quō-tus*, which or what in number, order, etc., [*quota*]; *quan-tus* (*quam*), how great, [*quantity*]; *quā-lis*, of what sort or kind, [*quality*].

507. *√ρεπ*, say.

ἔ-σπ-ερε, say; *ἔ-ν-ι-σπ-εν*, said.

508. **tark**; —; **τρεπ, τραπ**; **torqu, tore**; turn, wind.

τρέπ-ω (Ion. **τράπω**), to turn; **τροπ-ή**, a turning round; **τρόπ-ος**, a turn, manner, *trope*; **τροπ-ικός**, belonging to a turn or turning, [*tropic, tropical*]; **τροπ-αῖος**, of a turning, of or belonging to a defeat or rout; **τρόπ-αιον**, a *trophy*, a monument of the enemy's defeat (**τροπή**); **τρόπ-ις**, a ship's keel; **τροπ-ήιον**, **τροπ-εῖον**, a press; **τραπ-έω**, to tread grapes; **εὐ-τράπ-ελος**, easily turning, versatile.

torqu-oo, to turn, to twist, (compd. w. com, de, dis, ex, in, ob, per, prae, re), [*torsion, tort, tortoise, contort, contortion, distort, distortion, extort, extortion, retort, retortion*]; **tor-to** (freq.), to torture; **tor-tor**, an executioner, torturer; **tor-tura**, a twisting, *torture*; **tor-tus**, a twisting, winding; **tor-tuosus**, full of crooks or turns, *tortuous*; **tor-mentum**, an engine for hurling missiles, an instrument of torture, *torture, torment*; **torqu-is**, **torqu-es**, a necklace; **toro-ŭlum**, **toro-ŭlar**, a press.

g; g; β; b, v, g.

509. **ga, gva, (g)va-n, ba; -ga, gam; βα; bl, bl-t, bu, (ven), go.**

2 aor. **ἔ-βη-ν**, I went; Hom. pres. part., **βι-βά-ς**, going; (iterative) **βά-σκε**, go; (verbal adj.) **βα-τός**, passable; pres. **βαίν-ω**, I go; **βῆ-μα**, a step, a raised place to speak from; **βω-μός**, an altar (with a base or steps); **βη-λός**, the threshold; **βέ-βη-λος**, allowable to be trodden, profane; **βά-σις**, a stepping, step, *base, basis*; **ἀνά-βα-σις**, a going up; **βά-θρον**, that on which anything steps or stands, a pedestal, step, the ground; **βά-δ-ος**, a walk; **βα-δ-ίζω**, to walk or go slowly, to march; **βέ-βα-ιος**, firm, steady; **βι-βά-ζω** (causal of **βαίνω**), to make to mount, to lift up.

vēn-io, to come, (compd. w. ad, ante, com, de, dis, e, inter, in, ob, per, prae, pro, re, sub, super), [*advent, adventure, convene, convent, event, intervene, invent, inventory, prevent, super-vene*]; **ven-tīto** (freq.), to come often; **ad-vēn-a**, one who comes

have good taste, to be wise; *săp-ians*, wise, *sapient*; *săp-or*, taste; *săp-ŷdus*, well-tasted, relishing, savory, wise; *in-săp-ŷdus*, tasteless, *insipid*.

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quinque, five; *quintus* (= *quinc-tus*), the fifth.

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οἷον, to cook, (compd. w. *com*, *de*, *dis*, *ex*, *in*, *per*, *prae*, *re*), [*decoction*]; *οἷον-ος* (*οἷκος*, *οἷκος*), a cook; *οἷον-ίνα*, a kitchen; *οἷ-λί-να*, (= *coc-lina*), a kitchen, [*culinary*].

506. *κα*; *κα*; *πο*, *κο*; *quo*; pronominal roots.

πό-θι, *ποῦ*, where; *πό-θεν* (Ion. *κό-θεν*), whence? *πῶς* (Ion. *κῶς*), how? *πότε* (Ion. *κότε*), when? *πό-τερος* (Ion. *κό-τερος*), which of two? *πό-στος* (*πόσος*), which in a series? *πο-ῖος* (Ion. *κοῖος*), of what nature, of what sort? *πό-σος* (Ion. *κόσος*), of what quantity?

quo-d, that, because; *quo* (prop. dat. or abl. of *qui*), where, whither; *ἔ-βι* (for *quo-bi*), where; *qua-m* (adverbial acc. of *qui*), how; *quan-do*, when; *ἕ-τε-ρ* (for *cu-ter*, or *quo-tero-s*, in form a comparative of *quis*), which of the two, [*whether*]; *ἕ-τε-ρε* (*uter*, *que*), each (of the two), one and the other, one as well as the other; *quo-t*, how many, as many; *quō-tiens*, quō-ties, how often, how many times, as often as, [*quotient*]; *quō-tus*, which or what in number, order, etc., [*quota*]; *quan-tus* (*quam*), how great, [*quantity*]; *quā-lis*, of what sort or kind, [*quality*].

507. *ῥ-εν*, say.

ῥ-εν-ετε, say; *ῥ-ι-σπ-εν*, said.

508. **tark**; —; **τρειν, τραπ**; **torqu, tore**; turn, wind.

τρέπ-ω (Ion. **τράπω**), to turn; **τροπ-ή**, a turning round; **τρόπ-ος**, a turn, manner, *trope*; **τροπ-ικός**, belonging to a turn or turning, [*tropic, tropical*]; **τροπ-αῖος**, of a turning, of or belonging to a defeat or rout; **τρόπ-αιον**, a *trophy*, a monument of the enemy's defeat (**τροπή**); **τρόπ-ις**, a ship's keel; **τροπ-ήϊον, τροπ-εῖον**, a press; **τραπ-έω**, to tread grapes; **εὐ-τράπ-ελος**, easily turning, versatile.

torqu-oo, to turn, to twist, (compd. w. *com, de, dis, ex, in, ob, per, prae, re*), [*lorsion, tort, tortoise, contort, contortion, distort, distortion, extort, extortion, retort, retortion*]; **tor-to** (freq.), to torture; **tor-tor**, an executioner, torturer; **tor-tura**, a twisting, *torture*; **tor-tus**, a twisting, winding; **tor-tuōsus**, full of crooks or turns, *tortuous*; **tor-mentum**, an engine for hurling missiles, an instrument of torture, *torture, torment*; **torqu-is**, **torqu-es**, a necklace; **toro-ñlum, toro-ñlar**, a press.

g; g; β; b, v, g.

509. **ga, gva, (g)va-n, ba; -ga, gam; βα; bl, bl-t, bu, (ven), go.**

2 aor. **ἔ-βη-ν**, I went; Hom. pres. part., **βι-βά-s**, going; (iterative) **βά-σκε**, go; (verbal adj.) **βα-τός**, passable; pres. **βαίν-ω**, I go; **βῆ-μα**, a step, a raised place to speak from; **βω-μός**, an altar (with a base or steps); **βη-λός**, the threshold; **βέ-βη-λος**, allowable to be trodden, profane; **βά-σις**, a stepping, step, *base, basis*; **ἀνά-βα-σις**, a going up; **βά-θρον**, that on which anything steps or stands, a pedestal, step, the ground; **βά-δ-ος**, a walk; **βα-δ-ίζω**, to walk or go slowly, to march; **βέ-βα-ιος**, firm, steady; **βι-βά-ζω** (causal of **βαίνω**), to make to mount, to lift up.

vēn-io, to come, (compd. w. *ad, ante, com, de, dis, e, inter, in, ob, per, prae, pro, re, sub, super*), [*advent, adventure, convene, convent, event, intervene, invent, inventory, prevent, super-vene*]; **ven-tito** (freq.), to come often; **ad-vēn-a**, one who comes

to a place, a foreigner, a stranger; **ven-tio**, a coming, [*intervention, invention, prevention, supervision*]; **con-ven-tio**, a meeting, *convention*, agreement; **con-tio** (less correctly **concio**) (= *con-ventio*), a meeting, a discourse; **contioñor, concioñor**, to be convened in an assembly, to deliver an oration; **bă-cŭlum, bă-cŭlus**, a staff; **bē-to, bae-to, bī-t-o**, to go, (compd. w. *ad, e, in, inter, per, praeter, re*); **ar-bi-t-er** (*ar = ad, bīto*), one that goes to something in order to see or hear it, a spectator, one who approaches a cause in order to inquire into it, an *arbiter*; **ar-bi-tror**, to hear, judge, believe, *arbitrate*; **ar-bi-trium**, judgment, decision; **ar-bi-trarius**, of arbitration, uncertain, depending on the will, *arbitrary*; **am-bŭ-lo** (= *ambi-bŭ-lo*), to go about, to walk, (compd. w. *circum, de, in, ob, per, re*), [*ambulant, ambulance, ambulatory, amble, perambulate*].

510. —; **gal**; **βαλ, βαλ, βολ**; —; fall, glide, slip away, let slip, let fly, throw.

βάλ-λω, to throw, (*intr.*) to fall; **δια-βάλ-λω**, to throw over or across, to slander; **διά-βολ-ος**, a slanderer, the Slanderer, the *Devil*; **δια-βολ-ικός**, slanderous, devilish, *diabolical*; **βλή-μενος, βλη-τός**, hit; **βλη-μα**, a throw, a missile, a wound; **βέλ-ος**, a missile; **βέλ-εμνον**, a dart; **βελ-όνη**, a point, a needle; **βολ-ή**, a throw, a stroke; **βόλ-ος**, a throw with a casting-net, a net; **βολ-ίς**, a missile, the sounding-lead.

511. **βᾶρύ-s**, heavy; **βᾶρύ-τονος** (**βᾶρύς, τόνος**), deep-sounding, [*barytone, baritone*]; **βᾶρ-os, βαρύ-της**, weight, [*barometer*]; **βαρέ-ω**, to weigh down; **ἐπι-βαρέ-ω**, to weigh down, press heavily upon.

grāv-is (= *gar-uis*), heavy, *grave*, [*grief*]; **grāv-itas**, weight, *gravity*; **grāv-o**, to load, to weigh down, (compd. w. *ad, de, in, prae*), [*grieve, aggrieve, aggravate*]; **grāv-esco** (*inch.*), to become burdened or heavy; **grāv-īdus**, pregnant, laden; **brŭ-tus** (kindred with **βᾶρύς**, perhaps contracted from *bārŭtus*), heavy, dull, irrational, *brute*, [*brutal*].

512. **gl, gvi-v, gvi-g; g'iv; βi; vi, vi-v, vi-g;** live.

βi-os, βi-otos, βi-otḥ, life, course of life, livelihood, [*biography, autobiography, biology*]; **βi-ḍa,** to live.

vīṭ-a, life; **vīṭ-ālis, vital;** **vīv-us,** living, *quick*; **vīv-īdus,** living, animated, *vivid*; **vīv-ax,** tenacious of life, vigorous, *vivacious*; **vīv-ācītas,** natural vigor, liveliness, *vivacity*; **vīv-o,** to live, (compd. w. com, pro, re, super), [*revive, revival, survive*]; **vīc-tus,** that upon which one lives, provisions, *victuals*.

513. **gu; gu; βo; bo;** cry aloud, roar, bellow.

βo-ḥ, a loud cry, a shout; **βo-āa,** to cry aloud, to shout.

bḥ-o, bḥv-o, to cry aloud, to roar; **re-bḥ-o,** to bellow back, resound, re-echo; **bḥv-īnor,** to bellow at, to revile.

514. **gar, gal; gar; βop, βpo; vor** (for *gvor*), **gur, gul, glu;** swallow, devour.

βi-βρώ-σκα, to eat; **βop-á,** meat; **βop-ós,** gluttonous; **βpṵ-μα,** food; **βpṵ-τήp,** eating.

vṛ-o (= *gvoro*), to devour; **dṣ-vṛo,** to swallow down, to *devour*; **vṛ-ax,** swallowing greedily, *voracious*; **vṛ-ācītas,** greediness, *voracity*; **vṛ-āgo,** (that which swallows up), an abyss, whirlpool; **gur-ges,** a raging abyss, a whirlpool, [*gorge*]; **in-gur-gīto,** to pour in like a flood or whirlpool; **gur-gūl-io,** the gullet, windpipe; **gūl-a,** the *gullet*, throat, [*gully*]; **glū-tio,** *gluttio*, to swallow or gulp down, [*glut, deglutition*]; **in-glū-vies,** the crop, maw.

515. **gu; gu; βo; bo;** bellow.

βoūs, an ox, a cow; **βou-κόλος,** a herdsman; **βou-κολικός,** pastoral, *bucolic*.

bḥs, an ox, a cow, [*bos, bossy, bovine*].

k; k'; τ; qu.

516. **τε, and.**

que, and. This particle is probably derived from the interrogative stem (No. 506).

517. τέσσαρες, four; τέτατος, τέτατος, the fourth; τετράκις, four times.

quattuor, quatuor, *four*; quartus, the fourth, [*quarter, quart, quartan, quartette, quarto*]; quāter, four times; quādro, to make square, [*quadrate*]; quadrans, a fourth part, [*quadrant*]; quadrigae (contr. from quadrijugae, quatuor, jugum), a set or team of four; quadrūpēs (quattuor, pes), a four-footed animal, a *quadruped*.

518. √τ, pay.

τί-ω, to pay honor to a person, to honor, to value; τί-νω, to pay a price, (mid.) to have a price paid one, to exact a penalty; τι-μή, honor, value; τι-μάω, to honor, to value; τί-μημα, valuation, census; τι-μη-τής, one who estimates, the censor; τί-σις, payment by way of return or recompense, vengeance.

519. ki; —; τ; qui; interrog. pronom. roots.

τί-ς, τί (interrog. pronoun), *who? what?* τis, τι (indef. pronoun enclitic), any one, anything.

qui-s, qui-d, (interrog. pronoun), *who? which? what?* qui-s, qui-d, (indef. pronoun), any one, anything. These forms are to be referred to *ki*, the weaker form of the interrogative stem; the stronger form is shown under No. 506.

In the following example the corresponding letters are **gh**; **gh**; **θ**; **z**.

520. ghar; ghar; θep; for, fur; hot, warm.

θέρ-ομαι, to become hot or warm; θέρ-ος, summer; θέρ-μός, hot, warm, [*thermometer*]; θέρ-μη, heat; θέρ-μαι (pl.), hot springs; θέρ-μετε (vb.), heat; θέρ-μαίνω, to warm, to heat.

for-mus, for-midus, warm; fur-nus, for-nus, an oven; for-nax, a furnace, an oven; for-ceps (*formus, capio*), (lit. that which takes hold of what is hot), a pair of tongs, pincers, *forceps*.

In Nos. 521 and 522 we find a change of an original **b** or **bh** to Greek **F**.

521. Sk. bhañg' (bhanag'-mi), break, burst; bhang-as, breach.

Greek √Fay. ἀγ-νυμι, to break; ἀγ-ή, breakage, a fragment, the place where the waves break, the beach; ἀ-αγ-ής, unbroken, not to be broken.

522. **bargh, bhrag; —; Φραγ, Φρηγ; frag; break.**

ρήγ-νυμι, to break, break or burst through; **ρήγ-μα**, a fracture, a rent; **ρήγ-μῆς, ρηγ-μῖν**, breakers; **διαρρώξ**, rent asunder; **ῥωγαλέο-ς**, broken, cleft, torn.

frang-o, to break, (compd. w. com, de, dis, e, in, inter, ob, per, prae, re, sub), [*frangible, fraction, infringe, infraction, refract, refraction, refractory*]; **frag-men, frag-mentum**, a piece broken off, a *fragment*; **frāg-or**, a breaking, a crashing; **frāg-ylis**, easily broken, *fragile, frail*; **frac-tūra**, a *fracture*.

In the following words we find in Greek an interchange of λ and ρ.

523. **sar; sar; ᾱλ; sal; leap.**

ᾱλλ-ομαι, to spring, leap; **ᾱλ-μα**, a spring, leap; **ᾱλ-τικός**, good at leaping, active.

sāl-io, to leap, (compd. w. ad, dis, ex, in, prae, pro, re, sub, trans), [*salient, assail*]; **sal-tus**, a leaping, a bound; **sal-to** (freq.), to dance, (compd. w. ad, de, dis, ex, in, per, prae, sub, trans), [*assault, desultory, exult, insult*]; **sāl-ax**, fond of leaping, *salacious*; **sāl-ebra**, a jolting-place, roughness in a road; **prae-sul**, one who leaps or dances before others.

524. **ᾱλ-ς (m.), salt; ᾱλ-ες (pl.), intellectual 'salt,' wit; ᾱλ-ς (f.), the sea; ᾱλ-ιος, marine; ᾱλ-ιεύς, one who has to do with the sea, a fisher, a sailor; ᾱλ-μῆ, sea-water, brine; ᾱλ-μυρός, salt, briny; ᾱλ-ίζω, to salt.**

sal, salt, the sea, intellectual acuteness, wit; **sāl-io, sālo, sallo**, to salt down, to salt; **sal-sus**, salted, salt.

525. **var, val; var; βολ, βουλ; vol; will, choose.**

βούλ-ομαι (Hom. βόλ-εται, ἐ-βόλ-οντο), to will, to wish; **βουλ-ή**, will, plan; **βουλ-ησις**, a willing, a purpose; **βουλ-ημα**, a purpose; **βουλ-εύω**, to take counsel, to plan.

vōl-o, to *will*, to wish, [*volition*]; **nō-lo** (= *ne, volo*), to wish or will . . . not, to be unwilling; **vōl-untas**, will, choice; **vōl-untarius**, willing, *voluntary, volunteer*; **vel** (old imperative of *volo*, take your choice) (conj.), or; **vel . . . vel**, either . . . or.

517. *τέσσαρες*, four; *τέταρτος*, *τέτατος*, the fourth; *τετράκις*, four times.

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τί-ω, to pay honor to a person, to honor, to value; *τί-νω*, to pay a price, (mid.) to have a price paid one, to exact a penalty; *τι-μή*, honor, value; *τι-μάω*, to honor, to value; *τί-μημα*, valuation, census; *τι-μη-τής*, one who estimates, the censor; *τί-σις*, payment by way of return or recompense, vengeance.

519. *ki*; —; *ti*; *qui*; interrog. pronom. roots.

τί-s, *τί* (interrog. pronoun), *who?* *what?* *τις*, *τι* (indef. pronoun enclitic), any one, anything.

qui-s, *qui-d*, (interrog. pronoun), *who?* *which?* *what?* *qui-s*, *qui-d*, (indef. pronoun), any one, anything. These forms are to be referred to *ki*, the weaker form of the interrogative stem; the stronger form is shown under No. 506.

In the following example the corresponding letters are **gh**; **gh**; **θ**; **z**.

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Greek $\sqrt{\text{Fay}}$. *ἀγ-νυμ*, to break; *ἀγ-ή*, breakage, a fragment, the place where the waves break, the beach; *ἀ-αγ-ής*, unbroken, not to be broken.

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526. —; var; **F**α; —; press, restrain, shut in, protect.

εἰλ-ω, εἰλ-έω, to pack close, to collect; εἰλ-αρ, a close covering, a defence; οἰλ-ᾶμός, a throng of warriors; εἰλ-η, ἰλ-η, a crowd, a troop; ὀμίλος (ὀμός, ἰλη), a crowd, a throng; ὀμιλέω (ὀμίλος), to be together with, be associated with.

527. ὅλο-ς (Ion. οἶλος), whole, [*catholic*].

sollu-s (old Latin form, retained in the compounds, *sollennis*, *sollers*, *sollicitus*, *sollifereus*), whole, entire; sól-ιδus, firm, *solid*.

528. svar; (svar, heaven); sep (for σFep), σαιρ, σαλ (for σFαλ); ser, sor, sol; shine, burn.

σείρ-ιος = σαιρ-ός, hot, scorching; Σείρ-ιος, Sirius, the dog-star; σαιρ-ιάω, to be hot and scorching; σέλ-as, light; σελ-ήνη, the moon, [*selenography*].

sēr-ēnus, clear, bright, *serene*; sēr-ēno, to make clear or fair; sól, the sun; sól-ᾶris, *solar*.

PART IV.

Application of the Principles of the New School.



CHAPTER I.

ABLAUT I.

THE three root-forms which are treated under the names of ablaut I., II., and III., each occur regularly in Greek, as in the other languages of the family, only in certain kinds of formations, or, conversely, a certain Greek word has but one historically correct root-form or ablaut. But as in language everywhere, so especially in a language of the rich, independent life of the Greek, disturbing forces have operated against the laws which originally shaped the several word formations, and have in certain cases succeeded in almost obliterating the effects of these laws. The unfriendly forces at work are best defined as: 1. *Assimilation* by what is generally termed 'false analogy' or form association. 2. *New formation* upon some already existing form, or upon the material abstracted from such a form. A single example to illustrate each will not be amiss.

(1) The noun bases in *es*, generally serving as abstracts (*θείρ-os*, *κλέF-os*, etc.), are made with ablaut I. According to this rule are made *βένθ-os* and *πένθ-os*, both occurring in Homer, but going out of common use about the time of Herodotus. In the later language there appear in addition to these *βάθ-os* and *πάθ-os*, illegitimately made with ablaut III. These are evidently formed after the analogy of *βαθ-ύs*, *ἔ-παθ-ον*, etc., forms which regularly have ablaut III., and with which the abstracts were associated in the minds of the

language-users until they crowded out the historically correct *βέθ-ος* and *πενθ-ος*, because there were no forms by mental association with which they could be kept alive.

(2) The present *ράπ-τω* is made with ablaut III. Ordinarily the theme of the present stands in no formal relation with the themes of the other tenses, e.g., the present *πάσχω* is made with ablaut III., but future *πέλομαι* (*πένθ-σομαι*) with ablaut I., as the future regularly is. But the future and sigmatic aorist corresponding to *ράπτω* are made according to its root-vowel: *ράψω*, *ῥραψα*, where we should expect *ρέψω*, *ῥρεμψα*; cf. *ρομ-φύς*.

Verbal Formations.

1. The singular of non-thematic (root) presents originally was accented on the root, which appears in its first strong form. The material in Greek is very meagre: *εἶ-μι*, *εἶ* and Hom. *εἶ-σθα*, *εἶ-σι* : *ἴ-μεν*. — *εἶ-μί* (*ἔσ-μί*), Dor. *ἔσ-σί*, *ἔσ-τί*: Dor. *(σ)-εντί*; further the Hom. infinitive *ἔδ-μεναι*; cf. Lat. *es-t* = Sk. *at-ti*. An Indo-European irregularity is contained in *κεῖ-ται* = Sk. *çé-te*, because ablaut I. appears in the middle. From Class BB there is another example: *φη-μί*, *φή-ς*, *φη-σί*: *φᾶ-μέν*. Sanskrit has this class largely represented: *ἔ-μι*, *ἴ-μάς*; *ἄς-μι*, *ς-μάς*; *ἥν-μι*; *ḡhñ-ánti*; *νᾶς-μι*; *υς-μάς*, etc. The only Latin instance which preserves the difference between strong and weak forms is contained in *es-t* : *s-un-t*.

2. The entire system, active and middle, of thematic presents, when corresponding to the Hindu I. class, is made with ablaut I. They are to be found in Curt. Verb. I², 210 and 223. Examples: *ἔχ-ω*, *δέχ-ομαι*, *τεί-ω*, *κε(γ)-ομαι*, *κλέ(F)-ω*, *ἀλεύ-ομαι*, *δέρ-ω*, *πέλ-ομαι*, *μέν-ω*, *φείδ-ομαι*, *φεύγ-ω*, *τέρσ-ομαι*, *σπέν-δω*, *μέμφ-ομαι*, etc. Of Class BB: *λήθ-ω*, *τήκ-ω*, *ῥδ-ομαι*, etc. Lat. *leg-o*, *reg-o*, *trem-o*, *dic-o* (= *deic-o*), *fid-o* (= *feid-o*), *dūc-o* (= *deuc-o*), *ūr-o* (= *eus-o*), *clep-o*, *serp-o*, etc.

3. A considerable number of presents of the iota-class are made (irregularly) with ablaut I.: *πέσσω*, *σείω* (*σεF-γω*), *πλείω*

(πλεF-γω), κλείω (κλεF-γω), τείρω, φθείρω, σπείρω, ἀγείρω, ἐγείρω, δαίρω, κείρω, μείρομαι, πείρω, εἶρω (σερ-γω), τελλω, δελλω and ζέλλω, ὀφείλω, ὀφέλλω, στέλλω, κέλλω, ὀκέλλω, μέλλω, σκέλλω, τείνω, γαίνομαι, θείνω, κτείνω, λεύσσω, ἔρδω (= *Fery-γω*).

4. The future systems, active and middle, are made with ablaut I.: ἐδ-οῦμαι, κεί-σομαι, πλεν-σοῦμαι, δερ-ῶ, στελ-ῶ, ten-ῶ, νεμ-ῶ, λείψω, φευξοῦμαι, τέρψω, βλέψω, πέμψω, etc.

5. The sigmatic (first) aorist system, active and middle, is made with ablaut I.: ἔλεξα, ἔδδει-σα, ἔρβευ-σα, ἔφθειρα, ἔστευλα, ἔμεινα, ἔλειψα, ἔθρεψα, etc. To these correspond the simple s-aorists in Sk. (Whitney, §§ 878, 879): *a-pro-s-i*, *a-ne-s-i*, etc.

6. The first aorist passive, a special Greek formation, is made with this ablaut with very few exceptions. It differs in this important respect from the second aorist passive, which is made with ablaut III. The following are the instances from roots of Class AA: ἡνέχ-θην, ἐπέφ-θην, ἐπέχ-θην, ἐστέφ-θην, ἐλέχ-θην, ἐπνεύσ-θην, ἐπλεύσ-θην, ἡγέρ-θην (ἀγείρω), ἡγέρ-θην (ἐγείρω), ἐκέρ-θην, ἡλείφ-θην, ἡρείχ-θην, ἐλαίφ-θην, ἡμείφ-θην, ἐλείχ-θην, ἐδείχ-θην, ἐψεύσ-θην, ἐτεύχ-θην, ἐζεύχ-θην, ἐγεύσ-θην, εὐ-θείς, ἐκλέφ-θην, ἐθελχ-θην, ἐπλέχ-θην, ἐβλέφ-θην, ἐφλέχ-θην, ἐδέρχ-θην, ἐστρέφ-θην, ἐτρέφ-θην, ἐθρέφ-θην, ἐσπέρχ-θην, ἐτέρφ-θην, ἐβρέχ-θην, ἐστέρχ-θην, ἐσπείσ-θην, (= ἐσπένδ-θην), ἐμέμφ-θην, ἐπέμφ-θην; of Class BB cf. ἐλήφ-θην and ἐδήχ-θην.

Seeming exceptions are the Doric ἐστράφ-θην, ἐτράφ-θην, etc. Their vowels are on the same level with, and are to be explained like τράφ-ω, στράφ-ω, τράχ-ω, etc., as a special dialectic peculiarity.

Interesting are the cases in which first and second aorist passive occur from the same root: ἐκέρ-θην : ἐκάρ-ην; ἡλείφ-θην : ἐξηλίφ-θην, ἡρείφ-θην : ἡρίπ-ην; ἐζεύχ-θην : ἐζύγ-ην; ἐκλέφ-θην : ἐκλάπ-ην; ἐπλέχ-θην : ἐπλάκ-ην; ἐδέρχ-θην : ἐδράκ-ην; ἐστρέφ-θην : ἐστράφ-ην; ἐτέρφ-θην : ἐτάρπ-ην; ἐτρέφ-θην : ἐτράπ-ην; ἐθρέφ-θην : ἐτράφ-ην; ἐβρέχ-θην : ἐβράχ-ην; cf. from Class AA ἐτήχ-θην : ἐτᾶκ-ην.

Nominal Formations.

7. Nominal and adjectival bases in *es* are made with ablaut I.: (*F*)ἔπος, νέφ-ος, ἔχουσιν; ἔτ-ος, πέκ-ος, λέπ-ος, πέ(σ)-ος, κτέ-ος, στέγ-ος, τέγ-ος, ἔρεβ-ος, λέχ-ος, ἔδ-ος, ῥέγ-ος, ῥέθ-ος, στέφ-ος; δέ(γ)-ος; ῥέ(*F*)-ος, κλε(*F*)-ος, σκεῦ-ος; δέρ-ος, μέρ-ος, θέρ-ος, εἶρ-ος, ἔρ-ος; ἔλ-ος, βέλ-ος, τέλ-ος, σκέλ-ος, μέλ-ος; μέν-ος, γάν-ος, σθέν-ος, νέμ-ος, γέμ-ος; ἔδ-ος, μείδ-ος, τεῖχ-ος; γλεῦκ-ος, κεῦθ-ος, ζεύγ-ος, ἔρευθ-ος, τεῦχ-ος, ψεῦδ-ος; κέρδ-ος, ἔρκ-ος, θέρσ-ος, στρέφ-ος; βλέπ-ος, φλέγ-ος, ἔλκ-ος, κλέπ-ος, βένθ-ος, πένθ-ος, ῥέγκ-ος, (ῥέγχ-ος), ἔγχ-ος, ἔλεγχ-ος, φέγγ-ος, λέμβ-ος, λέμφ-ος.

Adjectives: ποδ-ηνεκής, εὐ-μενής, ἰο-δνεφής, εὐ-σεβ-ής, Ἑτεο-κλής (theme: -κλε*F*-es), Εὐ-πτερής, νημερτής, περι-σκελής, ζα-φλεγής, ἀ-τεινής, ἀμφι-ῥρέπής, ἀ-σπερχές, ἀ-μερφές.

As first members of compounds: φερέσ-βιος, ἐγερσί-μαχος, θελξί-νοος, etc.

Cf. also nouns in *as*: σέβ-ας, δέμ-ας, σέλ-ας, γέρ-ας, σκέπ-ας, κρέ-ας, λέπ-ας.

Formed by association with βαθ-ύς, θρασ-ύς, κρατ-ύς, etc., are made πάθ-ος, βάθ-ος, θάρσ-ος and θράσ-ος, κράτ-ος and κάρτ-ος, etc.; some historically correct forms, πένθ-ος, etc., are also preserved. Otherwise irregular are λάχ-ος, ὄχ-ος; εὐ-τυχής and δυσ-πονής are denominative formations.

Lat., *gen-us*, *nem-us*, *vet-us*, etc. In comp., *de-gener*.

8. Bases in *τωρ*, *τηρ*, *της* are formed with ablaut I.: Ἔκ-τωρ, Νέσ-τωρ, Μέν-τωρ, Στέν-τωρ, νεμ-έ-τωρ, ἔρκ-τωρ, κέν(τ)-τωρ, θέλκ-τωρ, τεύκ-τωρ; — θελκ-τήρ, θρεπ-τήρ, στρεπ-τήρ, ζευκ-τήρ, πεισ-τήρ, τευκ-τήρ, ἀλειπ-τήρ, πεισ-τηρ (: πείθω), γεν-ε-τήρ; — ἐπ-έ-της, νεφελ-ηγερέ-της, ἐρ-έ-της, Μέν-της, αὐθ-έν-της, ἀλείπ-της, ψεύσ-της, πεύσ-της, κλέπ-της, Θερσί-της.

The secondary suffix *τρο-* follows the same norm: λέκ-τρον κέν(τ)-τρον, δέρ-τρον, φέρ-τρον, τὰ θρέπ-τρα; φέρετρον and τέρε-τρον.

Lat., *sec-tor*, *emp-tor*, *vec-tor*, *lec-tor*, *tex-tor*, *gen-i-tor*, etc.

9. Noun-bases in *man* (neuters in *μα-τ*; masculines in *μων*) are made with ablaut I.: *εἶ-μα*; Aeol. *ἔμ-μα* (root *Γεσ*), *πέμ-μα*, *λέμ-μα*, *ζέσ-μα*, *στέμ-μα*, *βδέσ-μα*, *ὄρεγ-μα*, *ρέγ-μα*; *δεί-μα*, *χεί-μα*, *πνεῦ-μα*, *ῥεῦ-μα*, *χεῦ-μα*, *νεῦ-μα*, *δεῦ-μα*; *τέρ-μα*, *φέρ-μα*, *σπέρ-μα*, *ἔρ-μα*, *δέρ-μα*, *κέρ-μα*; *πέλ-μα*, *τέλ-μα*, *σέλ-μα*; *ἄλειμ-μα*, *ἔρειγ-μα*, *ἔρεισ-μα*, *λείμ-μα*, *δεῖγ-μα*, *ψεῦσ-μα*, *τεῦγ-μα*, *κεῦθ-μα*, *ζεῦγ-μα*, *γεῦ-μα*; *βλέμ-μα*, *κλέμ-μα*, *θέλγ-μα*, *πλέγ-μα*, *φλέγ-μα*, *ἔργ-μα*, *δέργ-μα*, *στρέμ-μα*, *θρέμ-μα*, *πεῖσ-μα* (= *πενθ-μα*). As an example of an exception *χύ-μα* is late; *χεῦ-μα* Homeric.

Sk., *kár-man*, *bhár-man*, *tok-man*, *várt-man*, etc.

Lat., *ger-men*, *seg-men*, *ter-men*, *lū-men* (= *leuc-men*).

Nouns in *μων*: *χει-μών*, *λει-μών*, *πλεῦ-μων*, *πνεῦ-μων*, *τέρ-μων*; *τερ-ά-μων* and *τελ-α-μών*; derivatives: *φλεγ-μον-ή*, *βέλ-ε-μν-ον*, *στέλ-μν-οίαι*; in comp. *ἀν-εῖ-μων*, 'unclad': *εἶ-μα*.

Lat., *ter-mo*, *ser-mo*.

10. The comparatives and superlatives in *ων* and *ω-τος* are formations accented on the root-syllable, and are regularly made with ablaut I.: *κερδ-ίων*, *κέρδ-ιστος*; *μείζων*, *μέγ-ιστος*, *μεί-(γ)ων*; *κρείσσω* (*κρέτ-γων*), Doric-Ionic *κρέσσω*; the superlatives *κράτ-ωτος* and *κάρτ-ιστος* (abl. III.) have been attracted to the vocalic condition of the positive *κρατ-ύς*.

11. Formations in *ανο*, *ανη*, *ονη* (*υνη*) seem to be pretty equally divided between ablauts I. and II. With ablaut I.: *ἔδ-ανός*, *σφεδ-ανός*, *σκεπ-ανός*, *στεγ-ανός*; *σκέπ-ανον*, *δρέπ-ανον*, *λείψ-ανον*; *ἔρκ-άνη*, *σφεινδ-όνη*, *περ-όνη*, *βελ-όνη*, *ἀμπ-εχ-όνη*; cf. *τέμ-ενος*.

With ablaut II.: *ζό(F)-ανον*, *ὄργ-ανον*, *πόπ-ανον*, *ὄχ-ανον*, *χό(F)-ανος*; *χόδ-ανος*, *ὀρφ-ανός*, *ῥοδ-ανός*, *οὔρ-ανός* (= *For-ανός*), *ὀρκ-άνη* (*ὀρχ-άνη*), *τορ-ύνη*.

CHAPTER II.

ABLAUT II.

Verbal Formations.

THE Greek, as well as the Indo-European, perfect is a non-thematic or root-formation. Like the non-thematic present, it originally exhibited the difference of accent and root-form between the singular active on the one hand and the dual-plural active and entire middle on the other. The singular active, having the accent on the root, contained and still regularly contains strong forms; in case of Class AA, ablaut II.: ἔ-οικ-α, μέ-μον-α : ἔ-ϊκ-τον, μέ-μα-τον; of Class BB: λέ-ληθ-α, πέ-φην-α : λέ-λᾶσ-ται, πέ-φᾶν-ται. The perfects with *o* are given in Curt. Verb. II., 185 and 188. Examples: τέ-τοκ-α, δέ-δοι-κα, ἔ-φθορ-α, ἔ-Γολ-α, κέ-κον-α, δέ-δρομ-α, πέ-πουθ-α, ἐλ-ήλουθ-α; δέ-δορκ-α, κέ-κλοφ-α, πέ-πονθα, λέ-λογχ-α, πέ-πομφ-α.

Lat., *o* in the old perfects: *mo-mord-i*, *spe-pond-i*, and *te-tond-i*.

[NOTE. Many are the intrusions which have been made upon this rule of root-vowels for the singular active. So the vowel-group *ευ*, as is well known, has, with the exception of the single ἐλ-ήλουθ-α, supplanted the group *ου*: τέ-τευχ-α, πέ-φευγ-α, κέ-κευθ-α, πέ-πνευ-κα. Not infrequently the weak forms of the perfect have intruded upon the singular, as vice versa the strong forms have generally usurped the territory of the weak in the active dual and plural: δέ-δι-α with δέ-δοι-κα; ἔ-φθαρ-κα with ἔ-φθορ-α; ἔ-σπαρ-κα, κέ-καρ-κα, ἔ-σταλ-κα, τέ-τα-κα, ἀλ-ήλιφ-α, ἐρ-ήριπ-α;* the frequency of *κ*-perfects among these attests the fact that these are later formations, made after the accentual law, the cause of the difference between strong and weak forms, had become extinct. A few

perfects are made upon the theme of the present: κέ-χανδ-α : χανδάνω; (ἐ-πτᾶρ-α : πταίρω); εἰ-ληχ-α by the side of λέ-λογχ-α is made like εἰ-ληφ-α, λέ-ληθ-α, etc.; λα-γ-χ-άνω, ἔ-λαχ-ον (root-syllable λγχ), apparently equal to λα-μ-β-άνω, ἔ-λαβ-ον (root-syllable λᾷβ) show the reason.]

2. Derived verbs in *aya*, Gr. ε(y)ω, take ablaut II.: δχ-έω, ἐκ-ποτ-έομαι, φοβ-έω, φορ-έω, ροφ-έω, πον-έω, στοιχ-έω, πορθ-έω, στροφ-έω, τροπ-έω, τροφ-έω, στοργ-έω, τρομ-έω, στροβ-έω, ρομβ-έω, ὀρχ-έομαι; the same formations are contained in με-μόρ-ηται, βε-βόλ-ημαι, ἀπ-ε-κτόν-ηκα, σπορ-ητός, δομ-ήτωρ, etc.; an exception is στιβ-έω, made directly upon στίβ-ος.

Lat., *mon-eo*, *noc-eo*, *tond-eo*, *tong-eo*, *spond-eo*, etc.

Nominal Formations.

3. A special Greek formation made in close junction with the preceding are the themes in εὺς: τοκ-εὺς, χο(F)εὺς, τορ-εὺς, φορ-εὺς, φθορ-εὺς, σπορ-εὺς, γον-εὺς, φον-εὺς, δρομ-εὺς, τομ-εὺς, νομ-εὺς, πορθ-εὺς, στροφ-εὺς, τροφ-εὺς, ἀμοργ-εὺς, ἀμολγ-εὺς, πλοκ-εὺς, κλοπ-εὺς, ρομφ-εὺς, πομπ-εὺς, etc.; στιβ-εὺς occurs like στιβ-έω.

4. Themes in α (Greek ο, masculine and neuter, η feminine) are formed with ablaut II. The accent in historical times is generally found on the suffix in the case of *feminines*; on the suffix also in the case of *masculines* when they have the function of *adjectives* or *nomina agentis*; but on the root in the case of *masculines* when they are *abstracts* or *names of objects*. Accordingly there are:—

(α) *Feminines*: ἐν-(F)οπ-ή, σκοπ-ή, ῥο(F)-ή, πνο(F)-ή, βολ-ή, στολ-ή, φον-ή, τομ-ή, στοιβ-ή, σπουδ-ή, κλοπ-ή, πομπ-ή, etc.

(β) *Adjectives and Nomina Agentis*: δοχ-ός, σκοπ-ός, λοιπ-ός, σμοι-ός, θα(F)ός, βορ-ός, τομ-ός, αἰοδ-ός, ἀμοιβ-ός, τροφ-ός, κλοπ-ός, δλκ-ός, πομπ-ός, φορ-ός (cf. φόρ-ος), τροχ-ός (cf. τρόχ-ος), etc.

(γ) *Abstracts and Names of Objects*: τόκ-ος, φόβ-ος, λόγ-ος, χο(F)-ός, σό(F)-ος, νόμ-ος, φόν-ος, δρόμ-ος, βόλ-ος, στόλ-ος, πτόρ-ος, φόρ-ος, στοῖχ-ος, τρόχ-ος, δνόφ-ος, μόμφ-ος, ῥόγχ-ος, etc.

Exceptionally forms with ablaut I.: *φειδ-ός, λευκ-ός, Δελφ-οί, ἔργ-ον*; with ablaut III.: *φυγ-ή, ζυγ-όν, στίχ-ος*, etc.

Lat., *dol-u-s, mod-u-s, tog-a*.

5. Themes in *ι* are made with ablaut II.: *τρόχ-ις, τρόφ-ις, τρόπ-ις, χρόμ-ις, μόμψ-ις, δρόπ-ις*. Those in *ιδ* are pretty evenly divided between ablauts I. and II., and generally have the tone on the suffix: *ἐλπ-ίς, σκελ-ίς* and *σχελ-ίς, σελ-ίς, λεπ-ίς, κερκ-ίς; ζο(F)-ίς, βολ-ίς, λοπ-ίς, φλογ-ίς, βροχ-ίς*.

6. A special Greek formation (probably secondary) with ablaut II. are the nouns in *άδ*: *λογ-άς, σπορ-άς, στολ-άς, λοιπ-άς, ὀλκ-άς, πλοκ-άς, λοπ-άς, δρομ-άς, ὄργ-άς, δορκ-άς, φορβ-άς, νομ-άς, ὄρχ-άς, τροχ-άς, φοιτ-άς, Στοιχ-άδες, Στροφ-άδες*; exceptions with ablaut III.: *φυγ-άς, νιφ-άς, μυγ-άς*.

7. Themes in *μα* (*μος, μη, μον; υμος, αμος*) are regularly formed with ablaut II.; the accent wavers between root and suffix, except in the case of those in *υμος*: *γόν-ιμος, λόπ-ιμος, μόρσ-ιμος, τρόφ-ιμος, πλόκ-ιμος, σπόρ-ιμος, φθόρ-ιμος*. Those without intervening vowel are, (a) With the accent on the root: *πότ-μος, οἶ-μος, τór-μος, ὄρ-μος, ἔλ-μος, ὄρκ-μος; λόχ-μη, οἶ-μη, τόλ-μη*. (b) With the accent on the suffix: *ρογ-μός, ἄλοι-μός, λοι-μός, συν-εοχ-μός, κορ-μός, φορ-μός, στολ-μός, βροχ-μός, ῥωχ-μός, πλοχ-μός, φλογ-μός; δοχ-μή, ὄρ-μή*; also a base *κοι-μα-* in *κοι-μά-ω*. In *αμος*: *πλόκ-αμος, ὄρχ-αμος; οὐλ-αμός (= Φαλ-), ποτ-αμός*.

Lat., *for-ma* (Sk. root *dhar*); *for-mus* (Sk. root *ghar*).

8. Themes in *τα* (*το, τη*) which are not verbal adjectives are regularly accented on the root-syllable and take ablaut II.: *οἶ-τος, κοῖ-τος, κόν(τ)-τος, νόσ-τος, φόρ-τος, χόρ-τος*.

Lat., *hor-tus = κόρ-τος*.

CHAPTER III.

ABLAUT III.

THIS root-form is the one which appears when the accent of a word rests on some formative element, not on the root itself. The special Greek law of accentuation has, however, engrafted itself upon the old Indo-European accentual system, leaving but a few fossilized remnants, which have resisted the new law (infinitives of second aorist, verbal adjectives in *τός*, etc.).

Verbal Formations.

1. The dual and plural active and the middle of non-thematic presents were originally accented on the personal suffixes, leaving the root-syllable without accent, which therefore appears in its weakest form, ablaut III.: *ἵ-τον, ἵ-μεν* : *εἶμι*; Doric *(σ)-ἐντί* : *ἐσ-τί*; the vowel is inorganically restored in *ἔσ-μέν, ἐσ-τόν*, etc., as is shown by Sk. *s-mas*, Lat. *s-umus*, etc. Of Class BB: *φα-μέν, φα-τόν* : *φη-μί*; *ἔ-φα-μεν, ἔ-φα-τον* : *ἔ-φη-σθα*. Sk. *s-mas* : *ás-mi*; *i-más* : *é-mi*; *ha-thás* : *hán-mi*. Lat., *s-unt* : *es-t*. With the same ablaut are formed the optative and participle of non-thematic presents: *ι-οίην, ι-όντος* : *εἶ-μι*; *(σ)-όντος* and *(σ)-ετέος* = Sk. *sai-yá-s*; cf. *φα-ίην, φά-μενος* : *φη-μί*.

2. Reduplicated thematic presents are formed with ablaut III.: *γί-γν-ο-μαι, μί-μν-ω, ἵ-σχω, πί-πτ-ω* and *τίκτω* for *τί-τκ-ω*. Lat. *gí-gn-o*.

3. Presents whose formative element is the inchoative suffix *σκ* added immediately to the root are formed with ablaut III.: *βά-σσω (βν-σσω)* = Sk. *gá-chāmi*; *πάσχω (= πνθ-σσω)* : *πένθ-ος*; *μίσγω (μίγ-σσω)* : *Μειξίας*; *ἵσχω (Fικ-σσω)* : *ἔ-Φοικ-α*. Cf. of Class BB: *φά-σσω* : *φη-μί*; *λάσσω (λάκ-σσω)* : *λέ-λακ-α*; *χάσσω (χάν-σσω)* : *κέ-χην-α*.

4. Only a small number of presents of the *iota*-class (IV. class) are formed with ablaut III., though this is the historically correct formation: *πταίρω* (*πτρ-γω*): *Εὐ-πτέρ-ης*; *σπαίρω* and *ἀσπαίρω*; *βάλλω* (*βλ-γω*): *βέλ-ος*; *δαίρω*: *δέρ-μα*; *μαίνομαι* (*μγ-γομαι*): *μέν-ος*; *καίνω*: *κέ-κον-α*. Roots of Class BB: *φαίνω* (*φᾶν-γω*): *πέ-φην-α*; *πᾶλλω* (*πᾶλ-γω*): *ἔ-πηλ-α*. With reduplication: *τι-ταίνω* (*τι-τγ-γω*).

5. A number of nasal formations are made with ablaut III.

(a) Those in *ανω*: *ἰκ-άνω*: *ἰκ-ω* (= *εἰκ-ω*), *ἄμαρτ-άνω*: *νημερτ-ής*; *α-ὕξ-άνω*: *ἄ-Fέξ-ω*; *δαρθ-άνω*.

(b) Those with double nasals are uniformly made with ablaut III.: *θι-γγ-άνω*; *λι-μ-π-άνω*; *τυ-γ-χ-άνω*; *ἐρν-γγ-άνω*; *πυ-ν-θ-άνομαι*; *φυ-γγ-άνω*; *λα-γγ-χ-άνω* (= *λγ-γγ-χ-άνω*): *λέ-λογχ-α*; *χα-ν-δ-άνω* (*χν-ν-δ-άνω*): *χέισομαι* (= *χενδ-σομαι*); *πα-ν-θ-άνω* (*πγ-ν-θ-άνω*): *πενθ-ος*; of roots of Class BB: *ἄ-ν-δ-άνω*: *ἔ-ᾱδ-α*; *λᾷ-μ-β-άνω*: *λήψομαι*; *λᾷ-ν-θ-άνω*: *λήθ-ω*; *μᾷ-ν-θ-άνω*.

(c) Presents with nasals and *ν*: *ἐρνθ-αίνω*: *ἔρνθ-ος*; *ἄλιτ-αίνω*: *ἄλει(τ)-της*; *α-ὕ(σ)-αίνω* and *α-ὕ(σ)αίνω*: Lat. *ūr-o* (= *eus-o*) and Sk. *ḁṣ-ati*; *παθ-αίνω*: *πένθ-ος*, *μαρ-αίνω*: Sk. *már-ate*. So also *πεπ-αίνω*; but ablaut III. of roots of the type A does in most cases not differ graphically from ablaut I. With reduplication: *τε-τρ-αίνω*.

6. The non-thematic second aorist (*μ*-form) is historically an imperfect belonging to a non-thematic present, and accordingly shares with it the peculiarity of differentiating the root-form of the singular active (ablaut I.) from that of the remaining persons of the indicative, active and middle, the entire optative, and the participles (ablaut III.).

In roots from Class BB the Greek has *ἔ-πτη-ν*: *ἑ-πτά-μην*, *πᾶ-ί-ην*; *ἔ-βη-ν*: *βᾶ-ί-ην*; *ἔ-τλη-ν*: *ἔ-τλᾶ-ν*, *τλᾶ-ί-ην*; *ἔ-φθη-ν*: *φθᾶ-ν*, etc.

In roots of Class AA this original vocalic difference appears also upon close search. There occur in the first place the following forms with ablaut III.: *ἑ-χύ-μην*, *ἑ-σσύ-μην*, *κλύ-θι*, and *κλύ-μενος*; *ἄπο-υρά-ς* and *ἄπο-υρά-μενος*: *ἄπό-(F)ερ-σε*; *ἔ-κτα-το*: *κτόν-ος*; *ἄπ-έ-φα-το*.

For traces of formations containing ablaut I. and supplementing these, we must look to a set of peculiar aorists: $\tilde{\epsilon}\chi\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\alpha$ and $\tilde{\epsilon}\chi\epsilon(F)\text{-}\alpha$, $\tilde{\epsilon}\sigma\sigma\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\alpha$, $\eta\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\nu$, and $\eta\lambda\epsilon(F)\text{-}\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\nu$. These are not sigmatic aorists which have dropped their σ , but they are strong forms of root-aorists, whose corresponding weak forms live in $\acute{\epsilon}\chi\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\mu\eta\nu$ and $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\sigma\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\mu\eta\nu$. An old conjugation was $\tilde{\epsilon}\chi\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\alpha$ (for $\acute{\epsilon}\chi\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\mu$), $\tilde{\epsilon}\chi\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\varsigma$, $\tilde{\epsilon}\chi\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\tau$: $\tilde{\epsilon}\chi\upsilon\text{-}\mu\epsilon\nu$, etc., precisely as the imperfect of a μ -verb: $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\acute{\iota}\text{-}\theta\eta\text{-}\nu$, etc.: $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\iota\text{-}\theta\epsilon\text{-}\mu\epsilon\nu$, etc. But the strong forms attracted the weak forms of the active to their vowel condition in accordance with that same tendency towards uniformity which has disturbed the original difference between the singular and the dual-plural of the perfect active. $\tilde{\epsilon}\chi\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\alpha$, $\tilde{\epsilon}\sigma\sigma\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\alpha$, etc., are therefore conjugated independently through the active like sibilant aorists, and even middle forms ($\eta\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\nu$) occur; but $\acute{\epsilon}\chi\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\mu\eta\nu$ and $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\sigma\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\mu\eta\nu$ have preserved the historically correct root-forms belonging to all the persons, except the singular active.

7. The common second aorist is a formation which corresponds to an imperfect of a thematic present which has the accent on the thematic vowel, therefore ablaut III. The true accentuation, which is the cause of the weak root-form, appears in the infinitives and participles: $\pi\iota\theta\text{-}\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu$; $\pi\iota\theta\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$, $\pi\iota\theta\text{-}\acute{\omega}\nu$, $\pi\iota\theta\text{-}\acute{\omicron}\mu\epsilon\nu\omicron\varsigma$. From roots of type A: $\tilde{\epsilon}\sigma\chi\text{-}\omicron\nu$, $\tilde{\epsilon}\pi\tau\text{-}\acute{\omicron}\mu\eta\nu$, $\tilde{\epsilon}\sigma\pi\text{-}\omicron\nu$: $\tilde{\epsilon}\pi\text{-}\omega$, $\tilde{\epsilon}\sigma\pi\text{-}\omicron\nu$: Lat. *in-sec-e*; $\eta\text{-}\nu\epsilon\gamma\kappa\text{-}\omicron\nu$. Irregularly with ablaut I.: $\tilde{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\kappa\text{-}\omicron\nu$. From roots of type B: $\acute{\alpha}\mu\text{-}\pi\eta\nu\text{-}\epsilon$, $\tilde{\epsilon}\kappa\lambda\upsilon\text{-}\omicron\nu$, $\tilde{\epsilon}\pi\tau\alpha\rho\text{-}\omicron\nu$, $\eta\gamma\rho\text{-}\acute{\omicron}\mu\eta\nu$: $\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\iota\rho\omega$; $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\rho\text{-}\acute{\omicron}\mu\epsilon\nu\omicron\varsigma$: $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\iota\rho\omega$, $\acute{\omega}\phi\lambda\text{-}\omicron\nu$, $\tilde{\epsilon}\kappa\alpha\nu\text{-}\omicron\nu$, $\tilde{\epsilon}\kappa\tau\alpha\nu\text{-}\omicron\nu$, $\tilde{\epsilon}\tau\alpha\mu\text{-}\omicron\nu$, $\tilde{\epsilon}\delta\rho\alpha\mu\text{-}\omicron\nu$. Irregularly with ablaut I.: $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\rho\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$: $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\rho\text{-}\acute{\omicron}\mu\epsilon\nu\omicron\varsigma$ (both Homeric); $\acute{\omega}\phi\epsilon\lambda\text{-}\omicron\nu$: $\acute{\omega}\phi\lambda\text{-}\omicron\nu$; $\tilde{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\mu\text{-}\omicron\nu$ (late): $\tilde{\epsilon}\tau\alpha\mu\text{-}\omicron\nu$. From roots of type C: $\tilde{\epsilon}\pi\iota\theta\text{-}\omicron\nu$, $\eta\rho\iota\kappa\text{-}\omicron\nu$, $\eta\rho\iota\pi\text{-}\omicron\nu$, $\tilde{\epsilon}\phi\iota\lambda\acute{\omicron}\nu$ (Hesych.), $\acute{\epsilon}\iota\delta\text{-}\omicron\nu$, $\acute{\iota}\kappa\text{-}\acute{\omicron}\mu\eta\nu$, $\tilde{\epsilon}\lambda\iota\pi\text{-}\omicron\nu$, $\eta\lambda\iota\tau\text{-}\omicron\nu$, $\tilde{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\iota\chi\text{-}\omicron\nu$, $\tilde{\epsilon}\theta\iota\gamma\text{-}\omicron\nu$, $\tilde{\epsilon}\delta\iota\kappa\text{-}\omicron\nu$, $\tilde{\epsilon}\psi\eta\theta\text{-}\epsilon\nu$, $\tilde{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\chi\text{-}\omicron\nu$, $\tilde{\epsilon}\phi\upsilon\gamma\text{-}\omicron\nu$, $\eta\lambda\upsilon\theta\text{-}\omicron\nu$, $\tilde{\epsilon}\kappa\upsilon\theta\text{-}\omicron\nu$, $\acute{\epsilon}\nu\theta\upsilon\text{-}\acute{\omicron}\mu\eta\nu$, $\eta\rho\upsilon\gamma\text{-}\omicron\nu$, $\tilde{\epsilon}\pi\rho\alpha\theta\text{-}\omicron\nu$, $\tilde{\epsilon}\delta\rho\alpha\kappa\text{-}\omicron\nu$, $\tilde{\epsilon}\tau\rho\alpha\pi\text{-}\omicron\nu$, $\tau\alpha\rho\pi\text{-}\acute{\omega}\mu\epsilon\theta\alpha$ and $\tau\rho\alpha\pi\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\iota\omicron\mu\epsilon\nu$, $\tilde{\epsilon}\beta\rho\alpha\chi\text{-}\omicron\nu$, $\eta\mu\alpha\rho\tau\text{-}\omicron\nu$ and $\eta\mu\beta\rho\omicron\tau\text{-}\omicron\nu$, $\tilde{\epsilon}\delta\alpha\rho\theta\text{-}\omicron\nu$ and $\tilde{\epsilon}\delta\rho\alpha\theta\text{-}\omicron\nu$, $\tilde{\epsilon}\delta\rho\alpha\pi\text{-}\omicron\nu$, $\tilde{\epsilon}\pi\alpha\theta\text{-}\omicron\nu$, $\tilde{\epsilon}\delta\alpha\kappa\text{-}\omicron\nu$, $\tilde{\epsilon}\chi\alpha\delta\text{-}\omicron\nu$, $\tilde{\epsilon}\rho\text{-}\acute{\rho}\alpha\phi\text{-}\omicron\nu$, $\tilde{\epsilon}\lambda\alpha\chi\text{-}\omicron\nu$. From roots of Class BB: $\tilde{\epsilon}\lambda\alpha\theta\text{-}\omicron\nu$, $\tilde{\epsilon}\lambda\alpha\beta\text{-}\omicron\nu$, $\delta\iota\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\tau\mu\alpha\gamma\text{-}\omicron\nu$, $\tilde{\epsilon}\lambda\alpha\kappa\text{-}\omicron\nu$, etc.

8. The reduplicated thematic aorist is formed with ablaut III.: *ἔειπον* (= *ε-Fe-Fπ-on*); *ἔ-σπ-ό-μην*; *ἔ-κε-κλ-ό-μην*, *ἔ-πε-φν-ον*, *ἔ-τε-τμ-ον*, *πε-πθ-ό-μην*, *πε-φιδ-ό-μην*, *τε-τυκ-ό-μην*, *πε-πυθ-ό-μην*, *τε-ταρπ-ό-μην*; from Class BB: *λε-λαθ-ό-μην* : *λήθ-ω*.

9. The second aorist passive system is formed with ablaut III., differing remarkably in this respect from the first passive system, which is formed with ablaut I.: *ἔ-ῥύ-ην*, *ἔ-σσύ-ην*, *ἔ-πτάρ-ην*, *ἔφθ-άρ-ην*, *ἔ-σπάρ-ην*, *ἔ-δάρ-ην*, *ἔ-κάρ-ην*, *ἔ-πάρ-ην*, *ἔ-(F)άλ-ην*, *ἔ-στάλ-ην*, *ἔ-κάν-ην*, *ἔξ-ηλίφ-ην*, *ἡρίπ-ην*, *ἔ-μίγ-ην*, *ἔ-λίπ-ην*, *ἔ-ζύγ-ην*, *ἔ-κλάπ-ην*, *ἔ-πλάκ-ην*, *ἔ-λάπ-ην*, *ἔ-δράκ-ην*, *ἔ-στράφ-ην*, *ἔ-τράπ-ην*, *ἔ-τράφ-ην*, *ἔ-τάρπ-ην*, *ἔ-βράχ-ην*, *ἔ-ῥράφ-ην*. Exceptions with ablaut I.: *ἔ-φλέγ-ην*, *ἔ-πλέκ-ην*, variant for *ἔ-πλάκ-ην*; *ἔ-τέρσ-ην*. From roots of Class BB: *ἔ-τᾱκ-ην* : *τέ-τηκ-α*; *ἔ-σᾱπ-ην* : *σέ-σηπ-α*; *ἔ-σφᾱλ-ην* : *ἔ-σφηλ-α*; *ἔ-φάν-ην* : *πέ-φην-α*, etc.

10. The domain of ablaut III. in the perfect, it has been seen, regularly is: The dual and plural active and the entire middle of the indicative; the optative, active and middle, and the participles.

In Greek this relation has been disturbed by the inroads of the strong forms of the singular active (ablaut II.), so that, as a rule, the perfect system follows their norm through all forms of the active, showing ablaut II. However, the traces of the old regime of ablaut III. in the active are not wanting, especially in the older language. Of the indicative and participle active from roots of Class AA there are to be found: *ἔ-ϊκ-τον*, *ἔ-ϊκ-την* : *ἔ-οικ-α*; cf. middle: *ἔ-ϊκ-το* and *ἡ-ϊκ-το*; *ἔ-πέ-πιθ-μεν* : *πέ-ποιθ-α*; *ἴσ-τον*, *ἴδ-μεν*, *ἴδ-νῖα* : *οἶδ-α*; *δεί-δι-μεν* and *δέ-δι-μεν*, *ἔ-δε-δί-την*, *δε-δι-ώς* : *δεί-δοι-κα* and *δέ-δοι-κα*; *ἔλ-ηλύθ-αμεν* : *εἰλ-ήλουθ-α*; *ἔκ-γέ-γα-τον*, *γέ-γα-μεν*, *γε-γα-ώς* : *γέ-γον-α*; *μέ-μα-τον*, *μέ-μα-μεν*, *με-μα-ώς* : *μέ-μον-α*; *πέ-πασ-θε*, *πε-παθ-νῖα* : *πέ-πον-θα*. From roots of Class BB: *τέ-τᾱ-μεν*, *τε-τᾱ-ί-ην* : *τέ-τλη-κα*; *κέ-κρᾱχ-θι* : *κέ-κρᾱγ-α*; *ἔ-στᾱ-τον*, *ἔ-στα-μεν* : *ἔ-στη-κα*; *δε-δᾱ-νῖα* : *δέ-δη-ε*; *με-μᾱκ-νῖα* : *με-μῆκ-ώς*; *τε-θᾱλ-νῖα* : *τέ-θηλ-α*; *λε-λᾱκ-νῖα* : *λέ-ληκ-α*; *σε-σᾱρ-νῖα* :

σε-σηρ-ώς; ἄρ-ἄρ-νῖα : ἄρ-ηρ-ώς. Apparently of all forms of the active the feminine participle has resisted longest the attacks of assimilation.

In the perfect middle system ablaut III. has generally survived: εἶμαι (Fe-Fσ-μαι) : ἔσ-σα; κέ-κλι-μαι, ἔ-σσυ-μαι; κέ-χυ-μαι, ἔ-φθαρ-μαι; ἔ-σπαρ-μαι, δέ-δαρ-μαι, κέ-καρ-μαι, πέ-παρ-μαι, τέ-ταλ-μαι, ἔ-σταλ-μαι, τέ-τα-μαι, πέ-φα-ται, ἀλ-ήλιμ-μαι, ἐρ-ήριγ-μαι, ἐρ-ήριμ-μαι, μέ-μιγ-μαι, τέ-τυγ-μαι, πέ-φυγ-μαι, πέ-πυσ-μαι, ἔ-στραμ-μαι, τέ-τραμ-μαι, τέ-θραμ-μαι. In roots of type A, ablaut III., as usual, necessarily coincides with ablaut I.: ἔ-ξο-μαι, ἔ-στεμ-μαι, ἐν-ήνεγ-μαι, εἰ-λεγ-μαι, λέ-λεγ-μαι; such forms as these have given rise to others made with the same vowel, where ablaut III. would be historically correct and possible: πέ-πλεγ-μαι (cf. ἐ-πλάκ-ην), κέ-κλεμ-μαι (cf. ἐ-κλάπ-ην), βέ-βρεγ-μαι, πέ-φλεγ-μαι, ἔ-στεγ-μαι, for κέ-κλαμ-μαι, etc.; then also forms ἔ-ξενγ-μαι, δέ-δειγ-μαι, λέ-λειμ-μαι, etc. From roots of Class BB: λέ-λάσ-μαι : λέ-ληθ-α; πέ-πο-ται : πέ-πω-κα; πέ-φαν-ται : πέ-φην-α.

Nominal Formations.

11. Verbal adjectives in τός and τέος = Sk. pass. participles in -tas accent the suffix and accordingly appear with ablaut III. In Greek this condition appears in the following cases: ἄ-τι-τός, ῥν-τός, πλυ-τός, κλυ-τός, μορ-τός and βρο-τός, φθαρ-τός, σπαρ-τός, δρα-τός and δαρ-τός, καρ-τός, σταλ-τός, βα-τός, τα-τός, αὐτό-μα-τος, φα-τός, ἐρα-τός, πωσ-τός, ἐρικ-τός, ἄ-ῖσ-τος, σσιπ-τός, ἄ-θικ-τος, τυκ-τός, φυκ-τός, ἀνά-πυσ-τος, ῥαπ-τός. Roots of type A as usual cannot differentiate ablaut III. from I.: ἐκ-τός, λεπ-τός, πεκ-τός, πεπ-τός, ξοσ-τός, λεκ-τός, etc.; they perhaps were the starting point of illegitimate formations containing ablaut I. where III. was possible, e.g., ἐγερ-τέον, φερ-τός, ἄ-δερκ-τος, ἄ-φλεκ-τος, στρεπ-τός, μεμπ-τός, and even ἐρικ-τός, δεικ-τέον, πεισ-τός, ζευκ-τός, etc. These false formations, in the course of the development of the language away from its original laws and materials, have become on the whole the

more common method for verbals. From roots of Class BB: *θε-τός*, *δο-τός*, *ἄ-λασ-τος*, *πακ-τός*, etc.

The abstract nouns in *ti* (σι) originally had the tone on the suffix, therefore ablaut III.: *τί-σις*, *ρύ-σις*, *χύ-σις*, *δάρ-σις*, *κάρ-σις*, *στάλ-σις*, *τά-σις*, (*κτά-σις* in) *ἀνδρο-κτα-σί-α*, *πίσ-τις*, *τύξις*, *φύξις*, *πύσ-τις*, *ράψις*, *ἀγαρρίς*. From roots of type A necessarily: *πέψις*, *ξε-σις*, *λέξις*, *ὄρεξις*. Thence the *ε* has spread over by far the largest part of these nouns: *δέρ-μις* (with *δάρ-σις*), *ρεῦ-σις* (with *ρύ-σις*), *φεῦξις* (with *φύξις*), *πεῦσις* (with *πύσ-τις*), *πλέξις*, *θρέψις*, *μέμψις*, etc. From roots of Class BB: *φᾶ-τις*, *σᾶ-σις*, *δό-σις*, *θέ-σις*, etc. Cf. Latin *stā-tio*-(n), *rā-ti-o*-(n), *af-fā-tim*.

13. A number of adjectives in *ra* (ρο-) have the accent on the suffix and ablaut III.: *ἐρυθ-ρός* = Sk. *rudh-irás* = Lat. *ruber*; *ψυδ-ρός*, *λιβ-ρός*, *λυγ-ρός*, *στιφ-ρός*, *ελαφ-ρός*, *γλυκ-ερός*, *στυγ-ερός*; from roots of Class BB: *μᾶκ-ρός*: *μήκ-ιστος*; *σᾶπ-ρός*; *τᾶκ-ερός*, *πᾶγ-ερός*, etc.



CHAPTER IV.

ARRANGEMENT OF THE ROOTS.

In the present chapter, the roots assigned are to be taken in accordance with the principles laid down in Part I., Ch. VI., and Part IV., Ch. I.—III. It is impossible to arrange the entire etymological material of a language under designated roots, because the roots are not all known. According to the most recent views, the roots of a certain group of words are one and the same element, which appears in different forms when modified by certain surroundings and laws. For instance, *φερ*, *φορ*, *φρ* are one root: *φερ* and *φορ* change with each other in certain formations, the law of the variation being not as yet ascertained; it is clear, however, that there is *some* law: on the other hand, *φρ* varies with both *φερ* and

φop according to the well-known original accentual difference. Here we know the law.

In *all* roots we look for processes and explanations as reasonable as this, but as yet only the variations described under ablaut I.-III. are understood with anything like satisfactory clearness. Other material, in cases involving variation of the root-vowel, is more or less obscure. Nevertheless, even in such cases, we may often assign roots that are fairly warranted by the evidence of comparison and that will be of practical benefit in associating related words.

In the following sets, the numbers (1-528) are the same as in the body of the work; the definitions of the roots are also the same. It is not necessary to restate the Sanskrit roots; and the omission of them secures a form which exhibits regularly side by side for each set: 1. the Indo-European root; 2. the Greek root; 3. the Latin root.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. ak, ank; ἀγκ; anc, unc. | 40. —; καρπ, κραπ; —. |
| 2. ak; ἄκ, ἄκ; ἄc, ἄc. | 41. skarp; —; carp. |
| 3. ark; ἀρκ, ἄλκ; arc. | 42. kar; —; —. |
| 5. —; δακ; —. | 43. —; κᾱφ, καυ; —. |
| 9. derk, dork, drk; δερκ, δορκ,
δρκ (δρακ); —. | 44. kei, ki; κει; qui, ci. |
| 10. deik, dik; δεικ, δικ; dīc, dīc. | 45. sēk; σκε, σκα; sēc, sci. |
| 11. —; δοκ; dēc, dīc. | 48. kel, kl; κελ, κλ; cēl. |
| 12. deuk, douk, duk; δουκ; dūc, dūc. | 51. sker, skor, skr; κερ, κορ, κρ
(καρ); —. |
| 14. vik; Φικ, ικ; vīc. | 53. skap; σκαπ; —. |
| 16. —; Φεκ, ἐκ; vīc. | 54. kei, ki; κει, κι; cī, cī. |
| 18. —; Φελκ, Φολκ; lāc. | 55. klep, klop, kl̥p; κλεπ, κλοπ,
κλπ; clēp. |
| 21. —; ικ; —. | 56. sklav; κλᾱφ; clav, clau. |
| 22. —; εἰκ, ικ; —. | 57. kli; κλι; cli. |
| 25. Pron. stems: ka, ki; κα, κο; —. | 58. kleu, klū; κλευ, κλύ; clu. |
| 26. —; κακ; —. | 59. klu; κλυ; —. |
| 28. kal; καλ; kāl, cāl, clā. | 60. skav; κοφ; cāv, cau. |
| 29. kal; καλ; cāl, cāl, cēl. | 62. ku; —; —. |
| 32. kan; καν; cān. | 64. —; κοπ; —. |
| 33. kap; καπ; cāp. | 66. kard; κραδ; card. |
| 35. kvap; καπ; vāp (for cvap). | |

67. —; *κρα, κραν*; cer, cre.
 69. ker, kri; *κρι*; cer, cri.
 70. kru; *κρυ*; cru.
 71. —; *κτεν (κεν), κτον, κτᾶ*; —.
 72. —; *κτει, κτῖ*; —.
 73. —; *κοφ, κυ, κοι*; caṽ, cau.
 74. kur; *κυρ, κυλ*; —.
 76. kō; *κω*; cō, cū.
 77. —; *λάκ, λάκ*; lōqu, lōc.
 78. lak; *λακ*; lāc.
 80. reuk, rouk, rk; *λυκ*; lūc, lūc.
 82. mak; *μακ*; mac.
 83. —; *νεκ*; nēc, nēc.
 85. vik; *φικ*; vīc.
 87. —; *πεκ, ποκ*; pec.
 89. —; *πευκ, πυκ*; —.
 90. pik, pig; *πικ*; pic, pig.
 91. plak; *πλακ*; plac.
 92. —; *πλεκ, πλοκ*; plāg, plēc, plīc.
 95. —; —; scalp.
 96. scad, scand; *σκαδ*; scad.
 97. skap; *σκαπ, σκιπ*; scap.
 98. —; *σκαπ*; —.
 99. —; *σκεπ, σκοπ*; spēc.
 101. sku; *σκυ*; scu.
 102. —; *σκυλ*; —.
 104. ag; *ἄγ, ἄγ*; āg.
 105. —; *ἄγ*; —.
 107. arg; *ἄργ*; arg.
 108. gau; *γαυ, γᾶφ, γα*; gau.
 111. —; *γεμ, γομ*; gēm.
 112. gon, gon, gn; *γεν, γον, γν(γα)*; gēn, gnā.
 115. gous, gous, gus; *γευ*; gus.
 117. gar; *γαρ*; gar.
 118. grabh; *γλαφ*; —.
 119. glubh; *γλυφ*; —.
 120. gan, gnā, gnō; *γνω, γνο*; gnā, gnō.
 122. —; *γραφ*; scrib, scrob, scrof.
 123. verg; *φεργ, φρεγ*; —.
 124. verg; *φεργ*; urg.
 125. jeug, jūg; *ζεγ, ζῦγ*; jūg.
 126. dheigh, dhigh; *θεγ, θγ*; fīg.
 127. lag; *λαγ*; lag.
 129. rug, lug; *λυγ*; lūg.
 130. lig; *λυγ*; lig.
 131. —; *μελγ, μολγ*; mulg.
 132. —; *μεργ, μοργ*; merg.
 133. —; *οργ*; virg.
 134. rēg; *οργ, ορεγ*; reg.
 135. steg; *στεγ*; steg, tēg, tēg.
 138. veg, aug; *ὕγ*; vēg, vīg, aug.
 140. —; *φλεγ*; flag, fulg.
 141. —; *φρυγ*; frig.
 142. bheugh, bhūgh; *φευγ, φῦγ*; fūg, fūg.
 143. —; *ἄρχ*; —.
 144. agh, angh; *ἄχ, ἄγχ*; ang.
 145. —; *βρεχ, βροχ*; rig.
 146. —; *λαχ*; lēv (for legv).
 147. —; *φεχ, ἐχ*; vēh.
 148. —; *σεχ, σχ, ἐχ*; —.
 149. —; *ἄχ, ἄγχ*; —.
 150. —; *λεχ*; lēc.
 151. reigh, roigh, righ, ligh; *λιχ*; lig.
 152. steigh, stīgh; *στειχ, στίχ*; stig(?).
 153. —; *τρεχ, τροχ*; —.
 154. gha, ghi; *χα, χαν*; hi.
 155. —; *χενδ, χᾶδ*; hend.
 156. ghrad; *χλαδ*; grad.
 158. ghar, ghra; *χαρ*; grā.
 159. —; *χερ*; hir, her.
 160. ghjes; —; —.
 161. ghi; *χι*; hi.
 163. —; *χρεμ, χρομ*; —.
 164. —; *χρι*; fri.
 165. gheu, ghoul, ghū; *χεν, χου*; χῦ; fū, fūd.

167. ster, str; ἀστρ; ster, astr.
 173. pet, pt; πετ, ποτ, πτ, πτᾶ;
 pēt.
 175. stā, stā; στᾶ, στή, στᾶ; stā, stā.
 176. stel, stol, stl; στελ, στολ,
 στλ (σταλ); stol.
 177. —; στεμφ, στεμβ, στομφ,
 στοβ; —.
 178. —; στεν, στον; —.
 179. —; στερ; —.
 181. —; στεφ; stīp, stīp.
 183. stig; στίγ; stīg, stīg.
 185. ster, stor; στρω, στω; strā,
 ster, stor.
 186. —; στεν, στυ; —.
 188. ten, ton, tñ; τεν, τον, τυ
 (τα, ταν); tēn, tōn.
 189. stag; ταγ; tāg, tāg.
 190. ta; τᾶκ, τᾶκ; ta.
 192. tva; τε (for τφε); te, tu.
 194. tek, tok, tk, —teuk, tük;
 τεκ, τoκ, τκ, —τευκ, τῦκ,
 —τευχ, τῦχ; tec.
 195. tel, tol, tl; τλᾶ, τλη, τλᾶ, —
 τελ, τoλ, τᾶλ; tol, tul, tlā.
 196. tem, tom, tñ; τεμ, τομ, τμ,
 τμᾶγ; tem, tom.
 197. —; τερ; ter, tra.
 198. —; τερ; ter, tor, tri.
 199. —; τερπ, ταρκ, —τρεφ, τροφ,
 τραφ; —.
 200. —; τερσ, ταρσ; tors.
 202. tres; τρεσ; ters.
 203. —; τρεμ, τρομ; trēm.
 204. Stems: tri; τρι; tri.
 205. tu; τυ; tu.
 206. stud; τυδ; tūd.
 207. —; τυπ; —.
 208. tvar; —; —.
 209. svad; σφαδ, ᾶδ; suad.
 210. da, da-k; δᾶ, δακ; dōc.
 211. —; δα; —.
 212. —; δᾶν, δᾶφ; —.
 213. —; δαμ; dōm.
 214. —; δαπ, δεπ; dāp.
 215. —; δαρθ; dorm.
 218. —; δη, δε; —.
 219. dem, dom; δεμ, δομ; dōm.
 220. dek; δεξ; dex.
 221. der, dor, dr; δερ, δορ, δρ
 (δαρ); —.
 223. dei, doi, di; δει, δoι, δι; di.
 224. di, div; δι, διφ; di, div.
 225. dō, dō; δω, δo, δωκ; dō, dā.
 227. —; δρᾶ; —.
 228. —; δρα; —.
 229. —; δρεμ, δρομ, δραμ; —.
 233. ēd, ēd; ἤδ, ἑδ, ὠδ; ēd, ēd.
 234. sed; ἑδ; sēd, sēd.
 235. sed; ἑδ; sēd, sēd.
 236. veid, void, vid; Φειδ, Φοιδ,
 Φιδ (ἰδ); vid, vid.
 237. svid; σφιδ, ἰδ; sud (for svid).
 238. —; μεδ; mōd.
 239. —; μελδ; —.
 240. od; ὠδ, ὀδ; ὀd, ὀl.
 242. —; πεδ, ποδ; pēd.
 243. —; σκεδ, σχεδ, κεδ; scand.
 244. skid; σκιδ, σχιδ; scid, cid,
 caed.
 245. spad, spand; σφαδ; fund.
 247. vad, ud, und; ὕδ; und.
 248. —; φεδ; vad.
 249. aidh, idh; αἰθ; aed.
 250. —; ἄλθ; —.
 251. —; ἄθ, ἄνθ; —.
 252. svēdh; σφηθ; sōd, sōd, sued.
 253. reudh; ῥευθ; rud, ruf, rub.
 254. —; θα, θη; fē, fī.
 255. —; θαφ; —.
 256. —; θη, θε; δᾶ, fā, fā-c.
 257. ghen; θεν; fend.

258. —; *θευ* (θεF), *θῦ*, *θο*; —.
 260. dhars; *θαρσ*, *θρασ*; fars.
 261. dhar, dhra; *θρα*; fir, for
 262. drē; *θρη*, *θρε*; —.
 265. dhu; *θυ*; fu.
 266. keudh, kudh; *κευθ*, *κῦθ*; cud.
 268. —; *δθ*; *ὀδ*, *ὀδ*.
 270. —; *πενθ*; —.
 271. bheidh, bhoidh, bhidh; *πειθ*,
ποιθ, *πιθ*; fid (= feid), foed
 (= foid), fid.
 272. —; *πενθ*, *πῦθ*; —.
 273. bhudh; *πυθ*, *πυνδ*; fund.
 275. rap; *ῥαπ*; rāp.
 276. sarp; *ῥαπ*; sarp.
 277. —; *φελπ*, *ελμπ*; vol(u)p.
 281. serp; *έρπ*; serp, rēp (for srep).
 282. —; *λαμπ*; —.
 283. roup, roup, rup, lup; *λυπ*;
 rup.
 284. —; *νεπ*; —.
 285. pak, pag; *πάγ*, *πηγ*; pāg, pāg,
 pāc, pāc.
 286. pav; *παF*; pāv.
 291. pa; *πα*; pā, pēn.
 292. pau; *παυ*; pau.
 295. —; *πεν*, *πον*; —.
 296. per, por, pr; *περ*, *πορ*, *παρ*;
 pēr, pōr.
 302. pi; *πι*; pī.
 304. pel, pol, pl; *πελ*, *πολ*, *πλ*,
πλη; ple.
 305. plak; *πλάγ*, *πληγ*, *πλάγ*; plāg.
 306. pleu, plu; *πλευ* (πλεF), *πλύ*, —
πλω, *πλο*; plu.
 307. —; *πνευ* (πνεF), *πνῦ*; —.
 308. pō; *πω*, *πο*, *πι*; pō, bī.
 310. pu; *ποι*; pū, pū.
 312. —; *πλε*; ple.
 313. —; *πρω*, *πορ*; pār.
 314. pa; —; —.
 315. —; *περ*, *πρ*, *πρα*; —.
 316. pra; *πρω*, *προ*, *πρι*; pra, pro,
 pri.
 318. spru, spu; *πτu*, *πντ*; spu.
 319. pu; *πυ*; pū, pū.
 320. pug; *πυγ*; pūg.
 322. pu; —; pū, pū.
 323. spher, sphor, sphr, — sphel,
 sphol, sph; *σπερ*, *σπορ*,
σπρ (σπαρ), — *πελ*, *πολ*, *πλ*
(παλ); spēr, sprē, spūr, pōl,
 pāl, pūl.
 324. —; *ύπ*; sōp, sōp.
 330. bargh; *βραχ*; —.
 331. arbh, rabh, labh; *ἄλφ*; lab.
 335. —; *νεφ*; nēb, nūb.
 339. bhā, bha-n, bha-s, bha-v,
 bha-k, bha-d; *φᾱ* (φη), *φᾱ*,
 — *φα-ν*, *φᾱυ* (φαF); fā, fā,
 — *fa-n*, *fa-s*, *fa-v*, *fa-c*, *fa-t*.
 340. —; *φay*; —.
 341. bhar; *φαρ*; fōr.
 342. —; *φεβ*, *φοβ*; —.
 343. —; *φεν*, *φον*, *φν* (φα); —.
 344. bher, bhor, bhēr; *φερ*, *φορ*,
φρ; fēr, fōr.
 345. —; *φλα*, *φλαδ*, *φλε*, *φλι*, *φλιδ*,
φλυ, *φλυδ*, *φλυγ*; flā, flō,
 flū, fle.
 346. —; *φρακ*; farc, frēqu.
 348. bhu; *φῦ*, *φῦ*; fū, fō, fē.
 350. an; *ἄν*; ān.
 354. —; *ένεκ*, *ένοκ*; nac.
 358. men, mon, mē, — madh; *μεν*,
μον, *μν* (*μα*, *μαν*), — *μενθ*,
μαθ; mēn, mōn, mān.
 360. —; *νεμ*, *νομ*; nēm, nūm.
 361. —; *νεσ*, *νοσ*; —.
 364. —; *νε*; nē.
 366. nig; *νιγ*, *νιβ*; —.
 367. snigh; *νιφ*; nig, nīv (for nigv).

369. nu; *νν*; nu.
 370. snā, snū; *νευ* (*veF*), *νῦ*; nā, nā, nū.
 372. —; *νω*; nō.
 374. gan, gna, gno; *γνω*, *γνο*; gnō.
 377. —; *δμ*, *όμ*; sīm.
 379. —; —; *μόν*, *μόν*.
 380. mu; *μν*; mū.
 381. —; *Feμ*, *εμ*; vōm.
 383. māḍ; *μαδ*; māḍ.
 384. makh; *μαχ*; māc.
 385. ma, me; *με*; me.
 386. ma, mi; *με*; mā, mē = mai, men.
 387. mag, meg; *μεγ*; māg.
 388. smi; *μει*; mī.
 389. —; *μελλ*, *μειλ*; —.
 391. —; *μερ*, *μαρ*; mōr.
 392. mer, mor, mar; *μερ*, *μop*, *μαρ*; mēr.
 393. mer, mor, mar; *μερ*, *μop*, *μαρ*, *μpo*, *βpo*; mōr, mar-c.
 394. —; *μεθ*; mēd, mīd.
 395. —; —; men.
 396. ma; *μα*, *μη*; mā.
 397. mik; *μικ*; misc.
 398. —; *μιν*, *με*; man, min, men.
 400. mu; *μν*; mū.
 401. mus; *μυσ*; mus.
 402. —; *μολ*; mōl.
 403. mus; *μυσ*; mus.
 408. ār; *άρ*, *άρ*; ar.
 409. ark; —; —.
 410. ar; *αρ*; ar.
 411. ar, ra, er; *ερ*; rā, rē.
 412. ver; *Feρ*, *ερ*; vēr.
 413. ver; —; —.
 414. or; *For*, *ορ*; ōr.
 415. —; *For*, *ορ*; vēr.
 417. rang; —; —.
 421. sreū, srou, srū; *ρευ* (*peF*), *rou* (*poF*), *ρῦ*, *ρῦ*; ru, rou, rō.
 422. sver, ser; *σFeρ*, *σep*; sēr, srē.
 423. —; *συρ*; sur.
 425. rau; —; rū, rau.
 426. āl; *άλ*; āl, ōl, ūl.
 428. —; *γλευκ*, *γλῦκ*; —.
 429. —; *Feλ*, *Faλ*; vōl.
 433. las; *λασ*, *λα*; las.
 437. lau, lav; *λαF*; lav, lu, la.
 438. lap; *λαπ*; lāb.
 440. leg, log; *λεγ*, *λογ*; lēg, lēg.
 441. —; *λει*; lēv.
 443. leib, loib, lib; *λειβ*, *λοιβ*, *λιβ*; rī, lī, lī, lib.
 447. —; *λιφ*; lib, lib, lāb.
 448. lu; *λυ*; lu.
 449. —; *λου*, *λυ*, *λο*; lāv, lū, lūv.
 451. —; *μελ*; māl.
 453. ul; *ὕλ*; ūl.
 455. sal; *σαλ*; sāl.
 457. sphal; *σφαλ*; fāl.
 459. es, s; *έσ*, *σ*; es, s.
 460. ves; *Feσ*, *έσ*; ves.
 462. —; *σαο*, *σω*; sā, sā.
 463. —; *σα*, *ση*; sā, sē, sē, sī.
 466. siu, siv; *συ*; sū.
 471. —; *αὐξ*; —.
 475. av; *αF*; av, au.
 476. av, va; *Fη*, *Fe*, *αF*, *Fa*; —.
 482. —; *ι*; vī, vī.
 490. Pron.stems: ja; *δ* (fem.ā, ḥ); i.
 491. us; —; ūs.
 492. aus; *αὐσ*; aus.
 493. ei, i; *ει*, *ι*, — *ῆ*, *ε* (*τημι*); i, i.
 494. is; *ισ*; —.
 496. vek, vok, vk; *Feκ*; vōc, vōc, vēc.
 497. sek, sk; *σeκ*, *σκ*; sēqu, sēc, sēc.
 498. ik; *ικ*; ic.

500. reik, roik, rik; <i>λειπ, λοιπ, λιπ</i> ; liqu, liqu, lie.	512. gi, gvi-v, vi-g; <i>βι; vi, vi-v</i> , vi-g.
501. mark; <i>μαρμ, μαπ</i> ; mulc.	513. —; <i>βο; bō</i> .
502. —; <i>ώκ, ώπ, όπ</i> ; όc.	514. —; <i>βρω, βοp</i> ; vōr, gūr, gūl, glā, glā.
503. sap; <i>σαπ, σαφ</i> ; sār, sār.	515. gou; <i>βο; bo</i> .
505. —; <i>πεπ</i> ; cōqu, cōc.	518. —; <i>τει, τί; —</i> .
506. —; <i>πω, πο, κο</i> ; quo.	519. ki; <i>τι; qui</i> .
507. —; <i>σεπ, σπ; —</i> .	520. —; <i>θεp</i> ; for, fur.
508. terk, tork, tṛk; <i>τρεπ, τροπ</i> , <i>τραπ</i> ; torqu, torc.	521. —; <i>φay; —</i> .
509. gem, gom, gm; <i>βā, βā</i> ; bī, bī, bi-t, bu, vën, vën.	522. vrēg, bhrēg; <i>φρηγ, φρωγ, φραγ</i> ; frāg.
510. —; <i>βελ, βολ, βλ (βαλ)</i> , <i>βλη; —</i> .	523. sar, sal; <i>άλ; sāl</i> .
	525. —; <i>βουλ, βολ; vōl</i> .
	526. —; <i>φελ; —</i> .

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SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF GREEK ROOTS.

The following list comprises some roots not included in the foregoing sets. These roots, with words to which they apply, are stated in accordance with the principles of the new school.

529. <i>βενθ, βαθ. βένθος, βαθύς</i> , <i>βάθος</i> .	540. ζη. <i>ζητέω</i> .
530. <i>βλω</i> (for <i>μλω</i>), <i>μολ, μλο, βλο</i> . <i>βλώσχω, ἔμολον</i> .	541. <i>ζωσ, ζοσ. ζώννυμι</i> .
531. <i>βρεμ, βρομ. βρέμω, βρόμος</i> .	542. ήσ. <i>ἤμαι</i> .
532. <i>βω, βο. βόσχω</i> .	543. <i>θάγ. θήγω</i> .
533. <i>γρā. γράω, γράνῃ</i> .	544. <i>θαφ. θαῦμα</i> .
534. (<i>ἐ</i>)γερ, (<i>ἐ</i>)γρ. <i>ἐγείρω, ἡγρόμην</i> .	545. <i>θāl. θάλλω</i> .
535. <i>ελευθ, ἐλουθ, ἐλύθ. ἐλεύσομαι</i> , <i>ἐλήλουθα, ἤλθον (ἤλυθον)</i> .	546. <i>θνā, θνη, θαν. θνάσχω, ἔθανον</i> .
536. <i>φαχ. ἰάχω</i> .	547. <i>θρω, θοp. θρώσχω, ἔθορον</i> .
537. <i>φεικ, φοικ, φικ. εἶκω (= φείκω)</i> , <i>φιοικα (= φέ-φοικ-α), ἔικτον</i> (= φέ-φικ-τον).	548. <i>κάθ, κηθ, κάθ. κήδω, κεκάδη-</i> <i>σομαι</i> .
538. <i>φελ. ἴλω, ἐελμένος</i> .	549. <i>κάφ, κάπ. κάπτω</i> .
539. <i>φep. ἀπούρας</i> .	550. <i>κλāγ. κέκληγα</i> .
	551. <i>κλāφ, κλāν. κλαίω, κλαύσω</i> .
	552. <i>λāβ, λāφ, λāβ. λαμβάνω, ἔλā-</i> <i>βον</i> .
	553. <i>λāθ, λāθ. λανθάνω, ἔλāθον</i> .

554. λεγχ, λογχ, λᾶχ. λαγχάνω,
λέλογχα, ἑλᾶχον.
555. μακ. μεμᾶκνῖα.
556. νᾶφ. ναίω.
557. ξᾶν. ξαίνω.
558. πελ, πλ. πέλομαι, ἐπλετο.
559. πτερ. πτάρνυμαι.
560. πεμπ, πομπ. πέμπω, πέπομφα,
πομπή.
561. πενθ, πονθ, (πνθ) παθ. πάσχω,
πείσομαι, πέπονθα, ἑπᾶθον.
562. περθ, πορθ, πραθ. πέρθω,
πορθέω, ἑπραθον.
563. πτᾶκ. πτήσσω.
564. σᾶπ. σήπω.
565. σᾶρ. σαίρω, σεσαρυῖα.
566. σευ, σῦ. σεύω, ἑσσῦτο.
567. σκᾶλ. σκάλλω.
568. σκλη. ἀποσκληῖναι.
569. στειβ, στοιβ, στίβ. στείβω,
στοιβή, στίβας.
570. στεργ, στοργ. στέργω, ἑσ-
τοργα.
571. στρεφ, στροφ, στράφ. στρέφω,
ἑστροφα, στράφσομαι.
572. τελ, ταλ. τέλλω, ἐτέταλτο.
573. τᾶφ, τᾶφ. ταφεῖν.
574. τρω. τιτρώσκω.
575. φᾶγ, φᾶγ. ἑφᾶγον.
576. φειδ, φίδ. φείδομαι, πεφίδέ-
σθαι.
577. φθα, φθα. φθανω, ἑφθακα.
578. φθει, φθί. φθίω, φθίνω, ἑφθίτο.
579. φθερ, φθορ, φθρ, φθαρ. φθείρω,
ἑφθαρμαι, φθορά.
580. χη, χε. κίχημι, κιχείην.

1

2

3

4

5

GREEK INDEX.



[The figures refer to the numbers of the sets.]

A.							
ἀ-	351	· √ἀδ	209	αἰθός	249	ἀλέω	429
ἀ-	487	ἀδμαστος	213	αἰθοψ	249	√ἀλθ	250
ἀ-	487	ἀδματος	213	αἰθρα	249	ἀλθαίνω	250
ἀ (st.)	490	ἄδμης	213	αἰθρη	249	ἀλθήεις	250
ἀαγής	521	ἄδμητος	213	αἰθω	249	ἀλθήσκω	250
√ἀγ	104	ἄδραστος	227	αἰθων	249	ἄλιεύς	524
√ἀγ	105	ἄδης	236	αἶρω	422	ἀλίζω	524
Ἀγαμέμνων	358	Ἀἰδης	236	ἄτσω	476	ἀλήρης	411
ἄγαν	104	ἀέθλιον	248	ἀττας	475	ἄλιος	524
ἄγῃ	521	ἄεθλον	248	ἄτω	475	√ἀλκ	3
ἄγῃνωρ	104	ἄελ	474	αἰών	474	ἀλκή	3
ἄγίζω	105	ἄειρω	422	αἰώρα	422	ἀλλά	427
ἄγινέω	104	ἄελλα	476	√ἀκ	2	ἀλλάσσω	427
ἄγιος	105	ἄενσος	370	ἄκαινα	2	ἀλλήλους	427
√ἀγκ	1	√ἀερ	422	ἄκανος	2	ἀλλοῖος	427
ἄγκος	1	ἀέρρω	422	ἀκέφαλος	52	ἄλλομαι	523
ἄγκυλος	1	√ἀφ	475	ἄκοή	60	ἄλλος	427
ἄγκυρα	1	√ἀφ	476	ἀκοίτης	487	ἀλλότριος	427
ἄγκών	1	ἄζομαι	105	ἄκοιτις	487	ἄλλως	427
ἄγλευκτής	428	ἄημι	476	ἄκοιτις	47	ἄλμα	523
ἄγνός	105	ἄήρ	476	ἄκόλουθος	47	ἄλμη	524
ἄγνυμι	521	ἄήτης	476	ἄκούη	60	ἄλμυρός	524
ἄγός	104	√ἄθ	251	ἄκούω	60	ἄλοός	429
ἄγος	105	Ἀθήνη	251	ἄκρις	2	ἄλοχος	151
ἄγρα	104	ἄθλεύω	248	ἄκρος	2	ἄλς	524
ἄγρεύω	104	ἄθλέω	248	ἄκτωρ	104	ἄλσος	426
ἄγρέω	104	ἄθλητήρ	248	ἄκων	2	ἄλτικός	523
ἄγριος	106	ἄθλητής	248	√ἀλ	523	Ἀλτις	426
ἄγριόω	106	ἄθλον	248	√ἀλ	426	√ἀλφ	331
ἄγρός	106	ἄθλος	248	ἄλαλκεῖν	3	ἄλφάνω	331
ἄγροιά	104	ἄθρόος	487	ἄλειπτα	429	ἄλφεσίβοιος	331
√ἄγχ	144, 149	ἄθιδος	474	ἄλεξητήρ	469	ἄλφῃ	331
ἄγχι	144	αἰέν	474	ἄλέξω	469	ἄλφημα	331
ἄγχονη	144	αἰές	474	ἄλες	524	ἄλφος	332
ἄγχου	144	√αἰθ	249	ἄλέτης	429	ἄλωή	429
ἄγχω	144	αἰθήρ	249	ἄλετός	429	ἄλως	429
ἄγω	104	Αἰθιοψ	249	ἄλετριβανος	429	√ἄμ	377
ἄγών	104	αἰθός	249	ἄλευρον	429	ἄμα	377

ἀμάλη	378	ἀνορούω	414	ἀρετάω	408	δοτήρ	167
ἀμαλλὰ	378	ἀντα	166	ἀρετή	408	√δοτρ	167
ἄμαξα	470	ἀντάω	166	ἀριθμός	408	δοτρον	167
ἄμαξα	470	ἄντην	166	ἄρθρον	408	δοφαλῆς	457
ἀμάω	378	ἀντί	166	ἄρι	408	δοσωτος	462
ἀμβροσία	393	ἀντιάω	166	ἀριθμητική	408	ἀτδλαντος	195
ἀμβρόσιος	393	ἀντικρύ	166	ἀριθμητικός	408	ἀτενῆς	188
ἀμβροτος	393	ἀντίος	166	ἀριθμός	408	ἀτμός	477
ἀμείβω	379	ἄντομαι	166	ἀριστοκρατία	67	ἀτρέμας	203
ἀμείβομαι	379	ἄνυδρος	247	ἄριστον	492	ἀτροφία	199
ἄμελξις	131	ἄνω	352	ἄριστος	408	αὐδή	476
ἄμέλγω	131	ἀνώνυμος	374	√ἀρκ	3	αὐξάνω	471
ἄμεργω	132	ἄξιος	104	ἀρκέω	3	αἶξη	471
ἄμέυω	379	ἄξιδίω	104	ἀρκιος	3	αἶξημα	471
ἄμητος	378	ἄξων	470	ἄρκτος	4	αἶξησις	471
ἄμητος	378	ἄσρ	422	ἄρμενος	408	αἶξων	471
ἄμοιβή	379	ἄσρατος	415	ἄρμός	408	√αἶξ	471
ἄμολγαῖος	131	ἄσρτήρ	422	√ἀρ	410	ἄσρion	492
ἄμολγεύς	131	ἄπαξ	488	ἄσρτήρ	410	αἶρα	476
ἄμοργός	132	ἄπας	487	ἄσροτρον	410	√αἶσ	492
ἄμυνα	380	ἄπαστος	291	ἄσρτος	410	αἶτέω	476
ἄμύνομαι	380	ἄπειρέσιος	297	ἄσρoura	410	αἶτή	476
ἄμύντωρ	380	ἄπειρος	297	ἄρώ	410	αἶτμή	477
ἄμυντήρ	380	ἄπειρος	296	√ἀρπ	275	αἶτμήν	477
ἄμύνω	380	ἄπερείσιος	297	√ἀρπ	276	αἶτοκρατής	67
ἄμφηρης	411	ἄπλός	488	ἄρπαγή	275	αἶω	476
ἄμφί	333	ἀπό	274	ἄρπάγη	275	αἶω	491
ἄμφιδέξιος	220	ἀποδρᾶναι	227	ἄρπάζω	275	αἶως	492
ἄμφικτιόνες	72	ἀποθήκη	256	ἄρπαξ	275	ἄφαρός	341
ἄμφιλύκη	80	ἄποινα	310	ἄρπαλέος	275	ἄφάρωτος	341
ἄμφις	333	ἀπολαύω	437	ἄρπη	275	ἄφορμή	416
ἄμφοτερος	334	ἀποσκληῖναι	568	ἄρπη	276	√ἄχ	144, 149
ἄμφω	334	ἀπόστολος	176	Ἄρπνιαι	275	ἄχέω	144
√άν	350	ἀπούρας	539	ἄρτάνη	422	ἄχέω	144
ἄν	351	√ἀρ	408	ἄρτάω	422	ἄχθομαι	144
ἄνά	352	ἄρ	408	ἄρτι	408	ἄχθος	144
ἄνα-	351	ἄρα	408	ἄρτίζω	408	ἄχυνμι	144
ἄνάβασις	509	ἄραρίσκω	408	ἄρτιος	408	ἄχομαι	144
ἄναλτος	426	ἄράχνη	409	ἄρτύς	408	ἄχος	144
ἄνδριμος	408	ἄράχνης	409	ἄρτύω	408	ἄψ	274
ἄναρχία	143	ἄράχνην	409	√ἄρχ	143	ἄω	476
ἄνδάνω	209	√ἄργ	107	ἄρχή	143	ἄωρος	424
ἄνδρεϊφόντης	343	ἄργεννός	107	ἄρχός	143		
ἄνεμος	350	ἄργής	107	ἄρχω	143		
ἄνεψιός	284	ἄργιλλος	107	ἄρχων	143		
√άνθ	251	ἄργινείος	107	ἄσθμα	476		
ἄνθεω	251	ἄργιλος	107	ἄσμενος	209	√βα	509
ἄνθεών	251	ἄργός	107	ἄσπαίρω	323	βαδίζω	509
ἄνθερίς	251	ἄργυρος	107	ἄσπαλαξ	95	βάδος	509
ἄνθηρος	251	ἄρειω	408	ἄσπερόεις	167	√βαθ	529
ἄνθος	251	ἄρέσκω	408	ἄστεμφής	177	βάθος	529
						βάθρον	509

B.

βαθύς	529	✓βολ	525	γάμος	108	γλύπτης	119
βαῖνον	509	βολῶς	329	γάνυμαι	108	✓γλυφ	119
✓βαλ	510	βόλεται	525	γαστήρ	110	γλύφανος	119
βάλλω	510	βόλη	510	✓γαν	108	γλύφω	119
βαρβαρος	327	βολίς	510	γαῦρος	108	✓γν	112
βαρβαρίζω	327	βόλος	510	✓γαν	108	γναθμός	353
βαρέω	511	✓βορ	514	γά	116	γνώθος	353
βάρως	511	βορά	514	γείνομαι	112	γνήσιος	112
βαρύς	511	βορός	514	γείτων	116	✓γνο	374
βαρύτης	511	βόσκω	532	✓γμε	111	✓γνο	120
βαρύντονος	511	βοσκοτικός	515	γемίω	111	γνύξ	121
βασιλεύς	436	βουκόλος	48, 515	γέμω	111	✓γνω	374
βάσις	509	✓βουλ	525	✓γεν	112	✓γνω	120
βάσκε	509	βουλεύω	525	γενεά	112	γνώμη	120
βατός	509	βουλή	525	γένειον	353	γνωρίζω	120
βέβαιος	509	βούλημα	525	γένεσις	112	γνώσις	120
βέβηλος	509	βούληται	525	γενέσις	112	γνώστος	120
✓βελ	510	βούλομαι	525	γενέτηρ	112	γνωτός	120
βελόνη	510	βοῦς	515	γενέτης	112	✓γομ	111
βέλεμνον	510	✓βραχ	330	γένος	112	γόμενος	111
✓βενθ	529	βράχεια	330	γένυς	353	γομόω	111
βένθος	529	βραχύνω	330	γέρανος	113	✓γον	112
βέλος	510	βραχύς	330	γέρων	114	γόνυ	121
βηλός	509	βραχύτης	330	✓γευ	115	γουνάζομαι	121
βήμα	509	✓βρεμ	531	γεύωμαι	115	γουνόδομαι	121
✓βι	512	βρέμω	531	γεύομαι	115	γράμμα	122
βιβάζω	509	✓βρεχ	145	γεύσις	115	γραμμή	122
βιβάς	509	βρέχω	145	γεύω	115	γραφίς	114
βιβρώσκω	514	✓βρο	393	γῆ	116	✓γρα	533
βίος	512	✓βρο	514	γηθίω	108	✓γραφ	122
βιοτή	512	✓βρομ	531	γῆθος	108	γραφῆ	122
βίσιος	512	βρόμος	531	γηθοσύνη	108	γραφικός	122
βίωω	512	βροτός	393	γηθοσύνη	108	γραφίς	122
✓βλ	510	✓βροχ	145	γῆρας	114	γράφω	122
✓Βλη	510	βροχετός	145	γῆρυ (st.)	117	γράω	533
βλήμα	510	✓βρω	514	γῆρυς	117	γυνή	112
βλημένος	510	βρώμα	514	γῆρυς	117	γρώνη	533
βλητός	510	βρωτήρ	514	γίγνομαι	112		
βληχόδομαι	328	✓ω	532	γίγνωσκω	120		
βληχός	328	βωμός	509	✓γλαφ	118		
βληχῆ	328			γλάφυ	118		
✓βλο	530			γλαφυρός	118	✓δα	210
✓βλω	530			γλάφω	118	✓δα	211
βλώσκω	530					δαδύσσεσθαι	12
✓βο	515					✓δαφ	212
✓βο	513					δαί(ω)	211
✓βο	532					δαίνυμαι	211
βοάω	513					δαίνυμι	211
βοή	513					δαίρω	221
βοηθός	258					δαίς	212
✓βολ	510					δαίς	211
						δαίτη	211

δαιτρός	211	δεινός	223	διάβολος	510	✓δρ	221
δαιτυμών	211	δείξις	10	διαδέω	218	✓δρα	228
δαιύς	211	δείπνον	214	διάδημα	218	✓δρα	227
δαίω	211	δειράς	222	διαλέγομαι	440	✓δρακ	9
δαίω	212	δειρή	222	διάλογος	440	δράκων	9
✓δακ	5	δείρω	221	διαμφίδιος	333	✓δραμ	229
✓δακ	210	✓δεκ	7	διαρράξ	522	δράμα	228
δάκνω	5	δέκα	8	210	δράνος	228	
δάκος	5	δέκομαι	7	δίδημι	218	δρασμός	227
δάκρυ	6	δέλεαρ	226	διδράσκω	227	δραστοσύνη	228
δάκρυον	6	✓δεμ	219	δίδωμι	225	δράω	228
δακρύω	6	δέμας	219	δίεμαι	223	✓δρεμ	229
δακτυλος	7	δέμω	219	✓διφ	224	δρηστήρ	228
δαλός	212	δένδρεον	230	διηνεκής	354	δρηστοσύνη	228
✓δαμ	213	δένδρον	230	✓δικ	10	✓δρκ	9
δαμάζω	213	✓δεξ	220	δίκη	10	✓δρομ	229
δαμάλης	213	δείξις	220	δινεύω	223	δρομεύς	229
δάμαρ	213	δεξιτερός	220	δινέω	223	δρόμος	229
δαμάω	213	δέος	223	δίνω	223	δρυμός	230
δαμνάω	213	✓δεπ	214	δίνω	223	δρυτόμος	230
δάμνημι	213	✓δερ	221	δίομαι	223	δρύς	230
-δαμος	213	δέργμα	9	δίος	224	δρυτόμος	230
✓δαπ	214	δέρη	222	δίς	231	δρύφακτος	346
δαπάνη	214	✓δερκ	9	δίσκουρα	414	✓δυκ	12
δαπανηρός	214	δέркоμαι	9	δισσός	231	δύο	231
δάπανος	214	δέρμα	221	δίχα	231	δυσ-	232
δάπτω	214	δέρος	221	διχθά	231	δυσεντερία	232
✓δαρ	221	δέρβις	221	δίω	223	δυσμενής	232
✓δαρθ	215	δέρω	221	διώνη	224	δυσπεψία	505, 232
δαρθάνω	215	δέσις	218	δμώς	213		
δασμός	211	δεσμός	218	✓δο	225	δυσχερής	159
δάσος	216	δεσπόζω	314	δοάσασατο	224	δυσώδης	234
δασύνω	216	δεσπόσυνος	314	✓δοι	223	δύνω	231
δασύς	216	δεσπότης	314	δοιή	231	δυνάδεκα	231
δατέομαι	211	δέσποινα	314	δοιοί	231	δῶ	219
✓δᾶυ	212	δετή	218	✓δοκ	11	✓δω	225
δανλός	216	Δευτερονόμιον		δοκέω	11	δῶδεκα	231
δαφιλής	214		231	δόλος	226	✓δωκ	225
-δε	217	δεύτερος	231	✓δομ	219	δῶμα	219
✓δε	218	✓δεχ	7	δόξα	11	δῶρον	225
δέατο	224	δέχομαι	7	δόμος	219	δῶς	225
δεδάσθαι	210	δέω	218	✓δορ	221	δωτήρ	225
δέδαε	210	✓δη	218	δορά	221	δωτήνη	225
δεδαώς	210	δήγμα	5	✓δορκ	9	δῶτις	225
✓δει	223	δηλος	224	δορκός	9	δωτός	225
δείγμα	10	δημοκρατία	67	δόρυ	230		
δείδω	223	✓δι	223	δόσις	225		
✓δεικ	10	✓δι	224	δοτήρ	225		
δείκνυμι	10	διά	231	δουράτεος	230		
δειλός	223	διαβάλλω	510	δούρειος	230		
δειμός	223	διαβολικός	510	δουρηνεκές	354		
						Ε.	
						ε	472
						ε (st.)	489
						ε	489

√έ	493	ελυμα	429	ἔλκος	19	√ένοκ	354
ἔαδον	209	εἰλῶ	429	ἔλκω	18	ἐνοπή	496
ἑάνός	460	εἰλῶ	528	ἔλλειψις	500	ἔνος	357
ἑάνός	460	εἶμα	460	ἔλος	430	ἔνοσίχθων	268
ἑαρ	478	εἵμαρται	392	√έλουθ	535	ἐντερον	355
ἑαρινός	478	εἶμι	493	ἐλπίζω	277	ἐντός	355
ἑβδομος	280	εἰμί	459	ἐλπῖς	277	ἐξ	472
ἑβην	509	εἶν	355	ἐλπομαι	277	ἐξ	473
ἐβόλοντο	525	εἵνατος	356	ἐλπῶ	277	ἐξείης	148
ἐγείρω	534	εἰνί	355	ἐλπωρή	277	ἐξεπλάγην	305
√(έ)γερ	534	εἶπον	496	√έλυθ	535	ἐξῆς	148
√(έ)γρ	534	√εἶρ	422	ἐλυτρον	429	ἔοικα	537
ἑγγελευς	149	εἰργμός	124	ἐλῶ	429	√έολπ	277
√έδ	233	εἶργω	124	√έμ	381	ἑός	489
√έδ	234	εἶργω	124	ἑμαπον	501	√έπ	497
√έδ	235	εἶρερος	422	ἑμαθον	358	ἐπαθον	561
ἐδάην	210	εἶρεσία	411	ἑμε	385	ἐπαίω	475
ἐδανός	209	εἶρηκα	412	ἑμεσις	381	ἐπέτης	497
ἐδαφος	235	εἶρήνη	412	ἑμετικός	381	ἐπετον	173
ἑδεσμία	233	εἶρκτή	124	ἑμετος	381	ἐπεφνον	343
ἐδητός	233	εἶρμός	422	ἑμέω	381	ἐπί	279
ἐδίδαξα	210	εἶρος	413	ἑμμορα	392	ἐπιβαρέω	511
ἑδος	234	εἶρω	422	ἑμολον	530	ἐπικός	496
ἐδρα	234	εἶρω	412	ἑμπῖς	278	ἐπίουρος	415
ἑδραμον	229	εἶς	355	ἐμπορικός	296	ἐπιπολή	294
ἑδω	233	εἶσα	234	ἐμποριον	296	ἐπισκύνιον	101
ἐδωδή	233	εἶσω	355	ἑμπορος	296	ἑπλετο	558
ἐελέμενος	538	εἵσθα	252	ἐν	355	ἐπλήγην	305
ἑφιδον	236	√έκ	16	ἐναγίζω	105	ἑπομαι	497
ἑζομαι	234	ἐς	472	ἐνάκεις	356	ἑπορον	313
ἐθ (st.)	252	ἐκατόν	15	ἐνακόσιοι	356	ἑπος	496
ἐθαῖνον	546	ἐκηλος	16	ἐναντίος	166	ἑπράθον	562
ἑθιγον	126	ἐκητι	16	ἑνατος	356	ἑρησεν	315
ἐθίζω	252	ἐκλογή	440	ἑνδιος	224	ἐπτά	280
ἑθορον	547	ἐκτός	473	ἑνδον	355	ἑπω	497
ἑθος	252	ἑκυρα	17	√ένεκ	354	√έρ	411
ἑ(F)ειπον	496	ἐκυρός	17	ἐνεήκοντα	356	√έρ	412
√εί	493	ἐκφλαίνω	345	ἑνερθε	355	√έρ	422
ἐἶδαρ	233	ἐκφλυνδάνειν	345	ἑνεροι	355	√έρ	422
ἐἶδομαι	236	ἐκών	16	ἐνέρτερος	355	ἐργάζομαι	123
ἐἶδον	236	ἐλάα	430	ἑνη	357	ἑργω	124
ἐἶδος	236	ἑλάβον	522	ἐνήνοχα	354	ἑρῶ	123
ἐἶδωλον	236	ἑλάβον	553	ἐνί	355	ἑρεοῦς	413
√είκ	22	ἐλαία	430	ἑνισπεν	507	ἑρεσία	411
ἐἵκοσι	13	ἑλαιον	430	ἐννάκεις	356	ἑρέσσω	411
ἑἵκτον	537	ἑλακον	77	ἐννακόσιοι	356	ἑρέτης	411
ἐἵκω	14	ἑλάχον	554	ἑννατος	356	ἑρετμόν	411
ἐἵκω	537	ἑλαχύς	146	ἑννέα	356	ἑρευθος	253
ἐἵλαρ	526	√έλευθ	535	ἐννήκοντα	356	ἑρεύθω	253
ἐἵλῶ	526	ἑλεύσομαι	535	ἑνοσίγαιος	268	ἑρώ	412
ἐἵλη	526	ἑλήλουθα	535	ἑννυμι	460	ἑρηρος	408

θερμαίνω	520	θρήνυς	261	ἤμι	493	ἴτυς	482
θέρμαι	520	θρηνηδία	262	√ικ	21	ἴφθιμος	481
θέρμετε	520	θρήσασθαι	261	√ικ	14	ἴφι	481
θερμή	520	θρόνος	261	√ικ	22	ἴφιος	481
θερμός	520	θρόος	262	ικανός	22	ἴψ	498
θερόμαι	520	√θρω	547	ικάνω	22	ἰώδης	479
θέρος	520	θρώσκει	547	ικέτης	22	ἰωή	476
θέσις	256	√θυ	265	ἱκεος	499		
θεσμός	256	√θῦ	258	ικμαίνω	21		
√θευ	258	θυάς	265	ἱκμας	21		
θέυσσμαι	258	θυγάτηρ	263	ἱκμενος	22	Κ.	
θέω	258	θύελλα	265	ικνέομαι	22	√κα	25
θεωρία	255	θύηεις	265	ικτήρ	22	√καδ	548
√θη	254	θυιάς	265	ἱκω	22	√καδ	548
√θη	256	θύμα	265	ἱλη	526	κάδος	23
θήγω	543	θύμον	265	ἱλιγξ	429	√καϜ	43
θήεομαι	255	θύμος	265	ἱλλας	429	καθαίρω	24
θήκη	256	θυμός	265	ἱλλω	538	καθαρός	24
θηλαμών	254	θύνος	265	ἱμᾶτιον	460	κάθαρσις	24
θηλάστρια	254	θύνη	265	ἱμεν	493	καί	25
θηλή	254	θύος	265	ἱμερος	494	καίνω	71
θήλυς	254	θυοσκόος	60	ἱνδάλλομαι	236	καίω	43
θηλώ	254	θύρα	264	ἱνιον	481	√κακ	26
θήρ	259	θύρασι	264	ἱον	479	κάκη	26
θήρα	259	θυρεός	264	ἱός	480	κακός	26
θηρίον	259	θυρέτρα	264	ἰότης	494	κακίω	26
θηράω	259	θυρίς	264	√ιπ	498	√καλ	28
θήσαι	254	θυρωρός	415	ἱπος	498	√καλ	29
θήσατο	254	θυσία	265	ἱππεύς	499	καλαμεύς	27
θήσθαι	254	θύω	265	ἱππιος	499	καλάμη	27
√θιγ	126			ἱππόδομος	499	κάλαμος	27
θιγγάνω	126			ἱππόδρομος	229	καλέω	28
√θνᾶ	546	Ι.		ἱππος	499	καλία	29
√θνη	546	√ι	493	ἱπποπόταμος	499	καλιάς	29
θνήσκω	546	√ι	482	ἱπτότα	499	καλῖος	29
θίγημα	126	ἰάχω	536	ἱπτομαι	498	καλλίον	30
√θο	258	√ιδ	236	√ισ	494	καλλονή	30
θοάζω	258	√ιδ	237	ἱς	481	κάλλος	30
θοός	258	ἴδιος	489	ἱστημι	175	καλλύνω	30
√θορ	547	ἰδίω	237	ἱστορέω	236	καλός	30
θόρυβος	262	ἰδίωμα	489	ἱστορία	236	κάλη	40
√θρα	261	ἰδιώτης	489	ἱστός	75	καλυβ (st.)	29
θράνος	261	ἴδον	236	ἱστωρ	236	καλύβη	29
√θρασ	260	ἴδος	237	ἱστωρ	236	καλύπτω	29
θρασύς	260	ἴδρις	236	ἰσχάνω	148	καμάρα	31
√θραφ	199	ἰδρώ	237	ἰσχάνω	148	√καν	32
√θρε	262	ἰδρύω	234	ἱσχω	148	κανάζω	32
θρέομαι	262	ἰδρώς	237	ἱταλός	170	κανάσσω	32
√θρεφ	199	ἰέναι	493	ἱταμός	493	καναχή	32
√θρη	262	ἱεράρχης	143	ἱτέα	482	√καπ	33
θρήνος	262	ἱζω	234	ἱτης	493	√καπ	35

√κάπ	549	κελανεφής	46	√κλευ	58	κοσιῶ	64
κάπετος	98	κελαινός	46	κλέω	58	κόπισ	64
καπηλεύω	34	κέλευθος	47	κληής	56	κοπίς	64
καπηλεία	34	κελεύω	48	κληήσις	28	κόπος	64
κάπηλος	34	κέλης	48	κλητεῖω	28	κόπτω	64
καπνός	35	έλλάω	48	κλητήρ	28	√κορ	51
κάπρος	36	έλόμαι	48	κλητῶρ	28	κόραξ	65
κάπτω	549	√κεν	71	√κλι	57	κόρη	51
καπνῶ	35	√κερ	51	κλίμα	57	κορμός	51
√καρ	51	κεραῖζω	51	κλίμαξ	57	κόρος	51
κάρα	37	κεράς	49	κλίνη	57	κορυφή	37
κάρανος	37	κέρας	49	κλίνω	57	κορώνη	65
καρανῶ	37	κερασός	50	κλισία	57	κορώνη	74
καρδία	38	κέρμα	51	κλιτός	57	κορωνίς	74
καρκίνος	39	√κευθ	266	√κλοπ	55	κορωνός	74
√καρπ	40	κεῦθος	266	κλοπεύς	55	κοσμοπολίτης	311
καρπάλιμος	40	κευθμών	266	κλοπή	55	κόσος	506
καρπιμος	41	κεύθω	266	√κλπ	55	κόττε	506
καρπός	41	κεφάλαιος	52	√κλυ	58	κότερος	506
καρπῶς	41	κεφαλή	52	√κλυ	59	κούρα	51
καρτερος	67	√κηδ	518	κλύδων	59	κουρεύς	51
κάρτος	67	κήδω	518	κλύζω	59	κούρη	51
καρύα	42	κῆπος	53	κλυτός	58	κουρίδιος	51
κάρυον	42	κῆρ	38	κλύω	58	κούρος	51
κάσσιμα	466	κῆρ	51	κλώψ	55	√κρ	51
κασσός	466	κηραίνω	51	√κο	25	√κρα	67
κασσῶς	466	√κι	54	κο (στ.)	506	√κραδ	66
καταλέγω	440	κινέω	54	κόγχη	61	κραδαίνω	66
κάττυμα	466	κίνυμαι	54	κόγχος	61	κραδάω	66
καττύς	466	κίρκος	74	κοέω	60	κράδῃ	66
καττῶ	466	κιχείην	580	√κοφ	60	κράδῃ	66
√καυ	43	κίχημι	580	√κοφ	73	κράδῃ	38
καυλός	73	κίω	54	κόθεν	506	κράζω	65
καῦμα	43	√κλ	48	√κοι	73	κραίνω	67
καυστικός	43	√κλαγ	550	κοιλία	73	κραιπάλη	40
καυστός	43	√κλαφ	551	κοῖλος	73	κραπινός	40
√κάφ	549	√κλαίω	551	κοιμάω	44	√κραν	67
κέδω	45	√κλαῦ	551	κοῖος	506	κράνεια	50
κέαρ	38	κλαύσω	551	κοίτη	44	κρανίον	37
κέαρνον	45	√κλει	56	κόκκυ	62	κράνον	50
√κεδ	243	√κλειδ	56	κόκκυξ	62	κράντωρ	67
√κει	44	κλεινός	58	κοκκύζω	62	√κραπ	40
κει (στ.)	44	κλεις	56	κολοφών	63	κραταιός	67
√κει	54	κλειτός	58	κολώνη	63	κρατέω	67
κείμαι	44	κλείω	58	κολωνός	63	κράτος	67
κείρω	51	κλείω	56	κόμμα	64	κρατύω	67
κείω	45	κλέος	58	κόναβος	32	κρατός	67
κεκαθήσομαι	548	√κλεπ	55	√κοπ	64	κρέας	68
κεκαφής	35	√κλεπ	29	κοπάζω	64	κρείον	68
κέκληγα	550	κλέπτῃς	55	κοπεύς	64	κρίων	67
√κελ	48	κλέπτω	55	κοπή	64	κρέων	67

κρήδεμνον	218	κώπη	33	λαχνόμααι	439	λιβάδιον	443
κρήνη	37	κῶς	506	λάχνος	439	λιβάς	443
✓κρι	69	κωφός	64	λάω	433	λίβος	443
κρίμων	69			λάω	437	λιβρός	443
κρίνω	69	Δ.		λέαινα	445	λιλαίωμαι	433
κρίος	49	✓λα	433	λεαίνω	441	λίμνη	443
κρίσις	69	✓λαβ	552	✓λεγ	440	λίμην	443
κριτήριον	69	✓λάβ	552	✓λεγχ	554	λιμπάνω	500
κριτής	69	✓λαγ	127	λέγω	440	λίνεος	444
κριτικός	69	λαγρός	127	✓λει	441	λίνον	444
Κρόνος	67	λαγγάζω	128	λεία	437	✓λιπ	500
✓κρυ	70	λάγνος	127	λειαίνω	441	λίπτομααι	447
κρυμός	70	λαχνός	554	✓λειβ	443	λίπτω	447
κρυόεις	70	✓λαF	437	λείβω	443	λίσ	445
κρύομααι	70	✓λαθ	553	λείβω	443	λίσ	446
κρύος	70	✓λάβ	553	λείμμα	500	λίσπος	446
κρυσταίνωμαι	70	λαία	437	λειμών	443	λίσσος	446
κρύσταλλος	70	λαιός	434	λείος	441	λίστρον	446
κρώζω	65	λαιός	434	λείδης	441	λίσφος	446
κρώπιον	41	λαῖς	437	✓λειπ	500	λιτός	446
✓κτα	71	λάϊτρον	436	λείπω	500	✓λιφ	447
✓κταν	71	✓λακ	78	λειτουργέω	436	✓λιχ	151
✓κτει	72	✓λακ	77	λειτουργία	436	λιχανός	151
κτείνω	71	λακερός	77	λειτουργός	436	λιχμάς	151
✓κτεν	71	λακερός	78	λείχω	151	λιχμάζω	151
✓κτι	72	λακίς	78	λείψανον	500	λίχνος	151
κτίζω	72	λάκκος	78	λεκτός	440	λίψ	447
κτίσις	72	λάκος	78	λέκτρον	150	λίψ	443
κτόνος	71	λακκάτης	435	έλακα	77	✓λο	449
✓κυ	73	λακτίζω	435	λελήμαι	433	✓λογ	440
κύαρ	73	λαμβάνω	522	λέλογχα	554	λογάς	440
κύεω	73	✓λαμπ	282	έξεις	440	λογγάζω	128
κύημα	73	λαμπάς	282	λευγαλέος	129	λογίζομαι	440
✓κυθ	266	λαμπρός	282	λευκός	80	λόγος	440
κύκλος	74	λάμπω	282	λευρός	441	✓λογχ	554
κύκνος	32	λανθάνω	553	λεύσσω	79	✓λοιβ	443
κυλίνδω	74	λάξ	435	✓λεχ	150	λοιβή	443
κυλίω	74	λαός	436	λέχος	150	λοιγίος	129
κυλλός	74	✓λαπ	438	λέχριος	442	λογός	129
κῦμα	73	λάπτω	438	λέχρισ	442	✓λοιπ	500
κύος	73	✓λασ	433	λέων	445	λοιπός	500
✓κυρ	74	λάσκω	77	ληίζομαι	437	λοισός	442
κυρτός	74	λατρεύω	437	ληῖτη	437	λοξός	442
κύτος	73	λάτρης	437	ληῖς	437	✓λου	449
κύτος	101	✓λάφ	552	ληῖς	437	λουτήρ	449
κύων	75	✓λάφ	552	ληῖς	437	λουτήριον	449
κώμη	44	λαφύσσω	438	ληῖτον	436	λουτρόν	449
κῶμος	44	✓λαχ	146	λημα	433	λούω	449
κωμωδός	44	✓λαχ	554	ληνος	439	λοχεία	150
κωμωδία	44	λάχνη	439	λησις	433	λοχεύω	150
κῶνος	76	λαχνήεις	439	λίαν	433	λόχημη	150
				✓λιβ	443	λόχος	150

√λυ	448	μάντις	358	μείων	398	μήνις	358
√λυ	449	√μαπ	501	√μελ	451	μηνοσ (st.)	395
λύα	448	√μαρ	393	μελαγχολία	162	μηνούω	358
√λυγ	129	√μαρ	391	μελαίνω	451	μής	395
λυγ (st.)	130	√μαρ	392	μέλας	451	μήστωρ	238
λυγισμός	130	μαραίνω	393	√μελγ	131	μήτηρ	396
λύγος	130	μαρανσις	393	√μελδ	239	μητρόπολις	311
λυγός	130	μαρασμός	393	μέλδομαι	239	√μιγ	397
λυγρός	129	√μαρπ	501	μέλδω	239	μίγα	397
λύη	448	μαρπτίς	501	μέλι	390	μιγάς	397
λύθρον	449	μαρπτω	501	μέλισσα	390	μίγδα	397
√λυκ	80	μαρτυρ	391	μελίφρων	390	μίγδην	397
λύκος	81	μαρτύριον	391	√μελλ	389	μίγνυμι	397
λύμα	449	μαρτύρομαι	391	μεμάκνυα	555	μικέομαι	386
λυμαίνομαι	449	μαρτυς	391	μέμνημαι	358	μίμησις	386
λύμη	449	μάττηρ	396	μέμονα	358	μιμήσχω	358
√λυπ	283	√μαχ	384	√μεν	358	μίμος	386
λυπέω	283	μάχαιρα	384	√μενθ	358	√μιν	398
λύπη	283	μάχη	384	μένος	358	μινύθω	398
λυπηρός	283	μάχιμος	384	Μέντης	358	μινυνθόδιος	398
λυπρός	283	μάχομαι	384	Μέντωρ	358	μῆις	397
λύσις	448	√με	398	μένω	358	μίσγω	397
λυτήρ	448	√με	386	√μερ	391	μισθός	267
λύτρον	448	με (st.)	385	√μερ	392	√μλο	530
λύχνος	80	με	385	√μερ	393	√μν	358
λύω	448	√μεγ	387	√μεργ	132	μήμη	358
λωβόδομαι	450	μεγαίρω	387	μέριμνα	391	μνημοσύνη	358
λωβεύω	450	μεγαλύνω	387	μερίζω	392	μνόδομαι	358
λώβη	450	μέγας	387	μέρις	392	μνηστήρ	358
λωβητήρ	450	μέγεθος	387	μερμαίρω	391	μνηστής	358
λωτών	437	√μεδ	238	μέρμερα	391	μνηστεύω	358
		μέδιμνος	238	μέρμερος	391	μοῖρα	392
		μέδομαι	238	μέρμηρα	391	√μολ	530
		μέδοντες	238	μερμηρίζω	391	√μολγ	131
		μέδω	238	μέρος	392	μόλιβος	452
		√μεθ	394	μεσηγύ(ς)	394	μολιβοῦς	452
		√μει	388	μεσσηγύ(ς)	394	μολύβδαινα	452
		μειδάω	388	μέσος	394	μόλυβδος	452
		μείδημα	388	μέσσοις	394	μολυβοῦς	452
		μειδιάω	388	μετά	171	μόλυβος	452
		μείδω	388	μέταξε	171	μολύνω	451
		μείζων	387	μεταξύ	171	√μον	358
		√μειλ	389	μετρικός	386	μονάρχης	143
		μειλία	389	μέτριος	386	μόναρχος	143
		μειλίσσω	389	μέτρον	386	√μορ	392
		μειλίχια	389	μήδομαι	238	√μορ	393
		μελιχίος	389	μήδος	238	μόρα	392
		μελίχιος	389	μήκος	82	√μοργ	132
		μειόω	398	μήν	395	μορμύρω	399
		μείρομαι	392	μήνη	395	μόρος	392
		μείς	395	μηνιαῖος	395	μόρσιμος	392

M.

√μα	358
√μα	396
√μαδ	383
μαδαρός	383
μαδῶ	383
√μαθ	358
μαθηματικός	358
μαῖα	396
μαίνομαι	358
√μακ	82
√μακ	555
μάκαρ	82
μακρός	82
√μαν	358
μανθάνω	358
μανία	358

[illegible]

δολιτροχος	429	ὄργανον	123	οὖς	495	πατριά	289
δολιγγή	453	ὄργας	133	ὀφθαλμία	502	πατριάρχης	289
δολοῦζω	453	ὀργάω	133	ὀφθαλμός	502	πατριώτης	289
δολιγγμός	453	ὀργή	133	ὀχέομαι	147	√παυ	292
δλος	527	ὀργια	123	ὀχετός	147	παυ (st.)	292
√δμ	377	ὀργυια	134	ὀχημα	147	παῦλα	292
δμαλής	377	ὀργυιά	134	ὀχλέω	147	παύομαι	292
δμαλίζω	377	√ὄρεγ	134	ὀχλος	147	παῦρος	292
δμαλός	377	δρεγμα	134	ὀχος	147	πανσωλή	292
δμβρέω	405	ὀρέγγυμι	134	ὀχυρός	148	παύω	292
δμβριος	405	ὀρέγω	134	ὀψ	496	παφλάζω	345
δμβρος	405	ὀρεxis	134	ὀψις	502	πάχνη	285
δμιλέω	526	ὀρεχθέω	134	ὀψομαι	502	√πεδ	242
δμιλός	526	ὀριγγνόμεαι	134			πέδη	242
δμμα	502	ὀρίνω	414	II.		πέδιλον	242
δμογενής	377	δρμαθός	422	πά	288	πεδίον	242
δμόζυγος	125	δρμάω	416	√πα	289	πέδον	242
δμόθεν	377	δρμή	416	√πα	291	πέξα	242
δμοίος	377	δρμητήριον	416	√παγ	285	πέζος	242
δμοιοπάθεια	377	δρμιά	422	παγετός	285	√πειθ	271
δμοιος	377	δρμος	422	πάγη	285	πείθομαι	271
δμοίος	377	δρνυμι	414	πάγος	285	πειθω	271
δμοργμα	132	δροθύνω	414	√παφ	286	πειθώ	271
δμόργνυμι	132	δρομαι	415	√παθ	561	πείκω	87
δμός	377	δρούω	414	παιδαγωγός	322	πείνα	295
δμόσε	377	δρυμαγδός	425	κaiπάλη	323	πείρα	296
δμοῦ	377	δρφανεύω	336	κaiπάλη	323	πείραρ	297
δνομα	374	δρφανίζω	336	κaiπάλη	323	πείρας	297
δνομάζω	374	δρφανιστής	336	κaiπάλη	323	πειράω	296
δνομαίνω	374	δρφανός	336	κaiπάλη	323	πείσα	271
δνοματοποιά	374	δρχαμος	143	κaiπάλη	323	πείσμαι	270
δνοματοποίησις	374	δς	490	κaiπάλη	323	πείσομαι	561
δνυξ	375	δς	489	κaiπάλη	323	πέκος	87
δξός	2	δσμή	240	κaiπάλη	323	πέκος	87
√δπ	502	δστέινος	172	κaiπάλη	323	κεκτέω	87
δπεας	502	δστέον	172	κaiπάλη	323	√πελ	304
δπη	502	δστινος	172	κaiπάλη	323	√πελ	323
δπιπεύω	502	δς	489	κaiπάλη	323	√πελ	558
δπιπτεύω	502	δδας	235	κaiπάλη	323	κελιός	293
δπλον	497	δδός	235	κaiπάλη	323	κελιδνός	293
δπός	503	δδθαρ	269	κaiπάλη	323	έλλα	294
δπητήρ	502	δδλαί	429	κaiπάλη	323	κελλός	293
δπητικός	502	δδλαμός	526	κaiπάλη	323	κέλομαι	558
δπωπα	502	δδλε	454	κaiπάλη	323	κελός	293
√δρ	414	δδλος	527	κaiπάλη	323	κέμμα	505
√δρ	415	δδρανιος	418	κaiπάλη	323	√κεμπ	560
δραμα	415	δδρανίωτες	418	κaiπάλη	323	κεμπτός	504
δρανός	418	δδρανός	418	κaiπάλη	323	κέμνω	560
δράω	415	δδρον	414	κaiπάλη	323	√κενθ	561
√δργ	133	δδρος	415	κaiπάλη	323	√κεν	295
		δδρος	476	κaiπάλη	323	κενέσται	295

πένης	295	πεύθομαι	272	√πλ	304	πνεῦμα	307
√πενθ	270	√πευκ	89	√πλ	323	πνευματικός	307
πενθερά	270	πευκεδανός	89	√πλ	558	πνευμονία	307
πενθερός	270	πεύκη	88	√πλα	304	πνεύμων	307
πενία	295	πεύκινος	88	√πλαγ	305	πνέω	307
πειχιρός	295	πευκών	88	πλάζω	305	√πνθ	561
πένομαι	295	πεῦσις	272	πλακ (st.)	91	πνοή	307
πέντε	504	πεφιδέσθαι	578	πλάκινος	91	√πνυ	307
πεντηκόντορος		πέψις	505	πλακοῦς	91	πο (st.)	506
	411	√πηγ	285	πλάξ	91	√πο	308
√πεπ	505	πῆγμα	285	√πλε	304	√ποδ	242
πεπνυμένος	307	πῆγνυμι	285	√πλε	306	ποδηνεκής	354
πέπνυμαι	307	πηγός	285	√πλε	312	πόθεν	506
πέποιθα	271	πῆλινος	300	πλέγμα	92	πόθι	506
πέπονθα	561	πηλός	300	√πλεF	306	√ποι	310
πέπομφα	560	πήνη	301	πλείος	304	ποιέω	322
πεπτός	505	πηνίζομαι	301	πλείων	312	√ποιθ	271
πέπων	505	πηρίον	301	√πλεκ	92	ποικίλος	90
πέπρωται	313	πηνίτις	301	πλέκω	92	ποιμήν	309
πέπτω	505	πῆνος	301	πλέος	304	ποιός	506
√περ	296	√πι	302	√πλεу	306	√ποκ	87
√περ	315	√πι	308	πλεύμων	307	πόκος	87
-περ	299	πιάνω	302	πλέω	306	ποίη	310
πέρα	297	πιαλός	302	πλέως	304	ποιπνέω	307
περαίνω	297	πῖαρ	302	√πλη	304	√πολ	304
περαῖος	297	πιαρός	302	πληγή	305	√πολ	323
περαν	297	πιερός	302	πληθός	304	πολιός	293
περας	297	√πιθ	271	πληθύς	304	πόλις	311
περάτη	297	√πικ	89	πλήθω	304	πολιτεία	311
περάτος	297	√πικ	90	√πληγ	305	πολίτης	311
περάω	296	πικρός	89	πλήν	312	πολιτικός	311
περάω	298	πίλος	303	πλήρης	304	πολύς	312
√περθ	562	πιμελή	302	πλήσσω	305	πόμα	308
πέρθω	562	πιμπλάναι	304	√πλο	306	√πομπ	560
περί	299	πιμπλημι	304	√πλοκ	92	πομπή	560
περιδέξιος	220	πιμπράναι	315	πλόκαμος	92	√πον	295
περικτιόνες	72	πιμπρημι	315	πλοκή	92	πονέω	295
πέριξ	299	πῖνον	308	πλός	306	πονηρός	295
περίοδος	235	πινυτή	307	πλούτος	304	√πονθ	561
περισσός	299	πινυτός	307	√πλυ	306	πόνος	295
πέρνυμι	298	πῖνω	308	πλύμα	306	πόρθμος	296
√πετ	173	πιπίσκω	308	πλυνός	306	πόπανον	505
πετα (st.)	174	πιπράσκω	298	πλυντήρ	306	√πορ	313
πέταλον	174	πίπτω	173	πλύνω	306	√πορ	296
πέταλος	174	πίσα	308	πλυτός	306	πορεύω	296
πετάννυμι	174	πίσος	308	√πλω	306	√πορθ	562
πέτασμα	174	πίστις	271	πλωτήρ	306	πορθέω	562
πέτασος	174	πίστρα	308	πλωτός	306	πορίζω	296
πέτομαι	173	πίτνημι	174	√πνε	307	πόρκος	93
√πευθ	272	πιφάυσκω	339	√πνεF	307	πόρνη	298
πευθῆν	272	πῖων	302	√πνευ	307	πόρις	296

πόρρω	316	πρώτος	316	ρέζω	123	√σαλ	455
πορσύνω	313	√πτ	173	ρεῖθρον	421	σάλος	455
πόρσω	316	√πτά	173	ρέος	421	σαλεύω	455
πός	317	√πτάκ	563	√ρευ	421	√σαο	462
πόσις	308	πτάρνυμαι	559	ρεύμα	421	σός	462
πόσις	314	√πτερ	559	ρεύσις	421	σάω	462
πόσος	506	πτέρον	173	ρευστός	421	√σαπ	503
πόστος	506	πτήσσω	563	ρεύσω	421	√σάπ	564
√ποτ	173	√πτυ	318	ρέω	421	√σάρ	565
ποτάομαι	173	πύαλον	318	ρήγμα	522	√σαφ	503
πότε	506	πτύω	318	ρηγμίν	522	σαφής	503
πότερος	506	πτῶσις	173	ρηγμίς	522	σάω	462
ποτήριον	308	√πυ	319	ρήγνυμι	522	σάω	463
πότης	308	√πυγ	320	ρήμα	412	√σελ	528
ποτί	317	πυγμάχος	320	ρήσις	412	σέλας	528
πότμος	173	πυγμή	320	ρητορική	412	σελήνη	528
πότνια	314	√πυθ	272	ρητορικός	412	√σειρ	422
ποτόν	308	√πυθ	273	ρητός	412	√σειρ	528
πότος	308	πυθεδών	319	ρήτρα	412	σειρά	422
πότος	308	πυθμήν	273	ρήτωρ	412	σειρίδιω	528
πού	506	πύθομαι	319	ρίγιω	419	σειρίος	528
πούς	242	πύθω	319	ρίγιον	419	√σεπ	497
√πρ	315	√πυκ	89	ρίγος	419	√σεπ	507
√πρα	315	πύκτης	320	ρίγω	419	√σερ	422
√πραθ	562	πυλαωρός	415	ρίζα	420	√σερ	528
πράσις	298	πυλωρός	415	ρινόκερως	49	σεσαρνία	565
πρατήρ	298	√πυνθ	273	√ροφ	421	√σευ	566
πρατίας	298	πύνθαξ	273	ροή	421	σεύω	566
πρηδών	315	πυνθάνομαι	272	ρόμμα	337	√σεχ	148
πρημαίνω	315	πύξ	320	ροπτός	337	√σφαδ	209
πρηστήρ	315	πύον	319	√ρου	421	σφεθ (st.)	252
√πρι	316	πύρ	321	ροφάνω	337	√σφερ	422
πρίαμαι	298	πυρά	321	ροφέω	337	√σφηθ	252
πρίν	316	πυρετός	321	ρόφημα	337	√σφιδ	237
√προ	316	πυρρός	321	√ρυ	421	√ση	463
προ	316	πυρσός	321	√ρυ	421	σήθω	463
πρόμος	316	πυτάζω	318	ρύαξ	421	σήπω	564
πρόμαχος	384	πύσμα	272	ρυθμός	421	σήστρον	463
προπηλακίζω	300	πύστις	272	ρύμη	421	σήτες	169
πρός	317	√πυτ	318	ρύσις	421	σίαλον	456
προσέτι	168	√πω	308	ρύτος	421	σίαλος	456
πρόσθε	317	√πω	506	ρυφέω	337	√σκα	45
πρόσσω	316	πωλλον	322	ρωγαλέος	522	√σκαδ	96
πρόσω	316	πῶλος	322	ρώμη	421	σκαϊότης	94
πρότερος	316	πῶμα	308	Ῥώμη	421	σκαϊός	94
προτί	317	πῶς	506	ῤώννυμι	421	√σκάλ	567
πρόχυν	121			ῤώομαι	421	σκάλοψ	95
πρύτανις	316					σκάλλω	567
√πρω	313	P.				σκαλπ (st.)	95
√πρω	316	ῤά	408	Σ.		σκανδάληθρον	96
πρωϊ	316	ῤάκος	78	√σ	459	σκανδαλίζω	96
πρώην	316	ῤέθρον	421	√σα	463	σκανδαλον	96
		√ρεφ	421	σαίρω	565		

✓σκαπ	53	✓σπ	507	στερέω	179	στραγγεύω	465
✓σκαπ	97	σπαίρω	323	στερίσκω	179	στραγγαλία	465
✓σκαπ	98	✓σπαλ	323	στερίφη	180	στράγγε	465
σκαπάνη	98	σπάλαξ	95	στερίφος	180	στρατός	185
σκάπετος	98	✓σπαρ	323	στέρομαι	179	✓στραφ	571
σκᾶπος	97	σπαράσσω	323	στερρός	180	στράφισσμαι	571
σκάπτω	98	σπείρω	323	✓στευ	186	✓στρεφ	571
✓σκε	45	✓σπερ	323	✓στεφ	181	στρέφω	571
✓σκεδ	243	✓σπορ	323	σπεφάνη	181	✓στροφ	571
σκεδάννυμι	243	✓σπρ	323	στέφανος	181	✓στροω	185
σκέδασις	243	✓σρυ	421	στέφος	181	στρώμα	185
✓σκεπ	99	✓στα	175	στέφω	181	στρωμένη	185
σκεπτικός	99	✓σταλ	176	✓στη	175	στρώννυμι	185
σκέπτομαι	99	στάλιξ	176	στήλη	176	✓στυ	186
σκειάζω	101	σταμίν	175	στήμων	175	στύλος	186
σκεύη	101	στάμνος	175	στήριγξ	180	στύπη	187
σκεύος	101	στάσις	175	στηρίζω	180	στύπος	187
σκευή	101	στατήρ	175	στία	182	στύς	186
σκηνή	100	✓στεγ	135	✓στιβ	569	Στωικός	186
σκήπτρον	97	στεγανός	135	στιβάς	569	στωμύλος	184
σκήπτω	97	στέγη	135	✓στιγ	183	σύ	192
σκήπων	97	στεγνός	135	στίγμα	183	✓σϋ	566
σκιά	100	στέγος	135	στιγμή	183	✓συ	466
σκιαρός	100	στέγων	135	στιλίζω	183	συλλογή	440
σκιών	100	✓στειβ	569	στικτός	183	συννένοφε	335
✓σκιδ	244	στίβω	569	✓στιχ	152	συννεφεῖ	335
σκιδναμαι	243	στεινομαι	178	στιχδομαι	152	✓συρ	423
σκιερός	100	πτεινός	178	στίχος	152	σύριγγε	423
✓σκιμπ	97	στέινος	178	✓στλ	176	συριγμός	423
✓σκιπ	97	στέινω	178	στλεγγίς	464	συρίζω	423
✓σκλη	568	σείρα (n.)	180	στοά	186	σύς	467
✓σκοπ	99	σείρα (adj.)	180	✓στοβ	177	✓σφαδ	245
σκόπελος	99	✓στειχ	152	στοβάζω	177	σφαδάζω	245
σκοπέω	99	στέιχω	152	στοβέω	177	σφαδασμός	245
σκοπή	99	✓στελ	176	✓στοιβ	569	✓σφαλ	457
σκοπιά	99	στοιγίς	464	στοιβή	569	σφαλερός	457
σκοπός	99	στέλλω	176	στοίχος	159	σφάλλω	457
σκότος	100	✓στεμβ	177	✓στολ	176	σφάλμα	457
✓σκυ	101	στέμβω	177	στόλος	176	σφε (st.)	489
✓σκυλ	102	στέμμα	181	στόμα	184	σφεδανός	245
σκύλα	101	✓στεμφ	177	στόμαχος	184	σφενδονάω	245
σκύλλω	102	στέμφυλον	177	✓στομφ	177	σφενδόνη	245
σκύλον	101	✓στεν	178	✓στον	178	σφήξ	468
σκύτος	101	στενάχω	178	στόνος	178	σφίγγω	136
✓στυ	370	στένός	178	✓στορ	185	σφίγγις	136
σόλος	455	στένω	178	✓στοργ	570	σφιγκτός	136
σός	462	✓στερ	179	στορέννυμι	185	σφιγμός	136
σοφία	503	✓στεργ	570	στόρνυμι	185	σφόδρα	245
σοφίζω	503	στεργίς	464	✓στραγγ	465	σφοδρός	245
σοφός	503	στέργω	570	στραγγάλη	465	σφός	489
✓σπ	497	στερεός	180	στραγγαλίζω	465	✓σχ	148

[illegible]

φοβέομαι	342	φυλή	348	χείρων	159	χρίω	164
φοβερός	342	φύλλον	349	✓χευδ	155	✓χρομ	163
φοβέω	342	φῦλον	348	✓χερ	159	χρόμαδος	163
φόβος	342	φῦμα	348	χέρης	159	χρόμη	163
φοίνιος	343	φύξιμος	142	✓χεF	165	χρόμος	163
✓φον	343	φύξις	142	χέ(F)ω	165	✓χυ	165
φονεύς	343	φύομαι	348	χεία	154	χυλός	165
φονή	343	φυσικός	348	χείμεν	161	χύμα	165
φόνιος	343	φύσις	348	χειμάζω	161	χυμός	165
φόνος	343	φυντεύω	348	χειμαίνω	161	χύσις	165
✓φορ	344	φυντός	348	χειμέρινος	161		
φορά	344	φύω	348	χειμών	161	Ψ.	
φορέω	344	φωγή	339	χέρνιβα	366	ψύττω	318
φορός	344	φωρ	344	✓χευ	165		
φόρος	344	φῶς	339	χεύμα	165	Ω.	
φορμός	344			✓χη	580	✓ώδ	233
φόρτος	344			χήμεν	154	✓ώδ	240
✓φρ	344	Χ.		χήμεν	157	ώθέω	268
φράγμα	346	✓χα	154	χήμεν	160	✓ώκ	502
φραγμός	346	✓χαδ	155	χήμεν	160	ώκυπετής	173
✓φρακ	346	χαίνω	154	χήμεν	160	ώκός	2
φράσσω	346	χαίρω	158	χήμεν	160	ώμοπλατή	407
φράττηρ	347	χάλαζα	156	✓χι	161	ζμος	407
φράτρα	347	χαλαζάω	156	χίμετλον	161	ώμός	406
φράττηρ	347	χαμάδις	157	χιών	161	ώμοτης	406
φρατρία	347	χαμάζε	157	✓χλαδ	156	ώνέομαι	376
φρατριάω	347	χαμάθεν	157	χοή	165	ώνή	376
φρατρίω	347	χαμαί	157	χολάω	162	δνος	376
φράτωρ	347	χαμηλός	157	χολή	162	είδον	486
φρήττηρ	347	✓χαν	154	χολικός	162	✓ώπ	502
φρουρά	415	χανδάνω	155	χόλος	162	ζρα	424
φρουρός	415	χάος	154	χολόω	162	ώρα	415
✓φρυγ	141	✓χαρ	158	χόρτος	159	ώραϊος	424
φρύγανον	141	χαρά	158	✓χου	165	ώρανός	418
φρύγετρον	141	χαρείς	158	χοῦς	165	ζρασι	424
φρύγω	141	χαρίζομαι	158	✓χρεμ	163	δρος	424
φρυκτός	141	χάρις	158	χρεμετίζω	163	✓άρν	425
✓φυ	348	χάρμα	158	χρεμίζω	163	ώρυγή	417
✓φυγ	142	χάσκω	154	✓χρι	164	ώρυθμός	417
φυγάς	142	χάσμα	154	χρίμα	164	ώρυθμός	425
φυγή	142	χάυνος	154	χρίσις	164	ώρυθμομαι	425
φύζα	142	✓χε	580	χριστός	164	ός	490
φυή	348	χείρ	159	Χριστός	164	ώψ	502

LATIN INDEX.



[The figures refer to the numbers of the sets.]

A.		adoleo	426	agmen	104	alternus	427
√a	476	adolescens	426	agnosco	120	alteruter	427
a, ab, abs	274	adolesco	426	ago	104	altitudo	426
abdico	10	adscisco	45	agrarius	106	altor	426
abdo	256	adulescens	426	agricultura	106	altus	426
abnuo	369	adulter	427	√al	426	alumna	426
abscondo	256	adultus	426	Alba	332	alumno	426
absens	459	aduncus	1	Alba Longa	332	alumnus	426
absurdus	423	advena	509	Albanus	332	am-	333
√ac	2	adverbium	412	albatas	332	amarus	406
√ac	2	√aed	249	albeo	332	amb-	333
ac	168	aedes	249	albesco	332	ambi-	333
accelero	48	aedificium	249	albumen	332	ambiguus	104
accentus	32	aedifico	249, 256	albus	332	ambitio	493
accio	54	aedilicius	249	alesco	426	ambo	334
accipiter	173	aedilis	249	alia	427	ambulo	509
acclino	57	aedituus	249	alias	427	amens	358
accuso	60	aër	476	alibi	427	amicio	493
aceo	2	aëreus	476	alieno	427	amictus	493
acer	2	aërius	476	alienus	427	amplector	92
acerbitas	2	aestas	249	alimentum	426	amplifico	256
acerbus	2	aestivus	249	alimonium	426	amplio	333
acervus	2	aestivo	249	alio	427	amplius	333
acesco	2	aestuo	249	aliquando	427	amputo	310
acetum	2	aestuosus	249	aliquantus	427	√an	350
acidus	2	aestas	249	aliquis	427	an-	333
acies	2	aetas	474	aliquot	427	√anc	1
acrimonia	2	aeternalis	474	aliter	427	anceps	52
actio	104	aeternus	474	alius	427	ancile	1
actor	104	aevum	474	alluvies	449	ancilla	1
actus	104	affabilis	339	alluvius	449	ancillaris	1
acuo	2	affectio	256	almus	426	ancora	1
acus	2	affecto	256	alo	426	ancula	1
acutus	2	afficio	256	Alpes	332	anculus	1
√ad	233	√äg	104	alter	427	√ang	144
addo	225	ager	106	altercatio	427	angina	144
adnuo	369	agilis	104	altercor	427	ango	144
admonitio	358	agito	104	alterno	427	angor	144

φοβέομαι	342	φυλή	348	χείρων	159	χρίω	164
φοβερός	342	φύλλον	349	✓χενδ	155	✓χρομ	163
φοβέω	342	φῦλον	348	✓χερ	159	χρόμαδος	163
φόβος	342	φῦμα	348	χέρης	159	χρόμη	163
φοίνιος	343	φύξιμος	142	✓χεF	165	χρόμος	163
✓φον	343	φύξις	142	χέ(F)ω	165	✓χv	165
φονεύς	343	φύομαι	348	χεία	154	χυλός	165
φονή	343	φυσικός	348	χέιμα	161	χύμα	165
φόνιος	343	φύσις	348	χειμάζω	161	χυμός	165
φόνος	343	φυντεώ	348	χειμαίνω	161	χύσις	165
✓φορ	344	φυντός	348	χειμέρινος	161		
φορά	344	φύω	348	χειμών	161	Ψ.	
φορέω	344	φωγή	339	χέρνιβα	366	ψύττω	318
φορός	344	φώρ	344	✓χευ	165		
φόρος	344	φῶς	339	χεύμα	165	Ω.	
φορμός	344			✓χη	580	✓ώδ	233
φόρτος	344			χήμε	154	✓ώδ	240
✓φρ	344	Χ.		χήμελος	157	ώθέω	268
φράγμα	346	✓χα	151	χθές	160	✓ώκ	502
φραγμός	346	✓χαδ	155	χθесινός	160	ώκυπετής	173
✓φρακ	346	χαίνω	154	χθίζινός	160	ώκός	2
φράσσω	346	χαίρω	158	χθιζός	160	ώμοπλατή	407
φράττηρ	347	χάλαζα	156	✓χι	161	δμος	407
φράτρα	347	χαλαζάω	156	χίμετλον	161	ώμός	406
φράττηρ	347	χαμάδις	157	χιών	161	ώμοτης	406
φρατρία	347	χαμάζε	157	✓χλαδ	156	ώνέομαι	376
φρατριάζω	347	χαμάθεν	157	χρή	165	ώνή	376
φρατρίζω	347	χαμαί	157	χολάω	162	δνος	376
φράτωρ	347	χαμηλός	157	χολή	162	ρίον	486
φρήττηρ	347	✓χαν	154	χολικός	162	✓ώπ	502
φρουρά	415	χανδάνω	155	χόλος	162	ζρα	424
φρουρός	415	χάος	154	χολόω	162	ώρα	415
✓φρυγ	141	✓χαρ	158	χόρτος	159	ώραϊος	424
φρύγανον	141	χαρά	158	✓χου	165	ώρανός	418
φρύγετρον	141	χαρίεις	158	χοῦς	165	ζρασι	424
φρύγω	141	χαρίζομαι	158	✓χρεμ	163	δρος	424
φρυκτός	141	χάρις	158	χρεμετίζω	163	✓ώρυ	425
✓φv	348	χάρμα	158	χρεμίζω	163	ώρυγή	417
✓φυγ	142	χάσκω	154	✓χρι	164	ώρυθμός	417
φυγάς	142	χάσμα	154	χρίμα	164	ώρυθμός	425
φυγή	142	χάυνος	154	χρίσις	164	ώρύομαι	425
φύζα	142	✓χε	580	χριστός	164	ώς	490
φυή	348	χείρ	159	Χριστός	164	ώψ	502

LATIN INDEX.



[The figures refer to the numbers of the sets.]

A.		adoleo	426	agmen	104	alternus	427
√a	476	adolescens	426	agnosco	120	alteruter	427
a, ab, abs	274	adolesco	426	ago	104	altitudo	426
abdico	10	adscisco	45	agrarius	106	altor	426
abdo	256	adulescens	426	agricultura	106	altus	426
abnuo	369	adulter	427	√al	426	alumna	426
abscondo	256	adultus	426	Alba	332	alumno	426
absens	459	aduncus	1	Alba Longa	332	alumnus	426
absurdus	423	advena	509	Albanus	332	am-	333
√ac	2	adverbium	412	albatus	332	amarus	406
√ac	2	√aed	249	albeo	332	amb-	333
ac	168	aedes	249	albesco	332	ambi-	333
accelero	48	aedificium	249	albumen	332	ambiguus	104
accentus	32	aedifico	249, 256	albus	332	ambitio	493
accio	54	aedilicius	249	alesco	426	ambo	334
accipiter	173	aedilis	249	alia	427	ambulo	509
acclino	57	aedituus	249	alias	427	amens	358
accuso	60	aër	476	alibi	427	amicio	493
aceo	2	aëreus	476	alieno	427	amictus	493
acer	2	aërius	476	alienus	427	amplector	92
acerbitas	2	aestas	249	alimentum	426	amplifico	256
acerbus	2	aestivus	249	alimonium	426	amplio	333
acervus	2	aestivo	249	alio	427	amplius	333
acesco	2	aestuo	249	aliquando	427	amputo	310
acetum	2	aestuosus	249	aliquantus	427	√an	350
acidus	2	aestas	249	aliquis	427	an-	333
acies	2	aetas	474	aliquot	427	√anc	1
acrimonia	2	aeternalis	474	aliter	427	anceps	52
actio	104	aeternus	474	alius	427	ancile	1
actor	104	aevum	474	alluvies	449	ancilla	1
actus	104	affabilis	339	alluvius	449	ancillaris	1
acuo	2	affectio	256	almus	426	ancora	1
acus	2	affecto	256	alo	426	ancula	1
acutus	2	afficio	256	Alpes	332	anculus	1
√ad	233	√äg	104	alter	427	√ang	144
addo	225	ager	106	altercatio	427	angina	144
adnuo	369	agilis	104	altercor	427	ango	144
admonitio	358	agito	104	alterno	427	angor	144

camera	31	catus	76	circumretio	422	collegium	440
campus	53	caulae	73	circus	74	collis	63
camur	31	caulis	73	cito	54	color	29
camurus	31	caupo	34	citus	54	coloro	29
✓can	32	caupona	34	civicus	44	column	63
cancer	39	causa	60	civilis	44	columna	63
caninus	75	cautes	76	civis	44	combino	231
canis	75	cautio	60	civitas	44	comburo	491
cano	32	cautus	60	✓cla	28	combustio	491
canorus	32	✓cav	60	clam	29	comes	493
canticulum	32	✓cav	73	clamito	28	commemini	358
canticum	32	caveo	60	clamo	28	commemoro	391
cantillo	32	caverna	73	clamor	28	commentarium	
canto	32	cavus	73	clandestinus	29	358	
cantor	32	✓cel	29	clarifico	58	commentarius	
cantrix	32	✓cel	48	claro	58	358	
cantus	32	celer	48	clarus	58	commentor	358
✓cap	33	celeritas	48	classicus	28	commentum	358
capacitas	33	celero	48	classis	28	commercium	392
capax	33	cella	29	✓clau	56	commisiscor	358
caper	36	cellarium	29	claudio	56	commodum	238
capesso	33	cello	48	claudus	56	commodus	238
capillaris	52	cellula	29	claustra	56	commonefacio	
capillus	52	celo	29	✓clav	56	256	
capistrum	33	celox	48	clavicula	56	commotio	379
capio	33	celsus	63	clavis	56	communico	380
capitalis	52	centesimus	15	clavus	56	communis	380
Capitolium	52	centum	15	✓clep	55	compages	285
capitulum	52	centuria	15	clepo	55	compedio	242
capra	36	centurio	15	✓cli	57	compes	242
Capricornus	36	✓cer	67	cliens	58	complexor	92
captivus	33	✓cer	69	clinatus	57	complementum	
capto	33	Cerealis	67	clino	57	304	
captor	33	cerebrum	37	clipeum	29	compos	314
capulum	33	Ceres	67	clipeus	29	computo	310
capulus	33	cerimonia	67	clivus	57	concalefacio	256
caput	52	cerno	69	cloaca	59	concelo	29
✓cri	69	certe	69	✓clu	56	concentus	32
✓card	66	certo (vb.)	69	✓clu	58	concerto	69
cardinalis	66	certo (adv.)	69	cluens	58	concha	61
cardo	66	certus	69	cluo	59	concilium	28
carina	42	✓ci	44	clypeus	29	concio	509
caro	68	✓ci	54	✓cō	76	concionor	509
carnalis	68	✓ci	54	coalesco	426	conculco	435
✓carp	41	✓cid	244	✓coc	505	condemno	225
carpo	41	cio	54	coelum	73	conditor	256
carptim	41	circa	74	coerceo	3	condo	256
casa	100	circulor	74	coetus	493	condono	225
cassis	100	circulus	74	cognomen	374	confercio	346
castigo	24	circumcalco	435	cognosco	120	confertus	346
castrum	100	circumculco	435	cohors	159	confessio	339
castus	24	circumdo	225	coitus	493	conficio	256

confido	271	✓cre	67	decens	11	devius	147
confiteor	339	creber	67	decerto	69	devoro	514
confuto	165	credo	256	decet	11	✓dex	220
congratulator	158	creo	67	decimus	8	dexter	220
conjugal	125	cresco	67	declaro	58	✓di	223
conjugo	125	cribrum	69	declino	57	✓di	224
conjunx	125	crimen	69	decoloro	29	Diana	224
conjux	125	criminalis	69	decor	11	✓dic	10
connubialis	335	crimino	69	decoro	11	✓dic	10
connubium	335	✓cru	70	decorum	11	✓dic	11
conscientia	45	crudelis	70	decorus	11	dico	10
conscisco	45	crudus	70	deculco	435	dico	10
conscius	45	cruentus	68	decumus	8	dictator	10
consecro	462	cruur	68	decus	11	dictio	10
consors	422	crusta	70	dedico	10	dictio	10
consternatio	185	crusto	70	dedignor	11	dicto	10
consterno	185	✓cū	76	dediticus	225	dido	225
consuetudo	252	cucullus	29	deditio	225	dies	224
consummo	325	cuculus	62	dedo	225	diffamo	339
contactus	189	✓cud	266	defendo	257	diffido	271
contagio	189	culina	505	deficio	256	difficilis	256
contagium	189	culmen	63	delecto	18	difficultas	256
contamino	189	culmus	27	deleo	443	digitus	7
contemplor	196	cunctus	125	delibuo	443	dignitas	11
contextus	194	cuneus	76	delicatus	18	dignor	11
contingo	189	cura	60	deliciosus	18	dignus	11
continuus	188	curiositas	60	delineo	444	diligens	440
contio	509	curiosus	60	delinquo	500	diligo	440
contionor	509	curo	60	delubrum	449	diluvius	449
contusio	206	curtus	51	demens	358	diluvio	449
conubialis	335	curvus	74	dens	241	diluvium	449
conubium	335	custodia	266	denseo	216	dimidio	394
conventio	509	custodio	266	denso	216	dimidius	394
convicium	496	custos	266	densus	216	Diovis	224
✓coqu	505	cutis	101	dentatus	241	dirus	223
coquina	505			dentifricium	164	dis-	231
coquo	505			dentio	241	disciplina	210
coquus	505			dentitio	241	discipulus	210
cor	38			denuo	362	disco	210
coram	459			depraedatio	155	discrimen	69
cordatus	38			deputo	310	discrimino	69
cornix	65			depuvio	286	disperdo	225
cornu	49			derelinquo	500	disputo	310
cornus	50			derivo	443	disserto	422
corona	74			descisco	45	dissimilis	377
corporo	67			deses	234	dissimulo	377
corpus	67			desidia	234	distinguo	183
corrivo	443			destino	175	diu	224
corvus	65			desuetudo	253	diurnalis	224
cos	76			determino	197	diurnus	224
cotidie	224			deus	224	dus	224
cottidie	224			devio	147	Dius Fidius	271

D.

✓da	225
✓da	256
damno	225
damnum	225
✓dap	214
dapino	214
daps	214
dativus	225
dator	225
dea	224
debello	231
✓dec	11
decem	8
December	8

√div	224	dumosus	216	ex	472	fabrica	256
diva	224	dumus	216	exalto	426	fabricator	256
divinus	224	duo	231	exanimo	350	fabricor	256
divus	224	duplex	231	exauguro	485	fabula	339
Djovis	224	duplico	231	excello	63	fabulosus	339
√dō	225	duplus	231	excio	54	√fac	256
-do	217	dux	12	excito	54	√fa-c	339
do	225			exculco	435	facesso	256
√doc	210	E.		excuso	60	facete	339
doceo	210	e	472	exerceo	3	facetiae	339
docilis	210	ea	490	exercitus	3	factus	339
doctor	210	ec	472	exilium	235	facies	339
doctrina	210	√ed	233	exitium	493	facilis	256
documentum	210	edax	233	exoculo	502	facilitas	256
dolus	226	ēdo	225	expallesco	293	facinus	256
√dom	213	ēdo	233	expecto	99	facio	256
√dom	219	ēduco	12	expedio	242	factio	256
domesticus	219	effero	257	experientia	296	factiosus	256
domicilium	219	effetus	348	experimentum		factito	256
domina	213	efficax	256		296	facto	256
dominium	213	efficio	256	experior	296	factor	256
dominor	213	effigies	126	expers	313	factum	256
dominus	213	effutio	165	expletivus	304	facultas	256
domitor	213	elegans	440	expurgo	310	facundia	339
domo	213	elementum	426	exputo	310	facundus	339
domus	219	eligens	440	exsecror	462	faenerator	348
donatio	225	elimino	442	exsilium	235	faeneror	348
dono	225	emancipo	33	exsolor	235	faenum	348
donum	225	emendo	398	exsors	422	faenus	348
√dorm	215	enervis	363	exspecto	99	faetidus	265
dormio	215	enervo	363	extinguo	183	faetio	265
dormito	215	enormis	120	exsugo	503	faginus	139
dormitorium	215	enormitas	120	exsul	235	fagus	139
dorsualis	222	eo	493	exsulo	235	√fal	457
dorsum	222	eques	499	exter	472	fallacia	457
dorsus	222	equester	499	exterior	472	fallax	457
dos	225	equinus	499	extermino	197	fallo	457
dotalis	225	Equites	499	externus	472	falsus	457
doto	225	equito	499	exterus	472	falx	103
√du	225	equus	499	extra	472	fama	339
dualis	231	era	159	extraneus	472	familia	256
dubito	231	erga	134	extremus	472	famosus	339
dubius	231	ergo	134	extrinsecus	472	famulus	256
√duc	12	erus	159	exul	235	√fa-n	339
√duc	12	√es	459	exulo	235	fanaticus	339
duco	12	esca	233			fano	339
ductilis	12	essentia	459	F.		fanum	339
ducto	12	esurio	233	√fa	256	far	344
dudum	224	et	168	√fa	339	√farc	346
duim	225	etiam	168	√fā	339	farcio	346
dulcedo	428	evaporo	35	faber	256	farina	344
dulcis	428	evidens	236			farrago	344

✓fars	260	fidelis	271	fluito	345	fragor	522
✓fa-s	339	fidelitas	271	flumen	345	frango	522
fas	339	fides	271	fluo	345	frater	347
fastidiosus	260	Fidius	271	fluvius	345	fraternitas	347
fastidium	260	fido	271	fluxus	345	fraternus	347
fastus	339	fidus	271	✓fo	348	frenum	261
fastus	260	✓fig	126	foederatus	271	✓frequ	346
✓fa-t	339	figmen	126	foedero	271	frequens	346
fateor	339	figmentum	126	foedo	265	frequentia	346
fatum	339	figo	136	foedus	271	frequento	346
✓fa-v	339	figulus	126	foedus	265	fretus	261
faveo	339	figura	126	foenerator	348	✓fri	164
favilla	339	figuro	126	foenerator	348	friabilis	164
fax	339	filia	254	foetibus	265	✓fric	164
✓fe	254	filius	254	foetio	265	frico	164
✓fe	348	✓fing	126	foeto	348	frictio	164
fecunditas	348	fingo	126	foetus	348	✓frig	141
fecundo	348	fio	256	folium	349	frigeo	419
fecundus	348	✓fir	261	fons	165	frigidus	419
fel	162	firmamentum	261	✓for	261	frigo	141
felicitas	348	firmator	261	✓for	520	frigus	419
feliciter	348	firmitas	261	✓for	341	frio	164
felix	348	firmitudo	261	✓for	344	✓fu	348
fello	254	firmitudo	261	for	339	✓fu	165
femina	254	firmus	261	foramen	341	✓fu	265
✓fend	257	✓fla	345	foras	264	fuam	348
fendo	257	flabra	345	forceps	520	fuant	348
fenerator	348	✓flag	140	fore	348	fuas	348
fenerator	348	flagitiosus	140	forem	348	fuat	348
fenestra	339	flagitium	140	forent	348	✓fud	165
fenum	348	flagito	140	fores	348	✓fug	142
fenus	348	flagro	140	foret	348	✓fug	142
✓fer	344	flamen	140	foris	264	fuga	142
fera	259	flamen	345	formidus	520	fugax	142
ferax	344	flamma	140	formus	520	fugio	142
ferculum	344	flammo	140	fornax	520	fugitivus	142
feritas	259	flatus	345	fornus	520	fugito	142
fero	344	✓fle	345	foro	341	fugo	142
ferocia	259	flecto	103	fors	344	fui	348
ferox	259	fleo	345	forsan	344	✓fulg	140
fertilis	344	fletus	345	forsitan	344	fulgeo	140
fertilitas	344	✓flo	345	fortasse	344	fulgor	140
fertus	344	flo	345	fortassis	344	fulgur	140
ferus	259	Flora	345	fortis	261	fulmen	140
feteo	265	floreo	345	fortitudo	261	fulmino	140
fetidus	265	floresco	345	fortuitus	344	fulvus	140
feto	348	flos	345	fortuna	344	fumeus	265
fetus	348	✓flu	345	fractura	522	fumidus	265
✓fi	254	fluctuo	345	✓frag	522	fumigo	265
fibula	136	fluctus	345	fragilis	522	fumo	265
fictio	126	fluesco	345	fragmen	522	fumosus	265
✓fid	271	fluidus	345	fragmentum	522	fumus	265

✓fund	273	genius	112			ignosco	120
funda	245	gens	112		H.	illativus	195
fundamentum		gentilis	112	✓hend	155	illecebra	18
	273	genu	121	✓her	159	illumino	80
fundo	165	genuinus	112	hera	159	illustris	80
fundo	273	genus	112	here	160	illustro	80
fundus	273	gigno	112	hereditas	159	imbellis	231
funus	265	glaber	118	heres	159	imber	405
✓fur	520	gloria	58	heri	160	imbrex	405
fur	344	glorior	58	herus	159	imbuo	308
furnus	520	gloriosus	58	hesternus	160	immanis	386
furor	344	✓glū	514	✓hi	154	immolo	402
furtim	344	✓glū	514	✓hi	161	immunis	380
furtivus	344	glubo	119	hiatus	154	immunitas	380
furtum	344	gluma	119	hiberna	161	impedio	242
fusio	165	gluo	446	hiberno	161	imperium	313
fusus	245	glus	446	hibernus	161	impero	313
futilis	165	gluten	446	hiemo	161	impetus	173
futis	165	glutino	446	hiems	161	implementum	
futilis	165	glutinium	446	hio	154		304
futurus	348	glutio	514	✓hir	159	impos	314
		gluttio	514	hir	159	impunitas	310
G.		✓gna	112	hisco	154	impurus	310
		✓gnā	120	homo	157	in	355
galea	29	gnaruris	120	hora	424	in-	351
galera	29	gnarus	120	hortus	159	inauguro	485
galerum	29	✓gno	374	humanitas	157	incentivum	32
galerus	29	✓gnō	120	humanus	157	incentivus	32
gallina	117	✓gra	158	humecto	137	incentor	32
gallinaceus	117	✓grad	156	humeo	137	incestum	24
gallus	117	✓grand	156	humerus	407	incestus	24
✓gar	117	grandinat	156	humi	157	inciens	73
garrio	117	grando	156	humidus	137	incito	54
garrulus	117	gratia	158	humilis	157	inclino	57
✓gau	108	gratiis	158	humilitas	157	inclitus	58
gaudeo	108	gratuitus	158	humo	157	inclutus	58
gaudium	108	gratulor	158	humus	157	incrusto	70
✓gem	111	gratus	158			inculco	435
gemi	112	gravesco	511		I.	incuso	60
geminus	112	gravidus	511	✓i	490	indemnitas	225
gemitus	111	gravis	511	✓i	493	indico	10
gemo	111	gravitas	511	ibi	490	indigena	112
✓gen	112	gravo	511	✓ic	498	indignor	11
gena	353	grus	113	ico	498	indo	256
gener	112	✓gul	514	ictus	498	indoles	426
genero	112	gula	514	id	490	inedia	233
generosus	112	✓gur	514	idem	490	iners	408
genetivus	112	gurgus	514	ignarus	120	infamia	339
genetrix	112	gurgulio	514	ignavus	120	infamis	339
genitalis	112	✓gus	115	ignominia	374	infamo	339
genitor	112	gusto	115	ignoro	120	infandus	339
genitrix	112	gustus	115				

infans	339	internecinus	83	jugum	125	laevus	434
infensus	257	interstitium	175	jumentum	125	√lag	127
infestus	257	intervallum	432	jungo	125	lambo	438
inicio	256	intestinus	355	Jupiter	224	lana	439
infirmus	261	intimus	355	Juppiter	224	lancus	439
infitor	339	intra	355	jurgo	125	langueo	127
inflammatio	140	intrare	197	juro	125	languesco	127
inflammo	140	intro	355	jus	125	languidus	127
ingemisco	111	intus	355	justitia	125	languor	127
ingemo	111	invidia	236	justus	125	lanicius	439
ingeniosus	112	invidiosus	236	juvenca	224	lanterna	282
ingenium	112	invidus	236	juvencus	224	lanugo	439
ingens	112	invito	496	juvenilis	224	laqueus	18
ingenuus	112	invitus	16	juvenis	224	√las	433
ingluvies	514	ipse	490	juvo	224	lascivus	433
ingurgito	514	ir	159	juxta	125	latro	437
inhumo	157	irretio	422			latrocinium	437
initio	493	irriquo	145			latrocinor	437
initium	493	irriguus	145			latus	195
injuria	125	is	490			latus	185
innuo	369	iste	490			laudabilis	58
innoculo	502	ita	490			laudo	58
insanus	462	item	490			laus	58
inserto	422	iter	493			lautus	449
insidiae	234	itero	490			√lav	437
insidiosus	234	iterum	490			√lav	449
insimulo	377	itio	493			lavo	449
insipidus	503	itus	493			laxo	127
insitio	463					laxus	127
insomnia	324					√lec	150
insomnis	324					lectica	150
insomnium	324					lectio	440
insons	459					lector	440
instigo	183					lectus	150
instinctus	183					lectus	440
instinguo	183					√leg	440
instrumentum	185					legibilis	440
insuper	325					legio	440
integer	189					legionarius	440
integritas	189					lego	440
intellego	440					legumen	440
intelligo	440					leo	445
inter	200					√lev	146
inter	355					√lev	441
intercalaris	28					levamentum	146
interdiu	224					levigo	441
interficio	256					lēvis	146
interim	355					lēvis	441
interior	355					lēvitas	146
interputo	310					lēvitas	441
internecio	83					lēvo	146
						lēvo	441

lex	130	linteus	444	luto	449	mancus	398
√li	443	√liqu	500	lutum	449	mane	386
√lib	443	liqueo	500	lutus	449	maneo	358
√lib	447	liquesco	500	√luv	449	Manes	386
libatio	443	liquidus	500	lux	80	manifestus	257
libeo	447	liquor	500	luxo	442	manipulus	304
liber	447	litera	443	luxum	442	mano	383
Liber	443	literals	443	luxus	442	mansio	358
liberalis	447	literatura	443			mansio	358
liberalitas	447	littera	443			mansuesco	252
liberatio	447	litteralis	443			mansuetudo	252
liberator	447	litteratura	443			mānus	386
libero	447	litura	443	√ma	386	mānus	386
libertas	447	litus	443	√mac	82	√mar-c	393
libertinus	447	litus	443	√mac	384	marceo	393
libertus	447	liveo	293	macellum	384	marcesso	393
libet	447	lividus	293	macto	82	mater	396
libido	447	√loc	77	macto	384	materia	396
libo	443	√loqu	77	mactus	82	materialis	396
libum	443	longinquus	128	√mad	383	materies	396
libus	443	longitudo	128	madefacio		maternus	396
√lic	500	longus	128		256, 383	matricula	396
licentia	500	loquax	77	madeo	383	matrimonium	396
liceo	500	loquela	77	madesco	383	matrix	396
liceor	500	loquor	77	madidus	383	matrona	396
licet	500	lotio	449	√mag	387	√me	385
licinus	442	√lu	437	magis	387	√me	386
lictor	130	√lu	448	magister	387	me	385
√lig	130	√lu	449	magistero	387	√med	394
√lig	151	√lub	447	magistratus	387	medeor	358
ligamen	130	lubeo	447	magistro	387	mediator	394
ligamentum	130	lubet	447	magnanimus	387	medicina	358
lignum	440	lubido	447	magnitudo	387	medicinus	358
ligo	130	√luc	80	magnus	387	medico	358
ligurio	151	luceo	80	majestas	387	medicus	358
limen	442	lucerna	80	major	387	medio	394
limes	442	lucresco	80	√mal	451	mediocris	394
limito	442	lucidus	80	male	451	mediterraneus	
limpidus	282	lucror	437	maledictio	451		394
limus	442	lucrum	437	maledico	451	meditor	358
linea	444	luctus	129	malefacio	451	medium	394
linealis	444	√lug	129	malefactor	451	medius	394
lineamentum	444	lugeo	129	maleficus	256	mediusfidius	271
linearis	444	lugubris	129	malignus	451	mel	390
lineus	444	lumen	80	malitia	451	mellifluus	390
√ling	151	luminio	80	malo	387	memini	358
lingo	151	luminosus	80	malus	451	memor	391
linimentum	443	luna	80	√man	358	memoria	391
linio	443	luo	448	√man	398	memorialis	391
lino	443	luo	449	manceps	33	memoriter	391
linguo	500	lupus	81	mancipo	83	memoro	391
linter	306	lustrum	449	mancupo	33	√men	358

√men 386, 395	miror 388	√mov 379	nanciscor 354
√men 398	mirus 388	moveo 379	narro 120
menda 398	√misc 397	√mu 380	narus 120
mendax 358	miscellaneus 397	√mu 400	nascor 112
mendico 398	miscellus 397	√mulc 501	natio 112
mendicor 398	misceo 397	mulceo 501	nato 370
mendicus 398	mistio 397	mulco 501	natura 112
mendosus 398	mistura 397	mulcto 501	nauta 359
mendum 398	mixtio 397	mulctra 131	navalis 359
mens 358	mixtura 397	mulctrum 131	navigo 359
mensa 386	√mod 238	mulctus 131	navis 359
mensis 395	modernus 238	√mulg 131	navita 359
menstruus 395	moderor 238	mulgeo 131	navus 120
mensura 386	modestus 238	munero 380	√ne 364
mentio 358	modicus 238	munia 380	ne- 365
mentior 358	modifico 238	municeps 380	-ne 365
√mer 392	modium 238	municipalis 38, 380	nē 365
mercans 392	modius 238	municipium 38, 380	√neb 335
mercator 392	modo 238	munificus 380	nebula 335
mercenarius 392	modulor 238	munimentum 380	nebulosus 335
merces 392	modulus 238	munio 380	√nec 83
mercor 392	modus 238	munis 380	neco 83
mereo 392	moenio 380	munitio 380	nece 365
mereor 392	√mol 402	munitio 380	nefandus 339
√merg 132	mola 402	munus 380	nefarius 339
mergae 132	molaris 402	muralis 380	nefas 365
merges 132	molo 402	murmur 399	nefas 339
meridies 394	momentum 379	murmuro 399	nefastus 339
meridianus 394	√mōn 358	murus 380	neglegens 440
meridionalis 394	moneo 358	√mus 403	neglego 440
meritum 392	moneta 358	mus 403	negligens 440
merx 392	Moneta 358	musca 401	negligo 440
meta 386	monimentum 358	muscipula 403	√nem 360
metior 386	monitor 358	muscipulum 403	nemo 157
meto 386	monitus 358	musculus 403	nemus 360
metor 386	monstro 358	mussito 400	neo 364
meus 385	monstrum 358	musso 400	nepos 284
√mi 388	monumentum 358	mutabilis 379	neptis 284
√mid 394	√mor 391	mutesco 400	neque 365
√min 398	√mor 393	mutio 400	nervosus 363
Minerva 358	mora 391	muto 379	nervus 363
minimus 398	morbidus 393	mutto 400	netus 364
minister 398	morbus 393	mutus 400	nex 83
ministerium 398	morior 393	mutuus 379	√nig 367
ministro 398	moror 391		nimirum 365, 388
minor 398	morosus 404		nimis 386
minuo 398	mors 393		ningit 367
minus 398	mortalis 393		ninguit 367
minutum 398	morus 404		nisi 365
minutus 398	mos 386		√niv 367
mirabilis 388	motio 379		nivalis 367
miraculum 388	motus 379		niveus 367

N.

√nā 370	
√nā 370	
√nac 354	
nactus 354	

nivosus	367	nubilum	335	obsidio	234	orbitas	336
nix	367	nubilus	335	obsidium	234	orbitudo	336
no	370	nubis	335	obsolesco	426	orbo	336
nobilis	120	nubo	335	obsoletus	426	orbus	336
√noc	83, 84	nudius	224	obstinatus	175	oriens	414
noceo	83	nudius tertius	224	obstino	175	orientalis	414
nocte	84	√num	360	obtusus	206	orificium	459
nocti (st.)	84	num	368	obviam	147	originalis	414
noctu	84	numarius	360	obvio	147	origo	414
noctua	84	numen	369	obvius	147	orior	414
nocturnus	84	numerator	360	√oc	502	oro	459
nolo	525	numero	360	occulco	435	ortus	414
nomen	374	numerosus	360	occulo	29	os (bone)	172
nomenclator	28	numerus	360	occupo	33	os (mouth)	459
nomenclatura	28	nummarius	360	ocior	2	oscito	459
nominalis	374	nummus	360	ociter	2	oscitor	459
nominativus	374	numus	360	octavus	86	osculatio	459
nomino	374	nunc	368	octo	86	osculor	459
non	365	nundinae	356	oculo	502	osculum	459
Nonae	356	nuo	369	oculus	502	osseus	172
nonaginta	356	nuper	362	√od	240	ovile	484
nonanus	356	nupta	335	√od	268	ovis	484
nongenti	356	nuptiae	335	odi	268	ovum	486
nonus	356	nurus	371	odiosus	268		
norma	120	nutatio	369	odium	268		
normalis	120	nuto	369	odor	240		
nos	372	nutricius	370	odorarius	240		
nosco	120	nutrimentum	370	odoratus	240		
nota	120	nutrio	370	odoro	240		
notio	120	nutritius	370	odoror	240		
noto	120	nutrix	370	odorus	240		
novacula	362	nutus	369	offendo	257		
novalis	362			officio	256		
novellus	362			oïnos	373		
novem	356			oïnos	373		
November	356			√ol	240		
novendialis	356			√ol	426		
noverca	362			olefacio	240		
noviens	356			oleo	240		
novies	356			oleum	430		
novitas	362			olfacio	240		
novo	362			olidus	240		
novus	362			oliva	430		
nox	84			olor	240		
noxa	83			omnis	333		
noxius	83			operio	313		
√nu	369			opimus	302		
√nū	370			√or	414		
√nub	335			oraculum	459		
nubes	335			orarium	459		
nubilis	335			oratio	459		
nubilo	335			orator	459		

O.

P.

√pa	289
√pa	291
pabulator	291
pabulor	291
pabulum	291
pac	285
√pāc	285
pacifico	285
pacificus	285
pacisco	285
paciscor	285
pāco	285
pāco	285
pactum	285
paenitentia	310
paeniteo	310
paenitet	310
√pag	285
paganus	285
pagina	285
pago	285
pagus	285
√pal	323
palea	323
palleo	293
pallesco	293

pallidus	298	patrius	289	perennis	333	√plang	305
pallor	293	patrocinor	289	perficio	256	plango	305
palma	287	patronus	289	perfidiosus	271	plangor	305
palmes	287	patruelis	289	perfidus	271	planus	91
palmetum	287	patruus	289	perfuga	142	√ple	304
palmula	287	patulus	174	pergo	134	√ple	312
palmus	287	√pau	292	periculum	296	plebs	304
palum	285	paucitas	292	peritus	296	plebes	304
palus	285	pauculus	292	perjero	125	√plec	92
palus	300	paucus	292	perjurium	125	plecto	92
pango	285	paulatim	292	perjuro	125	plecto	305
panis	291	paulisper	292	permagnus	299	plerique	312
pannus	301	paullus	292	perneco	83	plenus	304
panus	301	paulo	292	perniciēs	83	pleo	304
papa	289	paulum	292	perniciosus	83	plerus	312
√par	813	paulus	292	perpes	173	plerusque	312
parens	813	pauper	292	perpetuus	173	√plic	92
pareo	313	pauperies	292	pertinax	188	plico	92
pario	313	paupertas	292	pes	242	plisimus	312
paro	313	pavimento	286	pessum	242	√plu	306
parricida	289	pavimentum	286	pessumdare	242	√plu	307
pars	813	pavio	286	pessum dare	242	plumbeus	452
participium	813	pax	285	pessumdo	225	plumbum	452
participio	813	√pec	87	pessum ire	242	pluo	306
particula	313	pecten	87	pessundare	242	pluralis	312
particularis	813	pecto	87	√pet	173	plurimus	312
particeps	813	pecu	285	peto	173	plus	312
partio	313	pecunia	285	√pi	302	pluvia	306
parturio	313	pecuniaris	285	√pic	90	pluvialis	306
parturitio	813	pecus	285	√pig	90	pluvius	306
parum	292	√ped	242	√pi-n-g	90	√pō	308
pasco	291	pedalis	242	pictor	90	po	317
pascor	291	pedes	242	pictura	90	poculum	308
pascuum	291	pedester	242	pigmentum	90	poena	310
pascuus	291	pedica	242	pignero	285	poeniteo	310
pastor	291	pedum	242	pignus	285	poenitet	310
pastoralis	291	pejero	125	pileus	303	√pol	323
pastura	291	pellis	294	pilleum	303	pollen	323
pastus	291	√pen	291	pilleus	303	polleo	317
patefacio	256, 174	Penates	291	pingo	90	polliceor,	500, 317
patella	174	penes	291	pinna	173	pollis	323
pateo	174	penetro	291	pinna culum	173	pomerium	380
pater	289	penna	173	pinatus	173	pomoerium	380
patera	174	penus	291	pituita	318	pono	317
paternus	289	per	288	√plac	91	pons	290
patesco	174	√per	296	√plag	305	popularis	304
patina	174	per-	299	√plag	92	populus	304
patria	289	peragro	106	plāga	92	√por	296
patricus	289	percello	48	plāga	305	porcus	93
patrimonium	289	perdo	225	plagium	92	porrigo	134
patritus	289	perduellio	231	planca	91	porro	816
		peregrinor	106	planctus	305		

porta 296	praeter 316	propemodum	pulvero 323
porticus 296	praetextus 194	propemodum 316	pulverulentus 323
portio 313	praetor 493	propero 313	pulvis 323
portus 296	prandeo 316	properus 313	punctus 320
porto 313	prandium 316	propinquitas 316	pungo 320
possideo 317	pransor 316	propinquus 316	purifico 310
possido 317	pransus 316	propior 316	punio 310
possum 314	prehendo 155	propitio 316	pupa 322
postmoerium 380	prendo 155	propitius 316	pupilla 322
postridie 224	√pri 316	proprius 316	pupillus 322
potatio 308	pridie 316, 224	propter 316	pupugi 320
potens 314	pridem 316	prosapia 463	pupus 322
potentia 314	princeps 33, 316	protinus 188	purus 310
potestas 314	principalis 33, 316	proverbium 412	purgatio 310
potio 308	principatus 316	providens 236	purgator 310
potior 314	principium 316	providentia 236	purgatorius 310
potis 314	primus 316	providus 236	purgo 310
poto 308	priscus 316	proximus 316	puritas 310
potor 308	pristinus 316	prudens 236	purulentus 319
potus 308	√pro 316	pruina 316	pus 319
√pra 316	pro 316	pruna 321	pusilanimis 322
prae 316	procella 48	√pu 310	pusillus 322
praeacello 63	procello 48	√pu 319	pusus 322
praeacentor 32	procerus 67	√pu 322	putamen 310
praeceps 52	procro 67	puber 322	putator 310
praeceptor 33	procul 48	pubes 322	puteo 319
praecipito 52	proculco 435	pubis 322	puter 319
praeda 155	proditor 225	publicanus 304	puto 310
praedatorius 155	prodo 225	publice 304	putor 319
praedico 10	profanus 339	publico 304	putrefacio 319
praedium 155	profecto 256	publicus 304	putreo 319
praedo 155	professio 339	puella 322	putresco 319
praedor 155	professor 339	puer 322	putridus 319
praefatio 339	proficio 256	puera 322	putris 319
praeficio 256	proficiscor 256	puerilis 322	putus 310
praegnans 112	profiteor 339	pueritia 322	
praehendo 155	profundus 273	√pug 320	Q.
praejudicium 125	profusus 165	pugil 320	quadrans 517
praecoquo 33	progenies 112	pugio 320	quadrigae 517
praepedio 242	progenitor 112	pugna 320	quadro 517
praepes 173	prolato 195	pugnax 320	quadrupes 517
praeposterus 316	proles 426	pugno 320	qualis 506
praes 248	prolixus 127	pugnus 320	quam 506
praescisco 45	prolubium 447	√pul 307	quando 506
praesens 459	promiscuus 397	√pul 323	quantus 506
praeses 234	pronus 316	pullatus 293	quartus 517
praesento 459	propago 285	pullus 322	quater 517
praesidium 234	prope 316	pulmo 307	quattuor 517
praesidens 234	propediem 224, 316	pulmonarius 307	quatuor 517
praesto 316	propemodo 316	pulmoneus 307	que 25, 516
praestolor 176			
praesul 523			

pallidus	293	patrius	289	perennis	333	√plang	305
pallor	293	patrocinor	289	perficio	256	plango	305
palma	287	patronus	289	perfidiosus	271	plangor	305
palmes	287	patruelis	289	perfidus	271	planus	91
palmetum	287	patruus	289	perfuga	142	√ple	304
palmula	287	patulus	174	pergo	134	√ple	312
palmus	287	√pau	292	periculum	296	plebs	304
palum	285	paucitas	292	peritus	296	plebes	304
palus	285	pauculus	292	perjero	125	√plec	92
palus	300	paucus	292	perjurium	125	plecto	92
pango	285	paulatim	292	perjuro	125	plecto	305
panis	291	paulisper	292	permagnus	299	plerique	312
pannus	301	paullus	292	perneco	83	plenus	304
panus	301	paulo	292	perniciēs	83	pleo	304
papa	289	paulum	292	pernicosus	83	plerus	312
√par	813	paulus	292	perpes	173	plerusque	312
parens	313	pauper	292	perpetuus	173	√plic	92
pareo	313	pauperies	292	pertinax	188	plico	92
pario	313	paupertas	292	pes	242	plisimus	312
paro	313	pavimento	286	pessum	242	√plu	306
parricida	289	pavimentum	286	pessumdare	242	√plu	307
pars	313	pavio	286	pessum dare	242	plumbeus	452
participium	313	pax	285	pessumdo	225	plumbum	452
participo	313	√pec	87	pessum ire	242	pluo	306
particula	313	pecten	87	pessundare	242	pluralis	312
particularis	313	pecto	87	√pet	173	plurimus	312
particeps	313	pecu	285	peto	173	plus	312
partio	313	pecunia	285	√pi	302	pluvia	306
parturio	313	pecuniaris	285	√pic	90	pluvialis	306
parturitio	313	pecus	285	√pig	90	pluvius	306
parum	292	√ped	242	√pi-n-g	90	√pō	308
pasco	291	pedalis	242	pictor	90	po	317
pascor	291	pedes	242	pictura	90	poculum	308
pascuum	291	pedester	242	pigmentum	90	poena	310
pascuus	291	pedica	242	pignero	285	poeniteo	310
pastor	291	pedum	242	pignus	285	poenitet	310
pastoralis	291	pejero	125	pileus	303	√pol	323
pastura	291	pellis	294	pilleum	303	pollen	323
pastus	291	√pen	291	pilleus	303	polleo	317
patefacio	256, 174	Penates	291	pingo	90	polliceor,	500, 317
patella	174	penes	291	pinna	173	pollis	323
pateo	174	penetro	291	pinnaculum	173	pomerium	380
pater	289	penna	173	pinnatus	173	pomoerium	380
patera	174	penus	291	pituita	318	pono	317
paternus	289	per	288	√plac	91	pons	290
patesco	174	√per	296	√plag	305	popularis	304
patina	174	per-	299	√plag	92	populus	304
patria	289	peragro	106	plaga	92	√por	296
patricus	289	percello	48	plaga	305	porcus	93
patrimonium	289	perdo	225	plagium	92	porrigo	134
patritus	289	perduellio	231	planca	91	porro	316
		peregrinor	106	planctus	305		

porta 296	praeter 316	propemodum	pulvero 323
porticus 296	praetextus 194	propemodum 316	pulverulentus 323
portio 313	praetor 493	propero 313	pulvis 323
portus 296	prandeo 316	properus 313	punctus 320
porto 313	prandium 316	propinquitat 316	pungo 320
possideo 317	pransor 316	propinquus 316	purifico 310
possido 317	pransus 316	propior 316	punio 310
possum 314	prehendo 155	propitio 316	pupa 322
postmoerium 380	prendo 155	propitius 316	pupilla 322
postridie 224	√pri 316	proprius 316	pupillus 322
potatio 308	pridie 316, 224	propter 316	pupugi 320
potens 314	pridem 316	prosapia 463	pupus 322
potentia 314	princeps 33, 316	protinus 188	purgatio 310
potestas 314	principalis	proverbium 412	purgator 310
potio 308	33, 316	providens 236	purgatorius 310
potior 314	principatus 316	providentia 236	purgo 310
potis 314	principium 316	providus 236	puritas 310
poto 308	primus 316	proximus 316	purulentus 319
potor 308	priscus 316	prudens 236	purus 310
potus 308	pristinus 316	pruina 316	pus 319
√pra 316	√pro 316	pruna 321	pusilanimis 322
prae 316	pro 316	√pu 310	pusillus 322
praecello 63	procella 48	√pu 319	pusus 322
praecentor 32	procello 48	√pu 322	putamen 310
praiceps 52	procerus 67	puber 322	putator 310
praeceptor 33	procree 67	pubertas 322	puteo 319
praecipito 52	procul 48	pubes 322	puter 319
praeda 155	proculco 435	pubis 322	puto 310
praedatorius 155	proditor 225	publicanus 304	putor 319
praedico 10	prodo 225	publice 304	putrefacio 319
praedium 155	profanus 339	publico 304	putreo 319
praedo 155	profecto 256	publicus 304	putresco 319
praedor 155	professio 339	puella 322	putridus 319
praefatio 339	professor 339	puer 322	putris 319
praeficio 256	proficio 256	puera 322	putus 310
praegnans 112	proficiscor 256	puerilis 322	
praehendo 155	profiteor 339	pueritia 322	
praejudicium 125	profundus 273	√pug 320	
praecoquo 33	profusus 165	pugil 320	
praepedio 242	progenies 112	pugio 320	
praepes 173	progenitor 112	pugna 320	
praeposterus 316	prolato 195	pugnax 320	
praes 248	proles 426	pugno 320	
praescisco 45	prolixus 127	pugnus 320	
praesens 459	prolubium 447	√pul 307	
praeses 234	promiscuus 397	√pul 323	
praesentio 459	pronus 316	pullatus 293	
praesidium 234	propago 285	pullus 293	
praesidens 234	prope 316	pullus 322	
praesto 316	propediem	pulmo 307	
praestolor 176	224, 316	pulmonarius 307	
praesul 523	propemodo 316	pulmoneus 307	

Q.

quadrans 517
quadrigae 517
quadro 517
quadrupes 517
qualis 506
quam 506
quando 506
quantus 506
quartus 517
quater 517
quattuor 517
quatuor 517
que 25, 516

schola	148	semper	377	sido	234	somnificus	324
√sci	45	senator	357	silva	458	somnio	324
√scid	244	senatus	357	silvestris	458	somnium	324
scientia	45	senecta	357	silvosus	458	somnolentus	324
scindo	244	senectus	357	√sim	377	somnulentus	324
scio	45	seneo	357	similis	377	somnus	324
scipio	97	senesco	357	similitudo	377	sons	459
scisco	45	senex	357	similo	377	sonticus	459
scitum	45	senilis	357	simitu	377	√sop	324
scitus	45	senior	357	simplex	377, 488	sopio	324
scopae	97	senium	357	simul	377	sopor	324
scopio	97	septem	280	simulacrum	377	soporo	324
√scrib	122	September	280	simulator	377	soporosus	324
scriba	122	septemtriones	198	simulo	377	√sor	422
scribo	122	septentriones	198	simultas	377	√sor	528
√scrob	122	septeni	280	singularis	377	sorbeo	337
scrobis	122	septies	280	singuli	488, 377	sorbillo	337
√scrof	122	septimus	280	sisto	175	sorbitio	337
scrofa	122	septuaginta	280	√soc	497	sors	422
√scu	101	septumus	280	socer	17	sortio	422
scutum	101	√seq	497	socialis	497	sortior	422
√se	463	√sequ	497	societas	497	sospes	462
se	489	sequester	497	socio	497	√spec	99
√sēc	45	sequestro	497	socius	497	species	99
√sec	497	sequor	497	socrus	17	specimen	99
seco	45	√ser	528	√söd	252	specio	99
sectio	45	√ser	422	√söd	252	specto	99
sector	497	sera	422	sodalis	252	spectrum	99
secularis	463	sereno	528	√sol	235	specula	99
seculum	463	serenus	528	√sol	528	speculator	99
secundo	497	series	422	√sol	234	speculum	99
secundus	497	sermo	422	sol	528	√sper	323
securis	45	sero	422	solaris	528	sperno	323
securus	60	sero	463	solea	235	spolium	101
secus	497	√serp	281	solemnis	333	√sprē	323
√sed	234	serpens	281	solennis	333	spretio	323
√sed	235	serpo	281	solicito	54	spretor	323
sedatio	234	serra	45	solidus	527	√spu	318
sedatus	234	serratus	45	solium	234	spuma	318
sedeo	234	sertum	422	sollemnis	333	spumeus	318
sedes	234	servilis	422	sollennis	527	spumidus	318
seditio	493	servio	422	sollempnis	333	spumo	318
sedo	234	servitium	422	sollennis	333	spuo	318
sedulus	235	servitudo	422	sollers	527, 408	√spur	323
segmentum	45	servus	422	sollicito	54	spurius	323
selibra	382	sessio	234	sollicitus	54, 527	sputum	318
sella	234	sestertius	382	solliferreus	527	squaleo	46
semel	377	sex	473	sollus	527	squalidus	46
seme	463	sextus	473	solstitium	175	squalor	46
semi-	382	sexus	45	solum	235	√sre	422
seminarium	463	√si	463	solvo	448	√stā	175
semino	463	sica	45	somnifer	324	√stā	175

stabilis	175	stupeo	187	superstitio	175	tempestas	196
stabulum	175	stupidus	187	superus	325	templum	196
statim	175	stuppa	187	supinus	326	tempto	188
statio	175	√su	466	supplementum		tempus	196
stator	175	√suad	209		304	√ten	188
Stator	175	suadela	209	supplicatio	92	tenax	188
statuo	175	suadeo	209	supplicio	92	tendo	188
status	175	suasio	209	suppuro	319	teneo	188
√steg	135	suasor	209	supra	325	tener	188
stega	135	suavis	209	supremus	325	tenor	188
stella	167	suavitas	209	√sur	423	tento	188
√ster	167	suavium	209	surgo	134	tenuis	188
√ster	185	sub	326	surrigo	134	tenuo	188
sterilis	180	subdo	256	surrubeo	253	tenus	188
sterno	185	subitus	493	sursum	326	tepefacio	256
√stig	152	subjugo	125	sus	467	√ter	197
√stig	183	sublimis	442	susurro	423	√ter	198
stilus	183	suboles	426	susurrus	423	ter (st.)	204
stimulo	183	subsidiū	234	sutela	466	ter	204
stimulus	183	subtemen	194	sutor	466	terebra	198
√sting	183	subter	326	sutura	466	terebro	198
stinguo	183	subterfugium	142	suus	489	teredo	198
√stip	181	subtilis	194			teres	198
stipa	187	subtilitas	194			termen	197
stipator	181	subula	466			termino	197
stipendium	181	suculentus	503	√ta	190	terminus	197
stipes	181	sucus	503	tabeo	190	termo	197
stipis	181	√sud	237	tabes	190	terni	204
stipo	181	sudo	237	tabesco	190	tero	198
stipula	181	sudor	237	tabum	190	terra	200
stipulor	181	√sued	252	tactio	189	terreo	202
stipulus	181	suesco	252	tactus	189	terrific	202
sto	175	sufficio	256	√tag	189	terribilis	202
√stol	176	suffimen	265	tagax	189	terrifico	202
stolidus	176	suffimentum	265	talpa	95	terror	202
√stor	185	suffio	265	tango	189	√ters	202
√strā	185	suffitio	265	tata	201	tertius	204
√strag	465	suggrunda	156	taurus	191	testa	200
strages	185	sugo	503	taxo	189	testaceus	200
stramen	185	sum	459	√te	192	testu	200
√strang	465	sumen	503	√tec	194	testudo	200
strata	185	summa	325	tectum	135	testum	200
stratum	185	summus	325	√tēg	135	tetuli	195
stratus	185	suo	466	√tēg	135	texo	194
√strig	465	supellex	440	tegimen	135	textilis	194
strigilis	464	super	325	tegmen	135	textor	194
√string	465	superbus	325	tego	135	textus	194
stringo	465	superficialis	339	tegulae	135	tignum	194
strues	185	superficies	339	tegumen	135	tigurium	135
struo	185	superior	325	tegurium	135	tinctura	193
stultus	176	supernus	325	tela	194	tingo	193
stupa	187	supero	325	telum	194	tla	195
				√tem	196	toga	185

T.

√tol	195	tribunal	204	ulcero	19	vappa	35
tolerabilis	195	tribunus	204	ulcus	19	vas (bail)	248
tolero	195	tribuo	204	uligo	137	vas (vessel)	460
tondeo	196	tribus	204	ulula	453	vasculum	460
tonitrus	188	tributum	204	ululatus	453	√ve	476
tono	188	triennium	333	ululo	453	√vec	496
tonsor	196	triens	204	umecto	137	vecors	38
tonus	188	trimestris	395	umeo	137	vectigal	147
√tor	198	trio	198	umerus	407	vecto	147
√torc	508	triplex	204	umidus	137	vector	147
torcular	508	tripus	242	umor	137	vectura	147
torculum	508	triremis	411	√unc	1	√veg	138
tortumentum	508	triticum	198	uncus	1	vegeo	138
torno	198	tritior	198	√und	247	vegeto	138
tornus	198	tritura	198	unda	247	√veh	147
√torqu	508	trituro	198	undo	247	vehemens	358
torqueo	508	trivialis	204	unguiculus	375	vehes	147
torques	508	trivium	204	unguis	375	vehiculum	147
torquis	508	√tru	198	ungula	375	veho	147
torreo	200	trua	198	ungulatus	375	vel	525
torrens	200	tu	192	ungulus	1	vellus	413
torris	200	√tu	205	unicus	373	velo	147
√tors	200	tuber	205	unio	373	velum	147
torto	508	√tud	206	unus	373	√ven	509
tortor	508	tudes	206	√urg	124	√ven	509
tortuosus	508	tugurium	135	uro	491	venalis	376
tortura	508	√tul	195	ursa	4	vendo	376
tortus	508	tuli	195	ursus	4	vendo	225
√tra	197	tulo	195	√us	491	veneo	376
traditio	225	tumefacio	205	ustor	491	venio	509
trado	225	tumeo	205	uter	506	veno	376
trans	197	tumesco	205	uterque	506	venter	110
transfiguro	126	tumidus	205	utpote	314	ventilo	476
transfuga	142	tumor	205	uvesco	137	ventio	509
transtrum	197	tumulus	205	uvidus	137	ventito	509
tre (st.)	204	tundo	206	uvor	137	ventulus	476
√trem	203	turba	208			ventus	476
tremefacio	203	turbidus	208			venui	376
tremendus	203	turbo	208			venum	376
tremesco	203	turbulentus	208			venus	376
tremisco	203	turma	208			√ver	412
tremo	203	tutudi	206			√ver	415
tremor	203	tuus	192			ver	478
tremulus	203	tympa-num	207			verbalis	412
tres	204					verbosus	412
√tri	198					verbum	412
tri (st.)	204					verecundus	415
tria	204					vereor	415
triarii	204					vernalis	478
tribula	198					vernus	478
tribulo	198					√ves	460
tribulum	198					vescor	233

U.

uber	269
ubi	506
√ul	426
√ul	453
ulceratio	19

V.

√va	476
√vad	248
vadimonium	248
vador	248
valles	430
vallis	430
vallo	432
vallum	432
vallus	432
vannus	476
√vap	35
vapidus	35
vapor	35
vaporo	35

vescus	233	victus	512	virgo	133	vocatus	496
vespa	468	vicus	85	virulentus	480	vociferor	496
vesper	461	√vid	236	virus	480	voco	496
vespera	461	√vid	236	vis	481	√vol(u)p	277
vespertinus	461	videlicet	236	visitatio	236	√vol	429
vestigium	152	video	236	visito	236	√vol	525
vestigo	152	vieo	482	viso	236	volo	525
vestio	460	√vig	138	vita	512	volubilis	429
vestis	460	√vi-g	512	vitalis	512	volumen	429
veteranus	169	vigeo	138	vitis	482	voluntarius	525
veterasco	169	vigesco	138	vitium	482	voluntas	525
vetulus	169	vigesimus	13	vito	14	volup	277
vetus	169	vigil	138	vitreus	236	voluptas	277
vetustus	169	vigilo	138	vitrum	236	voluptuosus	277
vexillum	147	viginti	13	vitta	482	voluto	429
vexo	147	vigor	138	vitulus	170	volvo	429
√vi	482	vlla	85	vitupero	482	√vom	381
√vi	512	villus	413	√vi-v	512	vomitio	381
via	147	vimen	482	vivacitas	512	vomito	381
√vic	14	vinum	483	vivax	512	vomitus	381
√vic	16	vio	147	vividus	512	vomo	381
√vic	85	viola	479	vivo	512	√vor	514
vicensimus	13	violentus	481	vivus	512	voracitas	514
vicesimus	13	violo	481	√voc	496	vorago	514
vicinus	85	vipera	313	vocabulum	496	vorax	514
vicis	14	√virg	133	vocalis	496	voro	514
vicissim	14	virga	133	vocatio	496	vox	496

ENGLISH INDEX OF COGNATE WORDS.



[The figures refer to the numbers of the sets.]

A.

abdicate	10	acute	2	agility	104	amplify	333, 256
abduce	12	add	225	agitate	104	amputate	310
abduction	12	adduce	12	agrarian	106	anacoluthon	47
abjure	125	adduction	12	agree	158	analysis	448
ablution	449	adjacent	493	agreeable	158	anarchy	143
aboriginal	414	adjective	493	agriculture	106	anchor	1
aborigines	414	adjoin	125	Alban	332	ancient	166
abortion	414	adjudge	125	albumen	332	ancillary	1
abound	247	adjudicate	125	alien	427	anger	144
abrupt	283	adjunct	125	alienate	427	angle	1
abundant	247	admirable	388	aliment	426	anguish	144
abscond	256	admire	388	alimony	426	animal	350
absent	459	admonish	358	aliquot	427	animate	350
absolute	448	admonition	358	alleviate	146	animated	350
absolution	448	adult	426	alligation	130	animation	350
absolve	448	adulterer	427	allocution	77	animosity	350
absorb	337	advent	509	alluvial	449	annals	333
abstain	188	adventure	509	Alps	332	anniversary	333
absurd	423	adverb	412	alter	427	annotation	120
accelerate	48	aedile	249	alterative	427	annual	333
accent	32	aerate	476	altercate	427	annular	333
acclaim	28	aeriform	476	altercation	427	answer	166
acclamation	28	aerolite	476	alternate	427	ante	166
accretion	67	aeronaut	476	alternative	427	antedate	166
accuse	60	affable	339	altitude	426	anterior	166
acephalous	52	affect	256	alumnus	426	anti-	166
acerbity	2	affection	256	am	459	anticipate	33
acetic	2	affectionation	256	amaranth	393	antique	166
acid	2	affiance	271	ambiguous	104	antiquity	166
acoustic	60	affidavit	271	ambition	493	anxious	144
acquiesce	44	affirm	261	amble	509	apiary	278
acre	106	affix	136	ambrosia	393	apocope	64
acrid	2	affluence	345	ambulance	509	apostle	176
acrimony	2	affluent	345	ambulant	509	apothecary	256
act	104	agent	104	ambulatory	509	apparent	313
action	104	aggravate	511	amend	398	appear	313
actor	104	aggrieve	511	ammunition	380	appease	285
acumen	2	agile	104	ample	333	appetence	173

appetite	173	astral	167	base	509	cap	52
applicant	92	astringent	465	basis	509	capacious	33
application	92	athlete	248	be	348	capacity	33
apposite	317	athletic	248	bear	344	cape	52
apposition	317	atmosphere	477	because	60	caper	36
apprehend	155	atrophy	199	bedstead	175	capillary	52
apprehension	155	attain	188	bee	278	capital	52
arable	410	attempt	188	belligerent	231	capitol	52
arbiter	509	attend	188	beneficent	256	capitulate	52
arbitrary	509	attribute	204	bereave	275	capricious	36
arbitrate	509	attrition	198	bibulous	308	Capricorn	36
ardent	158	attenuate	188	biennial	333	caprice	36
argent	107	auction	138	binary	231	captain	52
argil	107	audacious	475	bind	270	captive	33
argillaceous	107	audible	475	biography	512	captor	33
argue	107	audience	475	biology	512	cardinal	66
argument	107	audit	475	biped	242	care	60
aristocracy	67	augment	138	birth	344	carnal	68
arithmetical	408	augmentation		bleat	328	carp	41
ark	8		138	blink	140	castigate	24
arm	408	augur	485	bloom	345	cathartic	24
arm (vb.)	408	augury	485	blow	345	catholic	527
armada	408	August	138	bond	279	causal	60
armature	408	august	138	boor	348	cause	60
armor	408	Augustus	138	bore	340	caustic	42
arms	408	auricular	495	bos	515	caution	60
army	408	aurist	495	bossy	515	cautious	60
arson	158	auscultation	495	both	334	cave	73
art	408	auspices	485	bovine	515	cavern	73
artful	408	auspicious	485	bow	142	cavity	73
article	408	author	138	bright	140	celerity	48
articulate	408	authority	138	brother	347	celestial	73
artifice	408	autobiography		brutal	511	cell	29
artificer	408		512	brute	511	cellar	29
artificial	408	autocrat	67	bucolic	48	cellular	29
artillery	408	auxiliary	138	bulb	329	cellule	29
artisan	408	avarice	475	bulbous	329	cellulose	29
artist	408	aviary	485			cement	244
artless	408	avidity	475			cent	15
ascend	96	avocation	496			centiped	242
ascribe	122	axis	470			centurion	15
askew	94	axle	470			century	15
aspect	99	aye	474			cereal	67
assail	523					cerebral	37
assault	523					ceremony	67
assess	234					Ceres	67
assiduous	234					certain	69
assist	175					chamber	31
assize	234					chant	32
associate	497					chanticleer	32
association	497					chaos	154
asthma	476					chapter	52

B.

C.

chasm	154	combustion	491	concrete	67	constriction	465
chaste	24	comedy	44	concretion	67	construct	185
chasten	24	comma	64	condemn	225	construe	185
chastise	24	commemorate		condense	216	consummate	325
chin	353		391	condone	225	contact	189
chirography	159	commensurable		conduce	12	contagious	189
Christ	164		386	conduct	12	contain	188
circle	74	comment	358	conduct	12	contaminate	189
circulate	74	commentary	358	conduction	12	contemplate	196
circulation	74	commerce	392	cone	76	contemporary	
circumduct	12	commode	238	confer	344		196
circumduction	12	commodious	238	conference	344	contend	188
circumference		commodity	238	confess	339	content	188
	344	common	380	confession	339	context	194
circumfluent	345	commotion	379	confidant	271	contingent	189
circumjacent	493	commune(n.)	380	confide	271	continuous	188
circumspect	99	commune (vb.)		confident	271	contort	508
circumstance	175		380	confirm	261	contortion	508
circumvallation		communicate	380	confluence	345	contradict	10
	432	commute	379	confluent	345	contribute	204
cite	54	compete	173	confuse	165	contrite	198
city	44	competence	173	confute	165	contrition	198
civic	44	competent	173	congratulate	158	contusion	206
civil	44	complement	304	conic	76	convene	509
claim	28	compliment	304	conical	76	convent	509
clamor	28	complete	304	conjecture	493	convention	509
clandestine	29	complex	92	conjoin	125	convocation	496
clarify	58	complexion	92	conjugal	125	convoke	496
class	28	complicate	92	conjugate	125	convolution	429
classical	28	complication	92	conjunction	125	convolve	429
clavicle	56	comport	313	conjunctive	125	cook	505
clear	58	compose	317	conjure	125	cordial	38
client	58	composite	317	connoisseur	120	corn	49
climate	57	composition	317	connubial	335	corner	49
climax	57	comprehend	155	conscience	45	cornet	49
clime	57	comprehension		conscious	45	cornucopia	49
close	56		155	conscript	122	corona	74
coalesce	426	compunction	320	consecrate	462	coronal	74
coerce	3	compute	310	*consecutive	497	coronation	74
cognate	112	con	120	consequent	497	coronel	74
cognition	120	conceal	29	consequence	497	coroner	74
cognizant	120	conceit	33	consist	175	coronet	74
cohort	159	conceive	33	consociate	497	corporal	67
colleague	440	concent	32	consociation	497	corporate	67
collect	440	conception	33	consort	422	corporation	67
college	440	concern	69	conspicuous	99	corporeal	67
colloquial	77	concert	69	constant	175	corps	67
colloquy	77	concert	69	constellation	167	corpse	67
colonel	74	conch	61	consternation	185	corpulent	67
color	29	conchology	61	constipate	181	correct	134
column	63	concise	244	constitute	175	corrupt	283
combine	231	conclude	56	constrict	465	cosmopolitan	311

cosmorama	415	cyclopedia	74	deign	11	desultory	523
council	28	cynic	75	deity	224	detain	188
court	159	cynosure	75	dejected	493	determination	
crabbed	2			delectable	18		197
cranial	37			delicate	18	determine	197
cranium	37	D.		delicious	18	detonate	188
create	67	dactyl	7	delight	18	detriment	196
creator	67	daisy	502	delineate	444	deuce	231
creature	67	damage	225	delinquent	500	Deuteronomy	
credence	256	dame	213	deluge	449		231
credential	256	damn	225	demented	358	deviate	147
credible	256	dare	260	democracy	67	Devil	510
credit	256	date	225	demonstrate	358	devious	147
creditor	256	dative	225	demur	391	devolve	429
credulous	256	daughter	263	demurrage	391	devour	514
creed	256	daunt	213	dendriform	230	dexterous	220
crescent	67	day	224	dendrology	230	dextrous	220
crime	69	deceit	33	dendrometer	230	diabolical	510
criminal	69	deceive	33	denominate	374	diadem	218
criminate	69	December	8	denomination		dial	224
crisis	69	decent	11		374	dialect	440
criterion	69	deception	33	denote	120	dialectic	440
critic	69	decimal	8	dense	216	dialogue	440
critical	69	decide	244	dentated	241	dictate	10
criticise	69	deck	135	dentifrice	164	dictator	10
croak	65	declaim	28	dentist	241	diction	10
crook	74	declamation	28	dentition	241	dictionary	10
crow	65	declare	58	depict	90	diduction	12
crown	74	declension	57	deplete	304	differ	344
crude	70	declination	57	deponent	317	difficulty	256
cruel	70	decline	57	deport	313	diffident	271
crust	70	decoction	505	deportment	313	diffuse	165
crystal	70	decorate	11	deplore	317	digit	7
cuckoo	62	decorous	11	depredation	155	dignity	11
culinary	505	decorum	11	deputation	310	diligent	440
culm	27	decrease	67	depute	310	dilute	449
culminate	63	decree	69	deputy	310	dilution	449
cuneiform	76	decrement	67	derelict	500	diluvial	449
cuniform	76	dedicate	10	derivation	443	diminish	398
curate	60	deduce	12	derive	443	diorama	415
curator	60	deduction	12	derm	221	dire	223
cure	60	deed	256	dermatology	221	direct	134
curiosity	60	deem	256	descend	96	direful	223
curious	60	defence	257	describe	122	discern	69
curt	51	defend	257	desist	175	disciple	210
curtail	51	defer	344	despot	314	discipline	210
curved	74	deference	344	destination	175	disclose	56
custody	266	deficient	256	destine	175	discreet	69
custom	252	deflect	103	destitute	175	discriminate	69
cycle	74	defy	271	destroy	185	disdain	11
cycloid	74	degenerate	112	destruction	185	disgust	115
cyclone	74	deglutition	514	desuetude	252	disjoin	125

disjunctive	125	dowry	225	elect	440	exclaim	28
dismal	224	dragon	9	electricity	20	exclude	56
dispose	317	drama	228	elegant	440	excuse	60
dispute	310	drill	198	element	426	execrate	462
dissect	45	dropsy	247	elicit	18	exercise	3
dissemble	377	Druid	230	eliminate	442	exhume	157
dissertation	422	dual	231	ellipse	500	exile	235
disseminate	463	dubious	231	ellipsis	500	exit	493
dissimilar	377	ductile	12	eloquent	77	expect	99
dissimulate	377	duel	231	else	427	expedient	242
dissociate	497	dulcet	428	emancipate	33	expedite	242
dissociation	497	duplicate	231	emend	398	expedition	242
dissolute	448	duplicity	231	emetic	381	experience	296
dissolution	448	dust	265	emotion	379	experiment	296
dissolve	448	dys-	232	empire	313	explicative	304
dissuade	209	dysentery	232	emporium	296	explicate	92
distant	175	dyspepsia		encamp	53	explication	92
distend	188		232, 505	enchant	32	explicit	92
distinguish	183	dyspepsy		enclitic	57	export	313
distort	508		232, 505	enervate	363	expose	317
distortion	508			enormity	120	expunge	320
distribute	204			enormous	120	expurgate	310
disturb	208	E.		ensue	497	excise	244
diurnal	224	eager	2	entrails	355	extant	175
divine	224	ear	495	enumerate	360	extemporaneous	
do	256	eat	233	envious	236		196
docile	210	edacious	233	envy	236	extempore	196
doctor	210	edge (vb.)	2	epic	496	extemporize	196
doctrine	210	edge (n.)	2	equestrian	499	extend	188
document	210	edible	233	equine	499	extenuate	188
domain	213	edict	10	erect	134	exterior	472
dome	219	edifice	249	eruption	233	exterminate	197
domestic	219	edify	256	erysipelas	294	external	472
domicile	219	edit	225	essence	459	extinguish	183
dominant	213	educate	12	eternal	474	extort	508
dominate	213	educer	12	ether	249	extortion	508
domineer	213	education	12	ethical	252	extra	472
dominie	213	effect	256	ethics	252	extraneous	472
dominion	213	effete	348	etymology	459	extreme	472
donate	225	effacious	256	etymon	459	extrinsic	472
donation	225	effigy	126	evaporate	35	exuberant	269
donor	225	efflorescence	345	event	509	exude	237
doom	256	effluent	345	ever	474	exult	523
door	264	effluvium	345	evident	236	eye	502
dormant	215	efflux	345	evoke	496		
dormer	215	effulgent	140	evolution	429		
dormitory	215	effuse	165	evolve	429	F.	
dormouse	215	egg (vb.)	2	exalt	426	fable	339
dorsal	222	eight	86	excel	63	fabricate	256
double	231	ejaculate	493	except	33	fabulous	339
doubt	231	eject	493	excite	54	face	339
dower	225	elaborate	331	exclamation	28	facetious	339

facetiously	339	fiction	126	friable	164	glue	446
facile	256	fidelity	271	fricative	164	glut	514
facility	256	fierce	257	friction	164	glyphic	119
fact	256	figment	126	frigid	419	gorge	514
faction	256	figure	126	fugacious	142	grace	158
factionous	256	filial	254	fugitive	142	grammar	122
factor	256	filly	322	fugue	142	-graph	122
faculty	256	fire	321	fulminate	140	graphic	122
faith	271	firm	261	fume	265	grateful	158
falcon	103	firmament	261	fumigate	265	gratis	158
fall	457	fist	320	fund	245	gratuitous	158
fallacious	457	fix	136	fundamental	273	grave	122
fallacy	457	flagitious	140	funeral	265	grave	511
fallow	293	flagrant	140	furnace	520	gravity	511
false	457	flame	140	furtive	344	grief	511
fame	339	flexible	103	fuse	165	grieve	511
family	256	flourish	345	fusion	165	grim	163
famous	339	flow	345	futile	165	grum	163
fan	476	flower	345	future	348	gullet	514
fanatic	339	fluctuate	345			gully	514
fancy	339	flue	345			gush	165
fanc	339	fluent	345			gust	115
fantasm	339	fluid	345	G.		gustatory	115
fantastic	339	flux	345	gage	248	gutter	165
farrago	344	foal	322	gall	162		
farina	344	foil	349	gallinaceous	117	H.	
fastidious	260	foliage	349	garden	159	hale	30
fate	339	font	165	garrulous	117	Harpies	275
father	289	foot	242	gastric	110	harvest	41
fathom	174	force	261	genealogy	112	heal	30
feather	173	forceps	520	generate	112	health	30
fecundate	348	fort	261	generic	112	heart	38
fecundity	348	forte	261	generous	112	heel	435
federal	271	fortitude	261	genesis	112	heir	159
federate	271	fortify	261	genital	112	hell	29
feign	126	fortnight	84	genitive	112	hereditary	159
feint	126	fortress	261	genius	112	hiatus	154
felicity	348	fortuitous	344	genteel	112	hibernate	161
fell	294	fortune	344	gentile	112	hide	101
felt	303	found	273	gentle	112	hierarch	143
female	254	fount	165	gentleness	112	hieroglyphic	119
feminine	254	fountain	165	gentry	112	hippodrome	
fence	257	four	517	genufflection	121		229, 499
fend	257	fraction	522	genuine	112	history	236
fender	257	fracture	522	genus	112	homeopathy	377
ferocious	259	fragile	522	geode	116	home	44
ferocity	259	fragment	522	geodesy	116	homestead	175
fertile	344	frail	522	geography	116	homicide	157
fertility	344	frangible	522	geology	440, 116	homoeopathy	377
fetid	265	fraternal	347	geometry	116	homogeneous	
fetter	242	fraternity	347	get	155		377
few	292	frequent	346	glorious	58		
				glory	53		

hone	76	implicate	92	inflate	345	interrupt	283
horn	49	implication	92	inflect	103	intersect	45
hound	75	implicit	92	influence	345	interstice	175
hour	424	import	313	influx	345	interval	432
how	506	impose	817	infraction	522	intervene	509
human	157	impugn	320	infringe	522	intervention	509
humane	157	impunity	310	infuse	165	intestine	355
humanity	157	impure	310	ingenious	112	intimate	355
humble	157	in	355	ingenuous	112	intolerable	351
humid	137	in-	351	inheritance	169	intonate	188
humility	157	inaugurate	485	inhumate	157	itone	188
humor	137	incantation	32	inhume	157	introduce	12
hydra	246	incentive	32	initial	493	introduction	12
hydrant	247	inceptive	33	initiate	493	introspect	99
hydrate	247	inception	33	inject	493	inundate	247
hydraulic	247	incest	24	injury	125	invent	509
hydrogen	247	incipient	33	innate	112	invention	509
hydrometer	247	incise	244	innuendo	369	inventory	509
hydrophobia	247	incision	244	innoculate	502	invidious	236
hygiene	138	incisive	244	insane	462	invisible	236
hygrometer	137	incite	54	inscribe	122	invite	496
hypnotic	324	inclination	57	insert	422	invocation	496
		incline	57	insidious	234	invoke	496
I.		inclose	56	insipid	503	involution	429
identical	490	include	56	insist	175	involve	429
identify	490	incorporate	67	inspect	99	iodine	479
identity	490	incorporation	67	instant	175	irrigate	145
idiom	489	increase	67	instigate	183	irruption	283
idiot	489	increment	67	instinct	183	is	459
idle	236	incrust	70	institute	175	item	490
ignominy	374	incurate	435	instruct	185	iterate	490
ignorant	120	indemnity	225	instrument	185	itinerant	493
ignore	120	indicate	10	insult	523	J.	
illative	195	indigenous	112	integer	189	janitor	493
illicit	500	indignant	11	integrity	189	January	493
illuminate	80	induce	12	intellect	440	join	125
illustrate	80	induct	12	intelligent	440	journal	224
illustrious	80	induction	12	intend	188	journey	224
imbibe	308	inert	408	intercalar	28	judge	125
imbue	308	inertia	408	intercalary	28	judicial	125
immense	386	infamous	339	intercalate	28	jugular	125
immolate	402	infamy	339	intercept	33	jurist	125
immunity	380	infant	339	interception	33	just	125
immutable	379	infantry	339	interclude	56	justice	125
impact	285	infect	256	interdict	10	juxta	224
impede	242	infer	344	interfused	165	juxtaposition	125
imperative	313	inference	344	interim	355	K.	
imperial	313	infested	257	interject	493	ken	120
impetuous	173	inform	261	interjection	493	kitchen	505
impinge	285	infix	136	interlocution	77		
implement	304	inflame	140	internecine	83		
		inflammation	140	interpose	317		

minstrel	398	muniment	380	nomenclature	147	obviate	147
mint	358	munition	380	28, 374	obvious	147	
minus	398	mural	380	nominal	374	occult	29
minute	398	murder	393	nominate	374	occultation	29
minute	398	murmur	399	nomivative	374	occupation	33
miracle	388	muscle	403	non-	365	occupy	33
miscellaneous		muscular	403	none	365	octave	86
	397	musquito	401	Nones	356	ocular	502
mix	397	mussel	403	normal	120	oculist	502
mixture	397	mutable	379	not	365	odious	268
mnemonic	358	mute	400	notation	120	odium	268
mob	379	mutiny	379	note	120	odor	240
mobile	379	mutter	400	notion	120	odorous	240
mobility	379	mutual	379	noun	374	of	274
mobilize	379	myope	400	nourish	370	off	274
mode	238	myops	400	novel	362	offend	257
model	238	myopy	400	November	356	offer	344
moderate	238	mystery	400	now	368	ogle	502
modern	238			noxious	83	oil	430
modest	238			number	360	old	426
modify	238			numerate	360	oleaginous	430
modulate	238			numerator	360	olfactory	240
molar	402			numerous	360	olive	430
moment	379			nuptials	335	omni-	333
momentary	379			nurse	370	omnibus	333
momentous	379			nursery	370	on	352
momentum	379			nutration	369	one	373
monarch	143			nutriment	370	onomatopoeia	
monetary	358			nutritious	370		374
money	358			nutrition	370	ophthalmia	502
monitor	358					ophthalmym	502
monster	358					oppose	317
month	395					optic	502
monument	358					optical	502
mood	238					optician	502
moon	395					optics	502
morals	386					oracle	459
morbid	393					oral	459
morose	404					oration	459
mortal	393					orator	459
mortify	393					organ	123
mosquito	401					orgies	123
mother	396					oriental	414
motion	379					orifice	459
mouse	403					original	414
movable	379					orphan	336
move	379					orphaned	336
movement	379					osculation	459
mow	378					osseous	172
municipal						ossify	172
	33, 380					ostensible	188
munificent	380					ostentation	188

N.

nail	375
name	374
narrate	120
nascent	112
natal	112
nation	112
nature	112
nausea	359
nautical	359
naval	359
navigate	359
nay	365
nebular	335
nebulous	335
needle	364
nefarious	339
neglect	440
negligent	440
nephew	284
nepotism	284
nerve	363
nervous	363
net	364
neuralgia	363
new	362
nine	356
night	84
no	365
noble	120
nocturnal	84
nod	369

O.

oar	411
oats	233
obedient	475
object	493
obligate	130
obligation	130
oblige	130
oblique	442
obliterate	443
oblivion	293
oblivious	293
obloquy	77
obscure	101
obsolete	426
obstacle	175
obstetrical	175
obstinate	175
obstruct	185
obtain	188
obtuse	206

procreate	67	pullet	322	rape	275	refute	165
prodûce	12	pulmonary	307	rapid	275	regal	134
prôduce	12	pulmonic	307	rapine	275	regenerate	112
product	12	pulverize	323	rapture	275	regent	134
production	12	punctilious	320	ravage	275	region	134
profane	339	punctual	320	raven	275	regular	134
profess	339	punctuate	320	ravenous	275	reiterate	490
profession	339	puncture	320	ravin	275	reject	493
professor	339	pungent	320	ravine	275	relax	127
proffer	344	punish	310	ravish	275	relic	500
proficient	256	pupil	322	re-act	104	relics	500
profound	273	puppet	322	reave	275	relict	500
profuse	165	pure	310	rebel	231	relieve	146
progenitor	112	purgation	310	recalcitrant	435	religion	440
progeny	112	purgatory	310	recalcitrate	435	relinquish	500
project	493	purge	310	recant	32	remain	358
próject	493	puritan	310	receipt	33	remedy	358
prolix	127	purity	310	receive	33	reminiscence	358
prolocutor	77	pursue	497	receptacle	33	remonstrate	358
promiscuous	397	purulent	319	reception	33	remunerate	380
prone	316	pus	319	reciprocal	316	render	225
propagate	285	pusillanimous		reclaim	28	rendition	225
proper	316		322	reclamation	28	renovate	362
propinquity	316	putrefy	319	recline	57	repair	313
propitiate	316	putrid	319	recluse	56	repeat	173
propitious	316	pyre	321	recognition	120	repent	310
propose	317			recognize	120	repentance	310
proposition	317			recondite	256	replenish	304
proscribe	122	Q.		rêcreate	67	replete	304
prosecute	497	quadrant	517	rê-create	67	replication	92
prospect	99	quadrate	517	rêcreation	67	report	313
prospectus	99	quadruped	67	rê-creation	67	repose	317
prostitute	175		517, 242	recusant	60	reprehend	155
prostrate	185	quality	506	red	253	reprehension	155
protect	135	quantity	506	redolent	240	represent	459
protuberance	205	quart	517	redound	247	reptile	281
proverb	412	quartan	517	reduce	12	repugnant	320
provide	236	quarter	517	reduction	12	reputable	310
providence	236	quartette	517	redundant	247	reputation	310
provident	236	quarto	517	refer	344	repute	310
provision	236	quick	512	referable	344	requiem	44
provocation	496	quiescent	44	reference	344	rescind	244
provoke	496	quiet	44	referrible	344	rescript	122
proximate	316	quotient	506	reflect	103	reside	234
proximity	316			reflux	345	resist	175
prudent	236	R.		refluent	345	resolute	448
puberty	322	radical	419	refract	522	resolution	448
public	304	rag	78	refraction	522	resolve	448
publican	304	rap	275	refractory	522	respect	99
puerile	322	rapacious	275	refuge	142	respite	99
pugilist	329	rapacity	275	refulgent	140	restitution	175
pugnacious	320			refuse	165	restrict	465

sting	183	subtlety	194	syllogism	440	thatch	135
stipend	181	succulent	503	syllogize	440	theatre	255
stipulate	181	suck	503	syllan	458	theory	255
stirrup	152	sudorific	237	syncope	64	thermometer	
Stoic	186	suffer	344			386, 520	
stolid	176	sufferance	344	T.		thesis	256
stomach	184	sufficient	256	tack	189	thin	188
stone	182	suffix	136	tact	189	third	204
story	236	suffuse	165	tag	189	thou	192
strain	465	sue	497	take	189	thread	198
strangle	465	suicide	489	talent	195	three	204
stratum	185	suit	497	tame	213	threnode	262
straw	418	sum	325	tangent	189	threnody	262
street	185	summit	325	tax	189	throne	261
strew	185	superb	325	teat	254	through	197
strict	465	superficial	339	technical	194	throw	198
stricture	465	superficies	339	telephone	339	thud	206
string	465	superfluous	345	tempest	196	thumb	205
stringent	465	superinduce	12	temple	196	thump	207
strong	465	superinduction	12	temporal	196	thunder	188
stub	207	superior	325	temporary	196	thyme	265
stubble	207	supernal	325	temporize	196	timber	219
stubborn	207	superpose	317	tempt	188	time	196
stump (n.)	187	superposition	317	ten	8	tincture	193
stump (vb.)	207	superscribe	122	tenable	188	tinge	193
stupefy	187	supersede	234	tenacious	188	to	217
stupid	187	superstition	175	tenant	188	tolerable	195
suasion	209	superstructure		tend	188	tolerate	195
suavity	209		185	tender	188	tomb	205
subduce	12	supervene	509	tenement	188	tone	188
subduct	12	supine	326	tenet	188	tonic	188
subduction	12	supplement	304	tenor	188	tonsorial	196
subject	493	supplicate	92	tense	196	tonsure	196
subject	493	supplication	92	tension	188	tooth	241
subjoin	125	supply	304	tent	188	torment	508
subjugate	125	support	313	tentative	188	torrent	200
subjunctive	125	suppose	317	tenuity	188	torsion	508
sublime	442	suppurate	319	tenuous	188	tort	508
subscribe	122	supreme	325	tenure	188	tortoise	508
subsequent	497	sure	60	term	197	tortuous	508
subside	234	surface	339	terminate	197	torture	508
subsidiy	234	surge	134	terrace	200	touch	189
subsist	175	survive	512	terrestrial	200	toxicology	194
substructure	185	susceptible	33	terrible	202	tradition	225
substitute	175	suspect	99	terrier	200	traduce	12
substratum	185	sustain	188	terrify	202	traduction	12
substructure	185	sustentation	188	terror	202	transact	104
subtend	188	suture	466	tertiary	204	transcend	96
subterfuge	142	sweat	237	testaceous	200	transcribe	122
subterranean	200	sweet	209	text	194	transfer	344
subtile	194	swine	467	textile	194	transfigure	126
subtle	194					transfix	136

transfuse	165	ulcerate	19	vest (vb.)	460	vomit	381
transient	493	ulceration	19	vest (n.)	460	voracious	514
transit	493	un-	351	vestige	152	voracity	514
transition	493	uncle	475	vestment	460		
transitive	493	under	355	vesture	460		
transitory	493	undulate	247	veteran	169	W.	
translucent	80	uni-	373	vex	147	wag	147
transmute	379	unicorn	49	vice	482	wagon	147
transom	197	union	373	vicinity	85	wain	147
transport	318	unique	373	vicissitude	14	walk	429
transpose	317	unit	378	virtuals	512	warm	520
transposition	317	unite	373	vigil	138	water	247
treble	204	universal	373	vigilant	138	wave	147
tree	230	up	826	vigor	138	way	147
tremble	203	urge	124	vill	85	weave	338
tremendous	203			villa	85	web	338
tremor	203	V.		village	85	wedlock	248
tremulous	203			villain	85	weigh	147
tribe	204	valley	431	violate	481	well (vb.)	429
tribulation	198	van	476	violent	481	what	519
tribunal	204	vapid	35	violet	479	when	506
tribune	204	vapor	35	viper	313	where	506
tribute	204	vascular	460	virgin	133	whether	506
triennial	333	vegetable	138	virulent	480	which	519
triple	204	vegetate	138	virus	480	who	519
trite	198	vegetation	138	visible	236	whole	30
trivial	204	vehement	358	vision	236	-wich	85
trope	508	vehicle	147	visit	236	-wick	85
trophy	508	venal	376	visitation	236	will	525
tropic	508	vend	876, 225	vital	512	wind	476
tropical	508	vendee	376	vituperate	482	wine	483
trouble	208	vender	376	vivacious	512	with	171
tuber	205	vendor	376	vivacity	512	wolf	81
tumid	205	vendue	376	vivid	512	wool	413
tumor	205	ventilate	476	vocabulary	496	word	412
turbid	208	ventricle	110	vocal	496	work	123
turbulent	208	ventriloquist	110	vocation	496	wort	419
turn	198	verb	412	vociferate	496		
two	231	verbal	412	voice	496		
tympanum	207	verbose	412	volution	525	Y.	
		verdict	10	volute	429	yard	159
		vernal	478	volume	429	yearn	158
		vesper	461	voluntary	525	yesterday	160
		vespers	461	volunteer	525	yoke	125
		vessel	460	voluptuous	277	young	224
U.							
udder	269						
ulcer	19						

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